"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow or rain today; tomorrow cloudy; south and southwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,228. .... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT SAYS IT IS HIS FIRST DUTY TO GO TO EUROPE TO DO HIS PART IN REALIZING IDEALS OUR MEN FOUGHT FOR; NOT TO SAIL TILL TOMORROW; LEAVES RAILROAD ISSUE OPEN

NORTHCLIFFE STIRS BRITAIN BY ATTACK ON LLOYD GEORGE

Says Premier Will Win Election, but Be Unable to Keep His Majority in Hand.

HIS "SATELLITES" ASSAILED

Leader "in Power of Bonar Law and Sir George Younger" Needs "New Blood."

ADVISED TO CHANGE POLICY

Publisher Wants to be Delegate to Peace Parley, Some Commentators Believe.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Lord Northcliffe's plain talk to Lloyd George in yesterday's Daily Mail set the political Thames on fire. That the newspaper dictator was keeping rods in pickle for the Prime Minister has been obvious for some time, his various papers having pursued the same policy as characterized the Northcliffian methods in the past. The Weekly Dispatch and the Evening News have been outspoken in condemnation, the Daily Mail has been critical and the Times has assumed an attitude of cold aloofness.

The Daily Mail's frank declaration that Lloyd George will get a great majority at the election but a majority which he will be unable to keep in hand is accompanied by an intimation that at this eleventh hour it is still open to him to remedy matters.

"Any man in the street or indeed any person outside of the singularly ill-informed coterie of the Prime Minister's satellites," says The Mail, "could have seen what was coming to him and anyone can see what is going to happen to him now at the eleventh hour, unless he makes some definite declaration as to his policy and as to the men who are to form his new Government."

The Mail is "convinced that had the Premier appealed to the country under his own name with new blood from the Unionist, Liberal, and Labor Parties, supporting The Daily Mail policy, he would have carried all before him."

In Power of Bonar Law.

But he placed himself in the power of Bonar Law, a shrewd Canadian-Scotchman, and Sir George Younger, a Scottish Tory organizer, and, adds The Mail, "we submit that when Scotsman and Welshman meet to discuss difficult business, the particular result is probable, but when two Scotsmen tackle a Welshman the result is a foregone conclusion."

Lord Northcliffe in effect says to Lloyd George:

"You have made a bad bargain by which you are bound hand and foot for five years to Tory Junkers. If you will rely on me I will get you out of your difficulties."

For some time past minor organs of the Northcliffe press have been coquetting with labor, and the Mail is running daily a labor news column. That is a superficial aspect of a development which has thrown the political world into turmoil. Guesses as to what is going on below the surface are various. One is that Northcliffe wants to be one of the British delegates to the peace conference. The others need not be detailed.

The coalition has not been easy in its mind for a week or two past. The country generally has taken little interest in the election, which it regarded as unnecessary, and recent developments in the campaign have created a strong impression that the Government decided upon the election chiefly from political motives.

Inroads on Press Support.

Lord Northcliffe in the Daily Mail says that the result has been that Lloyd George has lost the support apparently of every daily newspaper that was anxious to help him with the single exception of one morning journal for which £1,600,000 was paid by some of his personal supporters on the eve of election.

From uneasiness, the feeling in coalition circles has developed into panicky symptoms, not, of course, owing to a fear of not obtaining a majority, but owing to a conviction that its tenure of office, once peace is made, will be either precarious or short, unless Northcliffe gets his way and gets it quickly. There might be little ground for such a conviction if public sentiment had been in favor of the election at this time, or if

Continued on Page Two.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

Belgium's Bill of Damages Is Put at $1,200,112,000

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates Belgium's damage through German military occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material at 6,000,560,000 francs, ($1,200,112,000.)

WELCOME TROOPS TO THE HOME LAND

Whole Harbor Greets Mauretania, Bringing 4,467 Soldiers from England.

MAYOR BOARDS SHIP IN BAY

Statue of Liberty Starts Outburst from Voyagers—Crowds Cheer Them.

New York, which ever since our first soldiers went to Europe has been looking forward to the day of their return to show the city's pride in them, had a chance yesterday to give vent to some of its pent up enthusiasm when 4,467 officers and men of the American forces landed in the morning from the British transport Mauretania at Pier 54, North River, at the foot of West Thirteenth Street. From the time Mayor John F. Hylan boarded the Mauretania at her anchorage in Gravesend Bay and started to shake the soldiers by the hand until the big transport reached her pier the welcome never ceased. It was the first large number of soldiers to return since the armistice was signed, and New York was determined to give them a hearty home-coming reception, and it did.

The soldiers stood on deck in hundreds as the Mauretania steamed up the harbor, gazing at the flags and hats waved by crowds on ferryboats and at the crews on the steamships at the piers and on the transports in Hoboken, who all stood on deck, cheering them enthusiastically. The windows of the office buildings downtown were all filled with men and women, who waved handkerchiefs and flung out paper streamers.

Cheers for Liberty Statue.

The returning soldiers were for the most part silent on the journey up the bay until the Statue of Liberty was abeam. Then they showed how happy they were to reach their native land. A mighty cheer in greeting of the emblem of liberty went up fore and aft. It was echoed across the water and was picked up by the hundreds on a passing Staten Island ferryboat. On the Battery there were thousands of persons who had been waiting in the cold wind since 7 o'clock to see the Mauretania pass. They, too, cheered and waved flags frantically.

Among the thousands on the Mauretania were 167 wounded officers and men from France and Flanders who were in the hospitals and in the second cabin of the transport. Some of them were unable to move without assistance and their mates brought them up on deck to see and hear the greeting of New York Harbor.

From the Statue of Liberty to the pier the whistling of harbor craft was continuous.

The crew of the American transport George Washington at Hoboken, which is to take President Wilson to Brest tomorrow, were all mustered aft with the United States Marines who are to act as the President's guard of honor. All joined in the welcome to the returning soldiers.

Outside the Cunard pier, where several tugs were waiting to assist in berthing the Mauretania, there were hundreds of men, women, and children who had been waiting for hours to get a glimpse of the soldiers. They all had flags, but had no chance to wave them for the returning troops, because the guards at the gates in the tall wire fence cutting off the piers from the roadway would admit only those who had passes. When the crowd outside the gates heard the Mauretania's whistle and saw the four tall funnels of the ship they knew that she was made fast, and then a big cheer went up which told the soldiers on deck how hearty was their welcome. It was then that the band on the pier played "Home, Sweet Home."

It took three hours to disembark the 4,300 soldiers onto the pier and send them to Long Island City on two big ferryboats which were waiting for them. While they were waiting 100 Red Cross workers served hot coffee and sandwiches.

Band Plays for Soldiers.

A band of fifty pieces provided by the Red Cross played all the popular airs, including "Smile, Smile, Smile," "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All

Continued on Page Thirteen.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

TREVES CROWDS SULLENLY SILENT AS OUR MEN ENTER

Ancient City Is in Gloom, Even the Church Bells of a Sunday Being Stilled.

TROOPS MARCH TO "DIXIE"

Dignity Marks the Men Who Went Into Battles Whistling or Playing Mouth Organs.

SOVIET GUARDS DISPLACED

Americans Supplant Them, but Returned Germans in Uniform Are Still Numerous in City.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TREVES, Dec. 1.—The City of Treves greeted the American Army of Occupation today with sullen, glowering mien. The reception in Treves was just like that all along the ninety-kilometer front on which the Third Army advanced into Germany this morning. It was Sunday, but no church bells rang. There were no flags, no cheers, no smiles, few tears. It was just such a reception as only the boche could give.

It was just 5:30 o'clock this morning, exactly one month after they broke through the German line north of Verdun and made the now-famous dash toward Sedan, that the Americans quit hospitable Luxemburg for their trek into Hunland, into what the late and unlamented Kaiser used to call the sacred soil of the Fatherland.

To one watching those businesslike lads cross the international bridge at Wasserbillin in the sickly light of a cloudy dawn they seemed to march just as they did, not so long ago, when the same lads were going into the hell which lasted five weeks over in the Meuse sector. Who could have told them a month ago that today they would be marching foot free into the land of the enemy? But into Germany they marched, their eyes straight ahead, their rifles held tight, and their cartridge clips filled. There was nothing of the popular conception of a conquering army about them. They were solemn-faced lads, businesslike and quiet, and, above all, ready for whatever is to come.

City Appears Prosperous.

The feature of the day's advance into the territory of the foe was their entrance into Treves, a city of 75,000 population, rich and important in manufactures. On our reception there the eyes of every American commander were turned. It was felt that the reception there meant the measure of distance from the Luxemburg border to the Rhineland.

I got into the city an hour before the troops arrived. The streets and squares were lined with people. There were civilians in silk hats; there were soldiers in half uniform, demobilized, some of them only two days; there were officers in arrogantly splendid uniforms; there were women with furs and women in ragged clothes, and everywhere many, many children.

One was impressed by the general prosperous and sleek appearance of the whole city. The shop windows were well filled with all sorts of merchandise; the meat shops were far from empty. There was that air that one used to see about captured German officers—the same sullen apathy, the same insolent and disdainful manner. To one who smiled, many frowned; but most simply stood there and stared. We went out on the bridge over the beautiful Moselle to await the coming of the Americans.

It was just at 1 o'clock, German time, that Colonel Hunt appeared, leading the 6th Infantry of the 5th Division; which is to be the permanent garrison of the city during our occupation. Behind him came a brass band, formed by doughboys, who were a full regiment strong, and a company of machine guns. They were neat and nifty, these victorious young Americans, as they marched so solemnly into this Hun city.

Germans Hide Hostility.

It was so different from the entry into French and Belgian towns, where the smiles of little children and

Continued on Page Two.

METAL ADVERTISING DISPLAYS.
Beach Co., 42 Un. Sq., ready for business.—Advt.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

Britain to Press Holland For Ex-Kaiser's Extradition

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, interviewed today by The Echo, said that the British War Cabinet, including the colonial representatives, had unanimously decided to press Holland to extradite the former German Emperor.

JUNKER INTRIGUE RIFE IN GERMANY

Secretary Stroebel Warns Against the Machinations of a Few Generals.

BERLIN PLOTTERS WATCHED

Chief of Police and His Assistant Dismissed for Hampering New Authorities.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 1 (via The Hague.)—The Government and its organs, Vorwärts and Die Freiheit, as well as all the democratic papers, rejoice at the result of the deliberations of the United Berlin Soldiers' Councils, which by 300 to 2 voted for the earliest possible national convention.

This is celebrated as an overwhelming victory for law and order over Bolshevism. Vorwärts proudly points to the fact that Liebknecht & Co. insisted that the decision must not be left to the People's Commissioners, but to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils, hoping that the latter would declare against a convention. Now the Soldiers' Councils have demonstrated that the followers of the Russian system have found no support even in Berlin.

In all probability the Berlin Workmen's Councils will follow the Soldiers' Council's example within a few days.

The men now having Germany's fate in hand do not shut their eyes to the ever lurking danger of a counter-revolution, of which there is abundant evidence. Only yesterday State Secretary Ströbel, at a large meeting of the New Fatherland League, felt compelled to warn the people that the reactionaries were at work again. He said he would not yet draw the veil from their machinations, but he threatened a certain few of the Generals at the front with the wrath of the revolution and all it meant if they continued passive resistance and active intrigue.

Hindenberg's Warning to Army.

In connection with this warning, a telegram by the highest command, (Hindenburg,) to the commander of the 18th Army Corps at Frankfort on the Main has a special significance. It reads:

"After the delegates of the individual States to the Empire conference in Berlin have declared that until the national convention has assembled the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils are regarded as the representatives of the people's will, the highest command advises that conflicts with the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils must be avoided, and it strictly prohibits the arrest of any member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.

On the other hand the people's Commissioners are requested to instruct the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils to conform with military demands from the armies as necessary for a safe homeward march and to desist from any interference, since it is impossible to draw a straight line between the rights and duties of both parties. It is to be hoped that the members of the front army will undertake nothing causing disturbance among the people.

"This should especially be kept in mind with regard to red flags and badges. If such are exhibited in dignified form or presented to our troops in the form of flowers as a sign of welcome, no offence should be taken, since neither the populace nor the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils object to badges of other colors."

General von Ederhart, who recently offended the people and the Government by the attitude he assumed, has since withdrawn his obnoxious orders, but so reluctantly that suspicion against him has rather increased.

Even in Berlin reaction begins to bestir itself. Yesterday it was an-

Continued on Page Six.

WILSON SAILS TOMORROW

Spends Much Time in Clearing Up Executive Business.

LOVETT MAY HEAD ROADS

Glass Is Still Thought Likely to be Secretary of the Treasury.

MANY CONFERENCES HELD

Consultations with McAdoo and Baker After Address to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson will sail for France as head of the American Peace Delegation on Wednesday.

The original plan contemplated his departure for Europe tomorrow, provided he was able to make arrangements to address Congress in joint session today. These arrangements were made without any difficulty, but the failure of the President to name his new Secretary of the Treasury and also the new Director General of Railroads and a desire to attend to some other matters before leaving Washington resulted in postponement of the sailing date.

No announcement was forthcoming tonight regarding the successor of Secretary McAdoo. It was intimated, however, that the President, who desired to settle these matters before leaving the country, will send in the name of Mr. McAdoo's successor to the Senate tomorrow.

The best guess in Washington tonight is that Carter Glass, Representative from Virginia and Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, will be Mr. McAdoo's successor, but there is no hint from high official quarters to confirm this speculation. The belief that Mr. Glass was under consideration seemed to be strengthened by the fact that after Mr. McAdoo, late this afternoon, had conferred with the President at the White House for some time, he returned to the Treasury Department, and a little later Mr. Glass called at the latter place and was in conference with Mr. McAdoo.

It is understood that there will be a Cabinet meeting tomorrow. When the President will leave Washington, whether late tomorrow afternoon, in the night, or early the following morning, could not be learned. No statement was authorized at the White House regarding the President's plans for leaving or as to the composition of the party accompanying him to France.

At 12:30 o'clock the President received Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador. On his return from the Capitol to the White House he applied himself to official business awaiting his pressing attention.

He remained at the White House until shortly before 4 o'clock, when, accompanied by Secret Service men, he walked over to the War Department, where he was closeted with Secretary Baker for approximately half an hour. Shortly before 5 o'clock Secretary McAdoo called at the White House and conferred with the President. After that there were three appointments on the President's calendar. Senator Spencer of Missouri called at 5:30 o'clock, Senator Saulsbury half an hour later, and Professor Stockton Axson at 6:30 o'clock.

May Appoint Lovett Roads' Chief.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, (Associated Press.)—In many quarters it is now regarded as almost certain that the President will select a new Director General to succeed Mr. McAdoo from the present Railroad Administration staff, and Robert S. Lovett, Director of Capital Expenditures, is known to be under consideration. Walker D. Hines, Assistant Director General, is said to have expressed a desire to remain in his present position.

Mr. Lovett was Director of Priorities for the War Industries Board before he became a member of Director General McAdoo's staff, and before the war he had been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific for a number of years. In 1904 E. H. Harriman made him general counsel of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, the so-called Harriman lines, having selected him for this position while he was acting as attorney for the Southern Pacific in Texas, his native State. He is 58 years of age and maintains his home at Piping Rock, L. I.

PRESIDENT'S SHIP READY.

Battleship and Destroyers Waiting to Escort the George Washington.

It was stated late last night that no definite orders for the sailing of the transport George Washington or announcement as to the plans of President Wilson for boarding her had been re-

Continued on Page Two.

Spend the holidays at THE GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.—Advt.

Summary of the President's Speech.

[The full text of his address will be found on Page 3.]

Praised the valor of our soldiers and sailors and expressed gratitude that American troops went into battle just at the critical moment.

Paying tribute ot the American people's conduct in war, the President spoke particularly of the work of women and again appealed for woman suffrage by Federal amendment.

With the coming of peace, America is about to give order and organization to it, not only for ourselves, but for the other peoples of the world, as far as they will permit.

"In domestic affairs the problem of return to peace is one of economic and industrial development. Public works of every sort should be sumed, and plans made for development of our unused land and natural resources to aid returning soldiers.

Belgium and Northern France should not be left to the vicissitudes of sharp competition for materials and industrial facilities which is now to set in. He suggested that the War Trade Board receive the right to establish priorities of export and supply to these peoples.

For steadying and facilitating domestic business adjustments, the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as far as possible. He supported McAdoo's suggestion of a $6,000,000,000 tax levy for 1919 and one of $4,000,000,000 for 1920.

Concerning the railroad problem, he had no solution to offer. He recommended careful study by Congress, saying it would be a disservice to the country and the railroads to permit a return to old conditions under private management, without modifications. But unless a satisfactory plan of readjustment could be worked out at an early date he might have to release the railroads from Government control.

The new three-year naval building program was indorsed, on the ground that it would be unwise to adjust the American program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

He hoped to see a formal declaration of peace by treaty "by the time Spring has come."

Declaring he had no "private thought or purpose" in going to France, but that he regarded it as his highest duty, he added: "It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they [America's soldiers] offered their life's blood to obtain."

He said he would be in close touch by cable and wireless, and Congress would know all that he did on the other side.

He expressed the hope that he would have the co-operation of the public and Congress in his mission.

WOULD VACATE WILSON'S OFFICE

Senator Sherman Prepares Resolution to Unseat President and Install Marshall.

SIMILAR MOVE IN HOUSE

But Rodenberg Would Not Displace Wilson for Good—Bill for Senate Peace Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Criticism of the President in Congress took the form today of resolutions, one seeking to declare his office vacant because of his trip to Europe, another to supplant him during his absence by Vice President Marshall, and the third the creation of a bi-partisan Senatorial committee to go to Paris and keep the Senate informed of what was going on at the Peace Conference.

It was Senator Sherman, Republican, of Illinois who sought to declare the President out of office because of his European mission. The Senator did not actually introduce his resolution, but he intends to do so as soon as possible. Its contents were made known, and were, with one important exception, identical with a resolution introduced in the House by Representative Rodenberg, Republican, of Illinois. While Mr. Sherman's resolution legislated the President out of the White House, apparently for good and all, Mr. Rodenberg's declared the seat vacant only during Mr. Wilson's absence. Both resolutions made it mandatory upon Mr. Marshall to assume the oath of office,

The third resolution, submitted by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa, proposed the Senatorial committee. This resolution met with considerable favor in some quarters, notably from Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, upon which is imposed the task of reviewing treaties before they reach the Senate floor. The Nebraska Senator said he thought the Senate should have some means of information. This has been his view for some time. The fact that the President has not consulted the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee upon the purposes of the Executive's trip to the Peace Conference has strengthened the view of Senator Hitchcock's supporters.

Resolution for a Committee.

The Cummins resolution follows:

Whereas the Peace Conference about to assemble in Paris will involve, not only a settlement of the issues between the United States and her enemies in the existing war, but will include in its consideration proposed treaties with practically all the civilized nations of the earth; and

Whereas the subjects for disposition are the most comprehensive, far-reaching, and vital ever submitted to the treaty-making powers of the world; and

Whereas no treaty can be entered into by the United States without the consent of the Senate; and

Whereas the President is to conduct the negotiations at Paris in person; and

Whereas it is supremely important that the Senate be promptly, fully, and accurately informed of all the facts which may be pertinent to the

Continued on Page Two.

Winter Days are delightful and best for the famous "Cure" at the GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—Advt.

APPROVE WILSON'S RAILROAD IDEAS

Avowal That He Has No Policy Regarding the Roads Surprises Congressmen.

QUICK ACTION LOOKED FOR

Advocates of Public Ownership Find Themselves Without a Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's statement, in his address to Congress today, that he had no policy with regard to the future disposition of the railroads, and that unless, before the expiration of the statutory period, there was a clear prospect of a legislative solution of the problem he would turn the roads back to their owners, caused some surprise here.

It was assumed by those who had watched the lines of divergence on this subject that if he touched on this question it would be to declare in favor of testing the merits of Federal operation to the full limit of possible Government control.

This expectation was based on what is known to have been the policy of the Railroad Administration up to two weeks ago. At that time it was stated from an "authoritative source" that the intention of the Railroad Administration was to continue through the entire period of Federal control after peace was signed, twenty-one months, the unification of the system with the improvements of the various roads in so far as funds could be obtained, in order to show to the full the advantages of some form of centralized control.

In his address the President puts the whole question before Congress with no recommendation except one conclusion of his own, which he states to be that it would be a disservice to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. He names three courses that might be taken: A return to private management, unrestricted competition, multiform State and Federal regulation; complete Government ownership, or an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation.

The President recommends that Congress have a complete and impartial study of the whole railroad problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. Unless Congress acts without delay, it is thought by some observers here, the President may take the step of returning the railroads to their owners as early as next Spring. He makes it plain today that he will not delay acting at all unless there is definite reason for doing so, and one reason given for the way he puts the problem up to Congress is to spur that body on to action.

Of greatest significance in what the President says about the railroads is that public ownership as an issue at this time goes into the background. With no indication that he leans that way but that his mind is open on the whole sub-

Continued on Page Eleven.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION.
Remember—SIX (6) BELL-ANS in a little hot water—quick relief.—Advt.

ADDRESS FAILS TO STIR

House Democrats Almost Alone in Applauding Wilson's Trip.

SEES READJUSTMENT RAPID

Business Initiative Needs No Aid—Urges Ratification of Colombian Treaty.

WANTS RAILROADS STUDIED

Renews Appeal for Woman Suffrage—Pays Glowing Tribute to Our Fighters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2. — President Wilson, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, announced in person to Congress today, upon its reassembling, that he was going abroad to attend the Peace Conference. The announcement met with a mixed reception. There were cheers—plenty of them—but the applause was confined almost entirely to Democratic Representatives. Republican Senators and Representatives sat silent, refusing to join the majority party members of the Lower House in rising and cheering. Significantly, nearly every Democratic Senator kept his seat during the brief period that the demonstration of approval was in progress.

President Wilson has addressed Congress on many occasions, and has had reason to feel flattered over the manner in which his words were received. Once or twice in the more than five years that he has been at the head of the nation, the enthusiasm might not have been up to partisan expectations. But that was before we entered the war. In the war period the President has held Congress in the hollow of his hand, to all outward appearances. Republicans vied with Democrats in showing by their applause that a united Congress stood behind the President. Today it was different. The unpopularity, among a large part of Congress, of the President's European venture was manifest. Even his supporters are admitting that his announcement had a cool reception.

Some of the many who were there to listen had expected that an outbreak of legislative displeasure would come when the President finished reading his address. It was gossip that Senators or Representatives would exercise their privilege and seek to question him in regard to his overseas journey. But nothing of the sort happened. Gossip had it also that when the Senate returned to its own chamber and the House resumed its separate sitting there would be outbursts of criticism of the President beyond anything in his Presidential career. This view was wrong also. Both houses adjourned almost immediately after the President had left the Capitol.

Would Vacate Presidential Office.

It is true there was a slight flurry in the Senate during the fifty minutes or so that it was in session before joining the House to listen to the delivery of the annual address. Senator Sherman of Illinois, Republican, had the Secretary of the Senate read an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today describing the preparations on board the steamship George Washington for the Presidential party. But there was no debate.

Senator Sherman also prepared a resolution declaring the office of President vacant while Mr. Wilson was out of the country. Senator Cummins of Iowa, Republican, presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of eight Seators to attend the Peace Conference. A resolution similar to Senator Sherman's, except as to the preamble, was offered in the House by Representative Rodenberg of Illinois, Republican. These resolutions were not acted on in either House.

After the adjournment of the two houses Senators and Representatives commented informally on the President's address. These comments were various, and, for the most part, did not express criticism of the President for leaving the country at this time, and resentment over his failure to recognize the Senate, which is part of the treaty-making authority in the appointment of his Peace Commission. Partisans of the President approved what he said in the address, while others were mild in their references to portions of the address which they did not like.

The address dealt with a variety of subjects, including the railroad situation and the action of the President in taking over control of the ocean telegraphic cables. In commenting on the Railroads the President said he was not prepared to offer any suggestions as to what should be done with them.

Asks Support of Congress.

In his address the President formally announced his intention of going to participate in the peace parleys, and justified his course by the statement that, his fourteen principles having been accepted by the Allies, and also by the Central Powers, as the basis of peace, it was desired that he give his "per-

social counsel in their interpretation and application." He believed it his duty to play his full part in making good what the armed forces of the nation offered their life's blood to obtain. Looking into the faces of Senators and Representatives, and giving full emphasis to his words, he said:

"May I not hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the seas in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support?"

The President's address was devoted largely to the part played in the war by the American army, paying a high tribute to the soldiers and referring to Pershing and Sims as "their great chiefs."

"I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valor," he said. A similar tribute was paid to those who helped at home.

"The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors, day after day, month after month," he said, "have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea."

To the women also, the President paid high compliments for their devotion and unselfish service, and he advocated their enfranchisement in justice to them.

Reconstruction was his principal theme. He suggested the development of public works in order to provide employment for unskilled labor, and commended highly the plan of the Interior Department to reclaim 300,000,000 acres of arid, swamp and cutover lands. But the President expressed full confidence in the American business men to readjust their affairs with but little assistance from the Government.

"They know their own business," he said, "are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose, and self reliant in action."

He urged speedy enactment of the Revenue bill, together with the provision fixing the tax limit for 1920 at $4,000,000,000. He approved the big navy program, remarking that "it would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programs to a future world policy as yet undetermined."

Problem of the Railroads.

As to the railroads, the President frankly said: "I have no confident judgment of my own." He said positively, however, that it was his intention to return the roads to their owners before the expiration of the time limit fixed by law, unless some definite policy to the contrary were decided upon.

There was three courses open, he said. One was to release the roads and let them go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation. Another was complete Government control, accompanied by actual Government ownership if necessary. There was an intermediate course, he said, of modified private control under regulation and under such alterations of the law as would prevent wasteful competition. Personally he is opposed to the first method, but not committed to either of the others. He asked Congress to begin a study of the problem with a view to its solution.

The President suggested that to help Belgium and Northern France Congress should grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these suffering peoples.

He again urged the passage of the woman suffrage resolution and renewed his request for the ratification of the treaty with Colombia.

It was toward the end of the address, which the President read from small typewritten sheets, that he made reference to his purpose of attending the Peace Conference. At first slight applause was heard, confined to the Democratic side, a few handclaps that brought no encouraging response. The President read on, while his audience listened attentively. He realized the great inconveniences that would attend his leaving the country, he said, but he had concluded that it was his paramount duty to go. The allied Governments had accepted the bases of peace that he had outlined, he said, and "they very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application." He knew of no business or interest which should take precedence of the peace settlements.

Start of the Demonstration.

The President spoke of "the gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea" who had consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country. He had sought to express those ideals. Our fighting men had accepted them "as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated Governments have accepted them," and he owed it to these men to see to it "that no false or mistaken interpretation was put upon the ideals for which they fought."

"It is now my duty" he said, "to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which should transcend this."

Handclapping began in the rear seats on the Democratic side, seats occupied for the most part by Democratic representatives who sat behind the Senators. There was no perceptible echo among the Republicans. Congressman Heflin of Alabama, a strong partisan of the Administration, endeavored to rouse the House to a greater manifestation of approval. The handclapping among the Democratic Congressmen grew louder and more general. Some of the Democratic Senators clapped their hands. Most of their number sat silent. Practically all the Republicans, Senators and Representatives, refused to join in any demonstration of approval.

Supreme Court Justices Hesitant.

Some of the Justices of the Supreme Court—Chief Justice White, who led in the demonstration when President Wilson read the armistice terms, was absent—were apparently undetermined as to what course to follow while the demonstration was in progress. They had seats in the well in front of the Speaker's rostrum, in front of the first rows of benches occupied by Senators. Finally one of them arose, and the others followed his example hesitatingly.

The atmosphere was in striking contrast with that which marked the President's appearance in the same place three weeks ago today to notify Congress of the armistice conditions imposed upon Germany. The cheers then were spontaneous and hearty. Republicans rivaled Democrats in expressing their delight over the victory.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who, three weeks ago, when the President read the list of humiliating conditions imposed upon Germany, had sat silent, with a half smile, and did not join in the demonstration of joy taking place around him, today applauded with vigor, and rose to his feet and applauded more along with the Democratic Representatives, led by Mr. Heflin.

When the President had finished the reading of his address and turned to leave the chamber the entire audience arose, gallery and floor. Democratic Representatives cheered again. Some Democratic Senators clapped their hands. Republican Senators and Representatives showed their respect for the President by standing, but they did not applaud, with the possible exception of Mr. La Follette.

Assembling of the Houses.

Senate and House met at noon and adopted a resolution agreeing to assemble in joint session. The Senators a few minutes before the appointed hour, 1 o'clock, walked over to the House end of the Capitol in a body through great throngs of people. Outside the great white building were crowds who gathered around the eastern entrance to the House wing and sought places of vantage for a view of the President when he should arrive.

When the Senate was seated, with Vice President Marshall beside Speaker Clark on the rostrum, a committee of Senators escorted the President to the House. He was applauded with some show of enthusiasm, but few Senators took part in the demonstration.

Every available bit of seating space on the floor of the House was occupied. There was a very full attendance, as there is usually on an opening day of a Congress session.

Sprinkled among them were former Cabinet officers and former Senators and Representatives. Members of the President's Cabinet had seats near the rostrum. Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones were in "the President's pew" of the Executive gallery. The greater part of the gallery audience was composed of women.

Mann Seeks Light in Vain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, (Associated Press.)—There was no debate in either house on the President's trip to France. The only reference to it in the House was made by Representative Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, after the President had delivered his annual address.

"I am not objecting to the President going abroad," said the Republican leader, "but I think some wise gentleman on the majority side of the House ought to be able to inform Congress what course is to be pursued when matters come before us. Is there any way by which we may make into law anything put through Congress before the President returns?"

There was no reply to the question, and after the unimportant bill then under discussion was passed Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, the Democratic leader, moved adjournment until tomorrow.

REASON FOR TAKING CABLES.

President Says It Was to Facilitate News and Official Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Toward the end of his address today President Wilson made a statement that is causing comment in Washington. This was that he directed the taking over of the Atlantic cables in order to insure the free transmission of news matter and official dispatches relating to the Peace Conference.

This was the first time that such a reason had been given for the action of the Government in taking over the cables. Postmaster General Burleson did not hint of it in a formal statement he made on Nov. 19 in explanation of the Government's action.

CONGRESS COMMENT IS ON PARTY LINES

Democrats Praise the Message; Most Republicans Call It "Disappointing."

CRITICISED AS INDEFINITE

Opposition Looked for More Details of Peace Policy and That of Home Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Expressions of opinion in Congress on the President's message appeared to diverge mainly along party lines. Republicans almost unanimously called the message "disappointing."

Some of the expressions gleaned today in the Senate and House follow:

Senator Harding, Republican of Ohio—A fine tribute to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic and the country's patriotic support of the war. The message was not revealing so far as peace terms are concerned, but one could not expect the spokesman of the Western Hemisphere to reveal his hand in advance.

Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat—The message was fine. It was a great deliverance, easily one of the President's strongest utterances. His discussion of the business situation and the processes of readjustment, including his general observations with reference to the methods of dealing with the railroads, will have, I am sure, a very reassuring effect upon business and the public. His frank statement of the reasons impelling him to go abroad and personally participating in the peace negotiations will, to a very large extent, allay criticism, both inside and outside of Congress.

Senator Johnson of California, Republican—For days and days it has been heralded through the press that on this occasion the President would make clear why his presence was imperatively demanded in Europe, and that he would tell the American people what he, as their leader, desired at the Peace Conference. We know no more now than we did before the address.

Senator Phelan of California, Democrat.—"The President's justification for his attendance on the Peace Conference was absolutely convincing. It is no great an occasion that it requires our ablest and best equipped statesman—and that is the President himself.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, Republican.—"I was disappointed that the President did not take the Congress and the country more into his confidence upon the great points of the peace treaty, especially as the Senate is the co-ordinate treaty-making power."

Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri—The President says all nations have approved of the fourteen peace points. No nation has approved of the fourteen peace points. The President says our soldiers fought for these. Our soldiers fought to whip Germany. I wholly disagree with the President that we should assist in the rehabilitation of France.

Speaker Clark—It was a fine message—literary, as all of the President's messages have been.

Representative Mann of Illinois—I was disappointed that the President did not take Congress and the American people into his confidence regarding his attendance at the Peace Conference.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts—It was the most disappointing and least effective message that President Wilson has ever delivered.

Representative Kahn, Republican, of California—The appeal for the united support of Congress came with bad grace. The President's gratitude to the Republicans for saving some of his war measures when his own partisans failed him was shown when he appealed for the defeat of every Republican at the elections.

WOULD VACATE WILSON'S OFFICE

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

proposed readjustment in the affairs of the various powers concerned in these treaties and of all the reasons which may be urged for and against the proposed compacts, while the negotiations therefor are in progress; it is therefore

Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, that there be created a committee, to be composed of eight Senators, one-half from the majority and one-half from the minority, which shall be charged with the duty of proceeding to Paris at the proper time in order to be there present during the said Peace Conference.

The committee shall diligently inquire with respect to all the facts pertaining to or material for the future consideration of the proposed treaties by the Senate and make itself familiar with all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the subject and all the reasons which may exist for and against the action to be taken. It shall report to the Senate upon all such matters as often as it may deem it advisable to do so, and it shall make a final report at or before the time that the treaties growing out of the conference are laid before the Senate for approval, rejection or modification.

The committee shall be chosen in the manner provided in the rules of the Senate for the selection of its standing committees.

It is authorized to employ such secretaries, clerks, and stenographers as it may deem necessary for the discharge of the duties herein imposed upon it.

All the expenses incident to its work in the United States and Europe shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon the certificate of the Senator who shall be chosen Chairman of the committee.

It is expected that the Cummins resolution will not be passed by the Senate, but will be debated, and at that time further criticism of Mr. Wilson is expected.

Senator Hitchcock said that the Foreign Relations Committee, to which the Cummins resolution was referred, probably would vote it out to the floor without recommendation, and that its fate would be settled by general debate.

The Sherman resolution, which probably will go to the Judiciary Committee, is expected to have less chance than the Cummins measure. It may never get out of the Judiciary Committee room.

The Illinois Resolutions.

The body of the Sherman resolution follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the departure of the President and his absence from the territory of the United States and from the seat of Government so fixed and declared by law be and the same is hereby declared to constitute an inability to discharge the powers and duties of President of the United States, and is hereby declared to constitute a vacancy in said office of President, and that the powers and duties thereof shall immediately upon such departure and absence by the President from the territorial limits of the United States and the seat of Government thereof devolve and be exercised by the Vice President of the United States, who shall qualify and assume the powers and duties of President of the United States until a President shall be duly elected; and all official acts of the Vice President while such powers and duties are so devolved upon him shall be and hereby are declared to be valid for all intents and purposes, and shall be accepted as the act of the President of the United States.

The body of the Rodenberg resolution follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that the departure by the President and his absence from the territory of the United States and the seat of Government so fixed by law be and the same are hereby declared to constitute an inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office of the President of the United States, and during the time and so long as said President is so departed and absent from the territory of the United States and the lawful seat of the Government thereof such powers and duties of the office of President shall devolve upon and be executed there by the Vice President of the United States, who shall continue to exercise the same until said President shall return to the territory and seat of Government thereof; the said Vice President shall qualify by taking the oath of office and assuming the exercise of such powers and duties in like manner as the President, and all official acts of the Vice President performed while such powers and duties are devolved upon him shall be and are hereby declared to be valid for all intents and purposes and shall be received and accepted as the act of the President of the United States.

Threat of Villa and the I. W. W.

The preamble of the Sherman and Rodenberg resolutions were the same, and stated reasons why the President should remain in this country and not go to France. The preamble to the two resolutions follows:

Whereas, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, is about to depart from the territorial limits thereof, and go beyond the jurisdiction of its constitution and laws and be and remain upon foreign territory within the limits of another sovereignty, the Republic of France; and

Whereas, among the powers and duties of the President as the Chief Executive, Civil Magistrate, of the Government are the following, to receive Ambassadors and other public ministers of foreign powers; to appoint Ambassadors, and other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States, not otherwise provided for; to protect every State against domestic violence on the applications of its legislature or executives; to perform, if it shall be required, a guarantee of the United States of a republican form of government to such State, and to protect each of such States against invasion; to pardon and reprieve for offenses against the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas, Villa is still at large in Mexico, pillaging and creating disorders, threatening the safety of the border States of the union, and the I. W. W., as they are commonly known, are organizations for disorderly and seditious purposes, now actively engaged in threatening civil commotion, with others, making the constant presence of the executive at the seat of Government necessary to preserve orderly conditions and execute the law in the United States and the several States thereof; and

Whereas, Congress having convened in regular session on the first Monday in December, 1918, and will continue in session at the seat of Government in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, until March 4, 1919, with pending legislation and the passage of bills requiring executive action in the course of legislation, and the President being further required from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient; and

Whereas, Congress did by act approved July 6, 1790, provide that on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1800, the seat of Government of the United States should by virtue of that act be transferred to Washington, District of Columbia, and all offices attached to said seat of Government should accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders and shall after the said day cease to be executed elsewhere, which was accordingly done, pursuant to the said act, so that the City of Washington, in said District, thereby became and still is the seat of Government of the United States and the place where legislative and executive powers and duties shall and must be exercised; and

Whereas, The Constitution provides, in case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President or Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be over or a President shall be elected, pursuant to which power Congress did by an act of Jan. 19, A. D. 1886, known as the Presidential Succession act, duly approved, provide therefor, but no legislation has been provided declaring what shall constitute inability of the President and devolving such powers and duties upon and the assumption and exercise of the same by the Vice President.

NORTHCLIFFE STIRS BRITAIN BY ATTACK

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

the Coalition Party managers had made a square deal which would not have completely alienated both liberalism and labor.

The new developments are bound to have some reaction in regard to British representation at the Peace Conference. The Liberal Daily News, for instance, this morning links the election with the British policy at the conference table. A suggestion is made that in the present election campaign the discussion of various points, such as the question of indemnities, shows a divergence from principles embodied in President Wilson's fourteen points.

The Daily News endeavors to identify Liberalism and Labor with Wilsonian principles, with the corollary that the Unionists are only going lip service to those principles. Due allowance will be made by Americans for partisan arguments of this or another kind, as in some respects the situation here is much similar to that in America.

The coalition is confidently expected to obtain a majority which will give it the national mandate faithfully to conclude the strength of the labor vote justifies the step, as is likely, there is every probability that labor will get a sort of official watching brief.

Meanwhile Monday's preliminary discussions at Downing Street between the English, French, and Italian allies were chiefly concerned with questions of indemnities and the fate of the Kaiser, on which there was practically a unanimous opinion.

Downing Street discussions are not marked by a hitch of any kind. Certain definite and important conclusions have been reached, but no reliable information is available as to whether any extension of the armistice has been agreed to or even considered. The sittings are held in the Cabinet Room of the Premier's official residence, and the utmost privacy is maintained. Lloyd George has presided. The conclusions arrived at are fraught with interest and importance to the whole world, and will find their reflex in the actual Peace Conference.

Reports this evening are that a strong stand will be made by coalition leaders against attempted Northcliffian dictation and that "no sop will be offered to Cerberus." An argument which is understood to have weighed heavily is that, seeing that the coalition is certain of obtaining an overwhelming mandate from the country to conduct the peace negotiations it may rely for its future upon the sort of peace it obtains. That this should be the dominant Tory view is obvious, for whatever future developments may be the Tory Party stands to lose nothing and will have gained much.

At the present juncture, a break between Lloyd George and the Unionists is out of the question, and the more Northcliffe leans toward labor the more will his influence upon Unionist votes be weakened.

Winston Churchill is strongly opposed to any concession to Northcliffe. The papers tomorrow will publish correspondence between him and Gulland, the Asquith Liberal whip, which has sensational features from a domestic point of view, but of which the chief point of largest interest is an apparent acknowledgement that whatever majority the coalition may obtain this month the life of the new Parliament will not be a long one, and ha once peace is made and demobilization and reconstruction processes are started a fresh appeal to the electorate will be necessary.

Whether Lloyd George finally decides to bid defiance to Northcliffe remains to be seen. The selection of peace delegates must be announced shortly, and upon that announcement will hinge the question of whether or not there will be a bitter struggle for the next few years between the astute politician and the powerful journalist.

TREVES FRIGID TO OUR MEN

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

blessings and joyful tears of grown folks had greeted us. Here was hostility lurking beneath the smirk surface hospitality of the Hun, who has not yet been humbled enough to insure the world's welfare. I turned and marched with the head of the column into the ancient city, the German name of which is Trier.

No American was there but loved that bandmaster. He must have come from south of the Mason and Dixon Line, for as Colonel Hunt set foot into the city the strains of "Dixie" broke out. The tune quickened the heartbeats and footsteps of the Americans, but of all those thousands of Germans who lined our path none showed the least feeling except the little children, who smiled at the soldiers as all children will.

The crowd grew denser and denser as we reached the square. Here a band broke into "Suwanee River," and just then the standard bearer gave the Stars and Stripes an extra whirl, and the column passed on by the ancient Porta Pegra to their barracks.

After the triumphal and glorious march through France and Belgium and even Luxemburg the appalling silence almost frightened one. There was gloom everywhere. Even the German flags and arches which had welcomed the returning boche soldiers had been put away, and nothing remained undone to make the ceremony more sombre.

One noticeable feature of the crowd was the presence of a large number of men with rifles slung across their shoulders, muzzle down. Each wore a white band with a purple stamp. These were the guards of the local Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. They will be relieved of duty tomorrow and replaced by Americans.

Good Behavior Ordered.

The local Soviets have given effusive orders to the population to treat the Americans with all order and good behavior. A special proclamation to girls warns them against talking to American soldiers. The American commander tomorrow will post proclamations telling the population that there will be no trouble if the Germans do not make it. The Germans will be given to understand that we mean business and that no foolishness will be tolerated. If the Germans all along behave as they did in Treves today and keep ill-feelings to themselves, there will be no friction. If trouble starts anywhere on our sector the Americans are ready to deal with it.

One was deeply impressed by the quiet dignity of the American doughboys today. These lads whistled and joked and played mouth-organs while going into battle, but marching through Germany today there wasn't a smile on their faces or a joke on their lips. They were dead serious.

Permanent garrisons are being left in all important towns and villages by the Third Army. This way use is to be made of at least five divisions of our army before we reach the Rhine. The front line is formed by the 2d Division on the left. Next is the 32d, then the 1st and 3d on the right. Our advance eastward will be resumed at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Rhine will probably be reached on Dec. 12 or 13.

Headquarters in Treves.

Dec. 2.—Advanced American general headquarters were established this morning in this city. From here will be administered control of that part of Germany to be occupied by American forces. General Pershing will be here from time to time. His Chief of Staff and the man immediately in charge of administration in the occupied area will be Brig. Gen. Preston Brown, whose duties are analogous to those of Military Governor. Adjustment of relations between the American military and the German civil authorities will be under Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith.

The administration situation found in Treves appears to be fortunate. The Burgomaster is acting in harmony with the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, which has replaced the Municipal Council, and both propose full co-operation with the Americans in maintaining order.

Armed guards of the local Soviet have been replaced by American soldiers and things have moved smoothly since we entered the city yesterday. Colonel Hunt, commanding the 6th Infantry, which is the city's garrison, of course is at the head of city affairs.

The studied apathy of the population remains the same, with certain cases akin to insolence, which have been ignored. There is no reason to suppose that the tensity of feeling will increase. There has been prompt acquiescence to our requisitions for the garrison and headquarters.

Many Germans in Uniform.

An eyesore consists of the great number of German uniforms on the streets, but inasmuch as the price of clothing is very high, it does not appear easy to forbid the wearing of the German uniform in Treves. Demobilized soldiers continue to pour into the city. They say that all the German Army except the last two classes has been sent home.

The army of occupation will resume its advance this morning, the limit of the line of today's advance being from north to south, Manderfeld, Neuendorf, Prüm, Burbach-Erdorf, Greveneth, Ensch, Waldrach, Mandern, Bergen. Bitburg, a place of 7,000 population, is the largest town to be reached today.

The advance is to be resumed tomorrow, after which the Third Army will rest one day, then march three days, then rest one, and resume again for the last lap, which will take it to the Rhine, which should be reached Dec. 12.

WILSON SAILS TOMORROW

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ceived in this city. So far the original orders stand. These are, according to naval officials, to have the vessel ready to leave at 2 o'clock this afternoon on the slack of the tide, which is the best hour for a ship of her type. The vessel is all in readiness for the Presidential party.

The battleship Pennsylvania is in the Lower Bay at anchor waiting with five destroyers to act as escort when the George Washington puts to sea.

Louis Seres, a chef from the Hotel Biltmore, with a staff of twenty-five for the kitchen on the transport, went on board yesterday to get things ready. The chef and three of the headwaiters were sworn in as chief petty officers in the United States Navy for the voyage. Chef Seres who has had experience in all the great cities in Europe, will prepare only the simplest dishes for President Wilson and his party on the voyage.

The guests are expected to arrive by train after 12 o'clock, with their baggage. Their car will be switched to the Erie Railroad at Manhattan Transfer outside Jersey City and later switched to the Hoboken Shore Line that runs alongside the transport.

Mrs. Anna Hamilton of Limerick, Ireland, will serve President and Mrs. Wilson as a representative of the Knights of Columbus during the voyage of the George Washington to and from France. Mrs. Hamilton has been assigned by Commander Perkins to suite 66, the Wilson suite on the boat. She will wear the chevrons of the K. of C. while ministering to the President and Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Hamilton has seen service at the front as a nurse and has been in three submarine attacks since the outbreak of the war.

Mrs. Annie Glasscott, Mrs. Mary Simpson, and Mrs. Vera Stuart will attend upon others of the Presidential party. They will also wear the K. of C. overseas insignia. Each of the stewardesses has seen war service and each has a son in the service. They were appointed by Commander Perkins because of their special experience as ship's stewardesses.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Colonel William W. Harts, who was Military Aid to President Wilson at the White House until August, when he joined the American forces at the front, is to have entire direction of the arrangements for the arrival and visit here of the President, and of the material requirements of the American delegates to the Peace Congress at Paris and at Versailles.

With Lieut. Col. Whitney, as Chief of Staff, and a large force of assistants, plans are being rapidly worked out in co-operation with the French authorities under the general supervision of General Tasker H. Bliss, American military member of the Allied War Council.

President Wilson will be the guest of the French Nation from the moment he steps on French soil, and its wishes will take precedence concerning the details of his entertainment. Other heads of nations have come as military chiefs, but the President's visit will be distinctly an event of state.

The American naval base at Brest today gave orders for a flotilla of sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers to sail for the Azores Islands, there to await the passage of the fleet accompanying President Wilson to Europe. It is said that the squadron forming the Presidential convoy will include nine vessels—dreadnoughts, armed cruisers, and cruisers.

It is expected that the President will arrive at Brest on the afternoon of Dec. 11.

Admiral Mayo, who has returned to the United States, will command the escort squadron across the Atlantic. The Admiral's flag will fly from the battleship Pennsylvania.

The first greetings to President Wilson will be extended by Foreign Minister Pichon and Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine, at Brest. Opportunity will be given the populace of Brest for a public demonstration of welcome.

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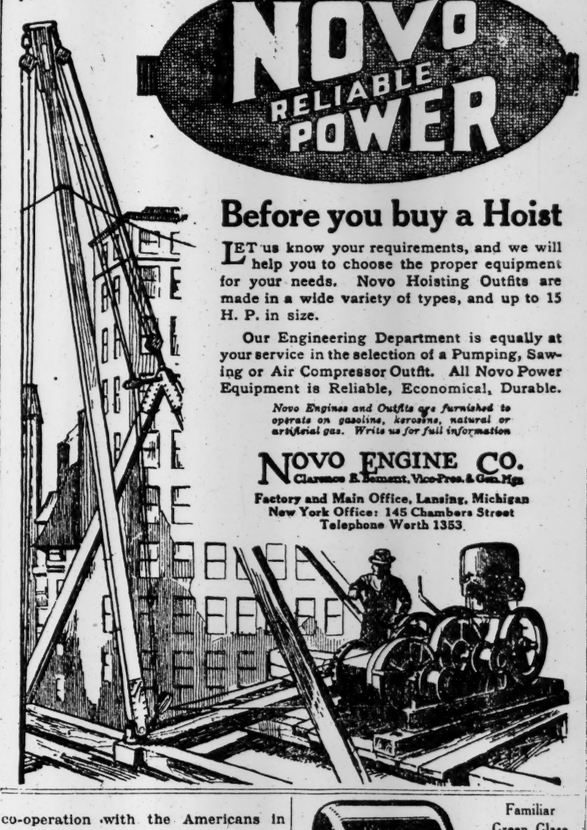

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Text of the President's Address to Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The text of the President's address to Congress today was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes, and great results, that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean, or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable, and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them, and which we have yet to shape and determine.

A year ago we had sent 145,198 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 each month, the number, in fact, rising in May last to 245,951, in June to 278,850, in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—in August 289,570, and in September 257,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by enemy attacks—630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

Tribute to the Army and the Navy.

But it is not the physical scale and executive efficiency of preparation, supply, equipment, and dispatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the seas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. No soldiers or sailors ever proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed it with an audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest Lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow-countryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise, but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accurs'd we were not there, and hold our manhood cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yes, all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day."

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward. After that it was only a scant four months before the commanders of the Central Empires knew themselves beaten, and now their very empires are in liquidation.

The Spirit of the Nation Fine.

And throughout it all, how fine the spirit of the nation was, what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal, what elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will always wish that we had been with the men whom we sustained by our labor; but we can never be ashamed. It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted the whole of their trained capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking. The patriotism, the unselfishness, the thoroughgoing devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, have made them fit mates and comrades of the men in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Washington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout innumerable factories, upon innumerable farms, in the depths of coal mines and iron mines and copper mines, wherever the stuffs of industry were to be obtained and prepared, in the shipyards, on the railways, at the docks, on the sea, in every labor that was needed to sustain the battlelines, men have vied with each other to do their part, and do it well. They can look any man at arms in the face and say, We also strove to win and gave the best that was in us to make our fleets and armies sure of their triumph.

And what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new lustre to the annals of American womanhood.

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights, as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievements would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies of every front with food and everything else that we had that would serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts, and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

And now we are sure of the great triumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come—come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us, we turn to the tasks of peace again—a peace secure against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries, and made ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing.

The Unratified Treaty with Colombia.

We are about to give order and organization to this peace, not only for ourselves but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic safety merely. Our thoughts have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the Near and the Far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that wait to be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world, is it not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope that the members of the Senate will permit me to speak once more of the unratified treaty of adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just but generous, and in the spirit of the new age upon which we have so happily entered.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of the war longer than we. Our people, moreover, do not wait to be coached and led. They know their own business, are quick and resourceful at every readjustment, definite in purpose, and self-reliant in action. Any leading strings we might seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled, because they would pay no attention to them, and go their own way. All that we can do as their legislative and executive servants is to mediate the process of change here, there, and elsewhere, as we may. I have heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed, and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter have I seen any general scheme of "reconstruction" emerge which I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience.

While the war lasted we set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in the services it was necessary for them to render, by which to make sure of an abundant supply of the materials needed, by which to check undertakings that could for the time be dispensed with, and stimulate those that were most serviceable in war, by which to gain for the purchasing departments of the Government a certain control over the prices of essential articles and materials, by which to restrain trade with alien enemies, make the most of the available shipping, and systematize financial transactions, both public and private, so that there would be no unnecessary conflict or confusion—by which, in short, to put every material energy of the country in harness to draw the common load and make of us one team in the accomplishment of a great task. But the moment we knew the armistice to have been signed we took the harness off. Raw materials, upon which the Government had kept its hand for fear there should not be enough for the industries that supplied the armies, have been released and put into the general market again. Great industrial plants whose whole output and machinery had been taken over for the uses of the Government have been set free to return to the uses to which they were put before the war. It has not been possible to remove so readily or so quickly the control of foodstuffs and of shipping, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and the ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas, and to bring the men back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit. But even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible, and more and more as the weeks go by.

Public Works for Soldier Labor.

Never before have there been agencies in existence in this country which knew so much of the field of supply, of labor, and of industry as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department, the Food Administration, and the Fuel Administration have known since the labors became thoroughly systematized, and they have not been isolated agencies. They have been directed by men that represented the permanent departments of the Government, and so have been the centres of unified and co-operative action. It has been the policy of the Executive, therefore, since the armistice, (which is in effect a complete submission of the enemy,) to put the knowledge of these bodies at the disposal of the business men of the country, and to offer their intelligent mediation at every point and in every matter where it was desired. It is surprising how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped. It promises to outrun any inquiry that may be instituted and any aid that may be offered. It will not be easy to direct it any better than it will direct itself. The American business man is of quick initiative.

The ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not, however, provide immediate employment for all of the men of our returning armies. Those who are of trained capacity, those who are skilled workmen, those who have acquired familiarity with established businesses, those who are ready and willing to go to the farms, all those whose aptitudes are known or will be sought out by employers, will find no difficulty, it is safe to say, in finding place and employment. But there will be others who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work. There will be a large floating residuum of labor which should not be left wholly to shift for itself. It seems to me important, therefore, that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular, and that plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands and our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the Secretary of the Interior has developed in his annual report, and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp, and cut-over lands, which might, if the States were willing and able to co-operate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the West, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have never yet been cleared for the plow, and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the Union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow, or too wet for anything but grazing, which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The Congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken, if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has intrusted to the Department of the Interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused land to effect a great rural and agricultural development, which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves, and the Secretary of the Interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

Aid for Belgium and Northern France.

I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve of themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money.

If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow, they could not resume their place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered, and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in.

I hope, therefore, that the Congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant to some such agency as the War Trade Board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

For the steadying and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919, and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the Government will permit, and those who conduct the great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the Government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them; it will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before those uncertainties are resolved.

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least $8,000,000,000 by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the Government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canceled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the Treasury for the months just ahead of us.

The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the Government which represent it. But these demands will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed, and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

I entirely concur with the Secretary of the Treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctively war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918 or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected, if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

I take it for granted that the Congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The Secretary of the Navy has submitted to your committees for authorization that part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the Congress established, not under the exceptional conditions of the war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our program to a future world policy as yet undetermined.

Concern Over the Railroad Problem.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of the policy to be adopted toward the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately, and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

It was necessary that the administration of the railways should be taken over by the Government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipment. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to move the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate, when necessary, all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, What is best for the railroads, and for the public in the future?

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, so that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which could best be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by a treaty by the time Spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railways is limited, after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made, will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the Federal Administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. The present law does not permit the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their Directors, some of whom will consent while some will not, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject-matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is it right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners? Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered, and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least produce one element of a solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both State and Federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual Government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations, under which the railways of definable areas would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways, and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railways, necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot always be left as it was. I hope that the Congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control, and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit of time is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interest concerned.

Paramount Duty to Go to Paris.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the Congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the Governments with which we have been associated in the war against the Central Empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend my leaving the country, particularly at this time, but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The allied Governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the Congress on the 8th of January last, as the Central Empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application, and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our Government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest. The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance, both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have conspicuously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country. I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated Governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no call to service which would transcend this.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side of the water, and you will know all that I do. At my request the French and English Governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end, except upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between Paris and the Department of State, and another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over the control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials, and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom, and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

May I now hope, gentlemen of the Congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking. I am poignantly aware of its grave responsibilities. I am the servant of the nation. I can have no private thought or purpose of my own in performing such an errand. I go to give the best that is in me to the common settlements which I must now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads of the associated Governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible, and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

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LITTLE MERCY FOR TRAITORS

Belgians Heap Indignities Upon Women Compatriots Who Consorted with Germans.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERVIERS, Nov. 30.—Last night British cavalry patrols reached the German frontier beyond Spa, and tomorrow morning troops of the Second Army will begin their advance through German territory to Cologne and the Rhine. Coming from Liége, I went through Spa today, and as far as the advance cavalry outposts along the Malmedy road to the frontier line between Belgium and Germany. The scenery had become German already. It is hill country, with roads winding through fir forests above deep ravines, where the red undergrowth glowed like fire through the rich green fir trees, and where on hillsides and in valleys there were wooden chalets and villas with pointed turrets, like those in the Black Forest. The road to Malmedy dips to the edge of Belgium, and it was there, a few yards beyond the Belgian Custom House, that we halted on this side of the little stone bridge over the stream which divides the two countries. A picket of Royal Dragoons was holding the bridge with double sentries, and with orders to let no man cross.

I asked one of them what was the name of the hamlet, and he told me that it was Rothwasser, (Red Water,) from the stream that went gurgling over the reddish boulders below the bridge. He pointed to a small house on the rising ground beyond the white house with the slate roof and said: "That is the first house in Germany."

Rothwasser. It was a good name for a stream to divide Belgium from Germany, and as I stared down into its charming brook I thought of all the rivers of blood which had flowed between the British armies and this little stone bridge, which the men will cross tomorrow. It has been a long journey to the last bridge they will cross before they enter Germany—a journey of four and a half years, with battle all the way until these recent weeks of armistice; and few men believed they would ever get so far as this village of Rothwasser, however firm their faith in victory.

Gate to Germany Unguarded.

Over there, a few yards away, was Germany, a fringe of what was until those few weeks ago the mighty German Empire. Not a human being appeared on this side of the stone bridge. There was no German sentry facing ours. The gate into Germany was open and unguarded. There was deep silence over there by the pine woods where the undergrowth was red. I wonder, what will happen when we ride through that silence and that loneliness into the first German town, and afterward through many German towns and villages, on the way to Cologne.

There were German soldiers on our side of the frontier, in the town of Spa, where the German armies had their General Headquarters until the armistice, and where the Kaiser and Hindenburg used to discuss their plans on the western front.

For the first time since the war began I saw them walking about freely, and not as prisoners, among British officers and men. There were 250 of them in Spa, working under the white flag with British missions to arrange the details of handing over the material of war according to the conditions of the armistice. It is an astonishing thing to find them there, and it is impossible to get over one's sense of surprise at meeting them face to face in the streets and seeing them go into shops and restaurants filled with British soldiers, and moving about freely without a guard. Time was, not so long ago, when one became excited if from a slit in the earth one saw through a pair of field glasses the gray ants moving stealthily behind the white line of the trenches and some voice by one's side said, "Germans, by Jove!"

Generally a message went down the telephone wire calling to the guns to "strafe" that place where the gray ants moved, and in a few minutes there would be no sign of them; or some fellow in a steel hat leaning over the parapet with head well hidden would take a long shot with a rifle at one of those gray ants, and then say, "Copped him!"

Many Germans in Streets of Spa.

But in Spa a German is not shot at sight. He takes the pavement as though it belongs to him, gets between English officers to buy a bun at a counter of a pastry shop, or salutes formally as he passes in the roadway.

Today I saw a group of German officers in front of a garden of a chateau, preparing to set out in a motor car. It is true, there was a white flag in front of the car, but otherwise they seemed to be starting out on a joy ride, as free as the wind. To me it was one of the most sensational things I have seen since the entry into Lille. But I suppose we shall get used to it. The Germans themselves seem to take it all as a matter of course, and hide their feelings under an impassive mask. But yesterday they showed some obvious interest when the first squadron of British cavalry passed through on the way to the frontier, and they leaned out of the windows to watch the lancers go past. I think they must have been astonished at the sight of all those well-groomed horses, so sleek and so fine—for their own horseflesh was worn to the skin and bones.

"You never saw anything like it," said some English prisoners whom I met today in Verviers. "They could hardly stagger along, and we used to have to teach the poor beasts how to walk before we could get the transport out."

These boys of the 20th and 41st Divisions told me also that the sight of a German transport in retreat was like gypsy caravans on the move. Their carts were tied up with strings and loaded up with household furniture stolen from the Belgians, chickens, pigs, sheep, mattresses, and pots and pans, while they led cows along the road and pushed carts and wheelbarrows loaded with what had a habit of falling to pieces in the ditches. Their machine guns were taken back in handcarts made up of biscuit boxes.

"An Army of Tramps."

"It was an army of tramps," said one of the boys. This lad and some of his comrades of the King's Royal Rifles of the 20th Division had been taken prisoner just a year ago today in a German counteroffensive in the Cambrai salient, at Masnières. They went first to Germany, where they had a bad time, but the worst time was when they were brought back to France and put to work at St. Amand, near Valenciennes. There they were starved almost to death and brutally ill-used. At the end, out of 200 only 95 remained, and out of that 95 only 40 could do any work. The others were in the hospital or dead.

During the last week I have passed through many strange scenes and seen new aspects of human nature as they are revealed in this drama of liberated peoples—some of them good to see, and some not good. It has been a great stirring of human emotions—joy for the passing of the hostile rule, with its daily nagging tyrannies and black remembrances of brutal and cruel things; the spirit of patriotism, exalted to intoxication by flags and banners and the passing of the soldiers who fought for this victory; the comradeship of the allied soldiers, linked together by what their nations have suffered and achieved, so that strangers are friends received into the family because they wear khaki or blue or a prisoner's badge; and, underneath all this tenderness and generous uplifting of hearts, unforgettable hatred of the gray men who have just gone and thirst for vengeance against them and a passionate desire to burn or break the places where they lived and the things they used and the property of those who were too familiar with them on this side of their frontier.

In Namur and Liége and Verviers the crowds have been able to restrain themselves from laying hands upon certain houses where people of their own race were too kind to their own enemies and made traffic with them. Smash! go the window panes, and out of the windows come chairs and tables for a bonfire in the streets to throw a ruddy glare upon the laughing faces of the mob. There are always crowds in the streets and squares, collecting densely when columns of troops pass through, when the prisoners tell their tales, when the portrait of King Albert is painted in colors of light on the wall of a public building, or when the ring is clear for the dance, as I saw one last night in Liége—a glorious game of kiss-in-the-ring before the whistle blew for the troops to go.

No Mercy for Turncoats.

For the most part they are laughing crowds, with the gayety of a big family party gathered together after a long separation; but now and then out of one of these dense groups of men and women there come wailing and shrieks and a new note in the laughter around which does not cease, but becomes derisive now. It is another woman having her hair cut off as a public infamy because of her known friendship with German officers.

I was in a restaurant the other night, and a handsome girl came in and hung her furs up on a peg. A waiter went up to her, and in a loud voice denounced her with frightful names.

"A week ago" he said, "you were here with a German officer."

All the people in the restaurant were silent, and into their eyes came a look which was not pleasant to see. One or two men rose from their chairs, but the girl who had gone white to the lips, had fumbled for her furs and went through the swinging door like a shadow.

On the walls of Liége are appeals from women protesting their innocence of and friendship with the enemy, and naming witnesses to guarantee their respectability. Innocence is in jeopardy when attacked by rumor. For the guilty they have no pity among their own people.

It is all a big, strange, turbulent drama in towns like Liége and Namur and Verviers.

Studied English to Greet Soldiers.

Among the people who surge slowly down each street below the banners and through the triumphal arches and past the shop windows crammed with flags and colored pictures and fancy goods giving a sense of Christmas in wartime there are groups of prisoners of all nations staring about them with quiet enjoyment, like seamen who have put into a good port after a stormy voyage and shipwreck. In Liége there are thousands of Russian prisoners—burly, hulking men who slouch about in a stolid way, as though hopeless of ever getting home and resigning themselves to a life of exile. There is a camp outside the city for them, and the leading citizens of Liége have been generous in organizing relief for them.

Hundreds of British prisoners have also found their way here and have been lucky in their halting place, for a group of citizens with two English women, Miss O'Brien and Miss Warren, were waiting for them and had already, with fine rapidity, organized a plan to help them in every possible way. These people early in the war founded a society called the Private Club, the object of which was to learn English so that they might be ready to welcome the British soldiers on the day of liberation. The two "English misses," as they call them, were their professors, and the members of the club studied English grammar, held debates and lectures in broken English and learned so well that when I met them two days ago they could all speak English fluently and correctly.

"It is a queer thing," said one of the British prisoners, "but everybody seems to speak English in this town. Have we come into England or part of Belgium?" But they had come into the city of Liége, where the people learned English with love and made rapid progress.

The Private Club altered its title to "Anglo-American Club" as soon as the Germans departed from Liége, and established temporary offices in the Hôtel Continental, which became a receiving house for British prisoners. Posters were put up all over the city inviting British prisoners to register themselves there, and the members of the club, including Miss O'Brien—a great little Irish girl, standing 5 feet high under her red gold hair, with as gallant a spirit as a boy aviator—went about Liége with arm bands to act as guides.

Received Into Belgian Homes.

As soon as a British prisoner was registered he was given a bath, then provided with a good meal, and after that was found a home with some Belgian family in Liége. If a group of comrades arrived together they were not separated, but billeted together as much as possible, so they should not feel lonely. They were also provided with pocket money as members of the club with really noble generosity changed German camp tickets—paper worthless outside their prison camps—into Belgian money, so furnishing a large sum which must be repaid by the British Government as a debt of honor. Another lady of Liége placed her house at the service of British prisoners as a soldiers' home, and went to see them there and found them playing cards and dominoes—one lad was absorbed in a game of patience, as though the outside world mattered nothing to him—and singing "Tipperary" and any old song, while a great little Irish girl played to them.

I was glad to salute these men and women who had done so much so delicately and so generously for the Tommies. Mr. Jacquet, President of the Anglo-American Club of Liége; Mr. Springuel, the Vice President; Mr. Henrotin, Treasurer, and Mr. Pasleau, Secretary. I am also glad to have met Miss Breaer, who gave her house for the soldiers' club, because this young lady has been a brave friend of England throughout the war and risked her life every day for four and a half years in order to be of service to Belgium and England, and to the prisoners of both nations. She risked her life as Nurse Cavell did, with gayety hiding her passionate purpose, which disarmed even the enemy so that, when they put her in prison for three months and when she stood before her Judge—her friends never expected to see her alive again—they could not believe so gay and laughing a girl, who turned everything to ridicule and made light of her captivity, could be guilty of the charge of espionage which they brought against her.

"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage;" and in that spirit this lady of Liége smiled at her jailers and broke her bonds.

Story of an Irish Heroine.

In that spirit Margaret Winfred O'Brien, abandoned in Liége by a lady to whom she had been a companion when the war broke out, knowing no French when she hid in a cellar during the bombardment and would have given her hands to know what people were saying, fought her way through many a dark month until she knew enough French to give lessons in English.

Because of her red-gold hair and Irish eyes the German officers desired her friendship, and she suffered many insults and was very much afraid, so that once in some dreadful hours she nearly died of fear, but always outwardly showed a brave, laughing face, and to German insults answered with Irish audacity, which made them more gentle. Queer stories were told of girls living in a reign of terror—for to girlhood it was really that—resisting devilish temptations and taking great risks with fine courage, not easy week after week and year after year. De Maupassant wrote such stories about another war which did not last so long.

What amazes one most, having lived behind the desolation of the battlefields, is the normality of life in these towns which we now enter. Even in Verviers, on the frontier, there is no trace of war, except in the hearts of the people. There are waiters in evening dress in the restaurants. One stops aghast at gentlemen in tall hats, who seem to come out of some dream of the past. There are smart girls in the streets, and they eat largely of buns in confectioners' shops. The cinemas are in full swing, with French films changed after the last German films of a night or two ago, and the music of orchestras tinkles into the streets.

Last night in Liége, where the war began, the people were out until midnight under canopies of banners and triumphal arches, watching the illumination of the city, and truly I have seen nothing so brilliant since one of the jubilees, when London was blazing with illuminations. All public buildings and hundreds of private houses and thousands of shops were lit up by electric bulbs and by devices in colored lights, so that after five Winters of darkness and closed blinds one's eyes were dazzled by all this brightness, and it seemed as though something had lifted from the world some dark horror of night, as, indeed, it has.

I left Liége when the King of the Belgians with General Leman, hero of its first resistance, was about to enter. But further along the roads, on this and the other side of Spa, there were triumphal arches through which British cavalry rode and infantry marched and lorries went swinging; and for them there was a ropal progress amid miles of cheers.

We were close to Germany. The people here had been next door neighbors of the Germans in peace as well as in war, but their cheers rang out at the sight of British khaki in the streets. Children ran up to shake one's hands, and women said "Bravo, les Anglais!" and there were no cold looks today.

Tomorrow there will be no more cheering, but the silence of people who do not like our coming.

PILSUDSKI DICTATOR IN RUSSIAN POLAND

Prompt Action Taken Against Bolsheviki—Pogroms to be Investigated.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Nov. 30.—A well-informed Pole, who is in constant touch with the present Polish Government, gives me the following statement of the present position in Poland:

Pilsudski has assumed a dictatorship and is exercising government with a firm hand. His Cabinet is composed of Socialists and members of the peasant party, with Woraczewski, a moderate Socialist and a former member of the Austrian Parliament, as President. The candidacy of Dasynski, tht Galician Socialist leader, aroused violent opposition and was abandoned.

Pilsudski's first act was to arrest thirteen secret Bolshevist committees. The Moscow Bolsheviki retaliated by arresting the Polish representatives there. Now, however, Lednicki, who happened to be in Warsaw at the time, is in Russian Poland. There have been no disturbances whatever. The Government is distinctly radical, but apart from decreeing an eight-hour day and the abolition of titles, it has left all measures of social reform to the Constituent Assembly, which is timed for January.

Now the Soviets exist in Russian Poland but just over the border, in the Governments of Minsk and Grodno, Soviets of German soldiers are acting in a thoroughly Bolshevist spirit, divaling up the land, plundering and murdering. The Warsaw Government has requested Berlin to withdraw these troops immediately.

The disturbances in Galicia are chiefly the work of demoralized Polish soldiers of the Austrian Army from the eastern front, who, left by their officers without discipline or supplies, proceeded to plunder Galician towns. Since nearly all the Galician shopkeepers are Jews, this movement assumed an anti-Semitic character and was fomented by agitators of suspect origin. The Warsaw Government has ordered a strict inquiry and promised full compensation for all losses.

In this region are bewildering complications, where the principle of self-determination seems to run riot. Eastern Galicia, too, has fallen into distress ing impasse. What really happened there, says my informant, is the result of the death throes of the Austrian monarchy. The Ukrainians who inhabit Galicia were the only Austrian people who accepted Charles's federal scheme.

The Emperor's advisers told him the Galician Ukrainians would support the scheme, since they were on bad terms with the Kiev Government, whom they suspect of being only camouflaged Ukrainians.

Austrian officers were sent to Lemberg to organize the Ukrainian troops and eject the Polish officers from Lemberg, in the meantime Austrian rule ceased to exist without the Ukrainians noticing it. They proceeded to carry out the Emperor's scheme, as a result of which they found themselves at war with the Poles and were driven out of Lemberg and Przemysl.

"When the fighting at Lemberg began somebody released all criminals from the prison, and the result was a Jewish pogrom. When the Poles took possession of the city they arrested 1,500 marauders and executed 60. A mixed Polish-Jewish Committee was appointed to investigate the pogroms and assess damages. My informant says the Poles hold Lemberg and Przemysl for the present, but he does not see why they should, since the Peace Conference will decide the question of possession.

I asked why the Poles occupied Vladimir Volynsky, Lutsk, and Kovel in Russian territory.

"To insure," he said, "that if this region is given to any one it shall be given to the Ukraine. If this last European question is settled on a national basis, then we will give the region to the Ukraine. If not, we shall keep it."

My informant concluded by emphasizing the high character and energy of the dictator, Pilsudski.

FRANCE'S BIG NEED IS RAW MATERIALS

French Foundry Owner Urges Early Allied Importations to Revive Industry.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Jules B. Clausse, President of the Syndicat des Mécaniciens foundries in France, voices the opinion of a very considerable body of the industrial population in the following interview concerning necessary action by the Allies and America, if France is to resume her prosperity quickly.

"France," he says, "must have machinery at the cheapest possible price, in the shortest time. To get this it must be manufactured in France. So the raw material supply is of paramount importance.

"In this difficult period of demobilization, it is a question of new organization of workshops with their ordinary peace staffs and of winding up the war work under satisfactory conditions. The great problem is to blend the two processes. There were working in France for the national defense on war material 1,700,000 men and women. They must be placed in the civil occupations, as well as those who are demobilized. Even if the majority of women workers returned to their work of pre-war days, there would be about 1,500,000 to be reemployed, representing wages amounting to about 20,000,000 francs to be assured.

"There will be a demand for labor, but raw materials will be lacking. Mechanical engineering firms are unanimous on the demand for raw material. In this, our allies can help us. They alone can aid us, while our mines are being put in order to round the dangerous cape of demobilization.

"In their opinion as much as in ours, it is more than ever necessary that the decree of July 18, 1916, by which the free importation of metals was prohibited, should be canceled. Cancellation will end much bureaucratic routine, a disastrous check upon production, and a handicap in both Government and private construction. This decree has been one of the prime factors responsible for the scarcity of raw material from which we are suffering, and has caused the present weakness of the French constructural industry.

"Furthermore, all other checks which raise artificially the prices of raw materials, must be abandoned. These checks are chiefly customs duties and the existence of a single buyer system for raw material in England. The customs on goods so completely lacking must be broken down, and raw materials allowed free entry into France. The single buyer system, especially that of our steel in England, must no longer exist. Instead, complete commercial liberty must be given to industries.

"If breaking down the checks and granting free competition to private concerns does not suffice to ease the situation, then industry must be able to call upon the State for special premiums to compensate certain branches of industry which are of most importance to the country's activities.

"By these means the State will let French constructors compete almost on a level with foreign houses. More, we return to a sane commercial liberty. So far as present circumstances permit full precautions are being taken against the enemy's action. The sooner we are able to strengthen our industries, the sooner we will assure the prosperity of the country and reconstitution of the devastated provinces."

SAYS HE GAVE FOCH CHANCE TO WIN WAR

Clemenceau Asserts That But for Him Marshal Would Have Had No Command.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Premier Clemenceau caused a sensation in his address at the French Embassy tonight by declaring that but for him Marshal Foch would have had no command.

The occasion was a reception in honor of the Premier and Marshal Foch, who received another extraordinary ovation.

Stirring scenes were witnessed in Downing Street today when the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy assembled to discuss the preliminaries of the Peace Conference. It was understood that the fate of the former German Emperor and the question of making Germany pay the full bill were before the meeting.

By the time the representatives arrived, Downing Street was filled to overflowing with a great crowd of spectators. First to arrive was Marshal Foch, and as his car, decked with the French colors, wheeled up to the Premier's residence, the crowd, instantly recognizing the gallant figure of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies, pressed around the car shouting: "Bravo, Foch!" The Marshal stepped quickly from the car and disappeared into the house.

M. Clemenceau followed almost immediately, and the crowd surged around him on the pavement, cheering and shouting, with cries of "Good old Tiger!" and "Vive Clemenceau!"

For two hours the mass of people remained, singing the national anthem, the "Marseillaise" and "Rule, Britannia!" until the door of No. 10 opened and the Marshal reappeared. His exit was the signal for a renewal of the cheering, and again a rush was made for his car, many even trying to shake hands with him. He stood alone on the step acknowledging the welcome with a grateful smile, then the car drove quickly away.

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NOTICE TO EDITORS

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PEACE CONFERENCE

during the President's stay.

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FOUND FOOD ENOUGH IN BELGIAN CITIES

American Observer Was Also Surprised at Relative Plenty in Alsace.

DUE TO GERMANS' RETREAT

Armistice Prevented Their Ravaging These Sources Which Had Supplied Their Armies.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 30.—In the course of a tour through invaded France, Belgium, and Alsace-Lorraine THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was greatly struck by the diversities in the food situation, and the fact that, as far as Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine are concerned, food in many places is literally plentiful and everywhere adequate for the inhabitants.

In France it is another story. At Valenciennes the people would have starved had it not been for what was brought in by the French and British transport service, and even in the large city of Lille there were practically no supplies available from the surrounding country. At Sedan there was no hotel or restaurant open in the whole town of 20,000 inhabitants, and every one drew regular rations from the army stores.

But once the battle area was passed, Belgium seemed a land of plenty. In a restaurant where the correspondent dined at Antwerp some items on the menu were: Oxtail soup, 3 marks; roast eels, 9 marks; mutton or steak chop, 7 marks; woodcock on toast, 11 marks. Vegetables were limited in Brussels to sprouts and potatoes, 4 marks. There was no dessert but hothouse grapes costing 10 marks, followed by real coffee for 3 marks. Burgundy that would cost 7 marks in Paris was listed at 30 marks, and a glass of cognac at 5 marks. In less pretentious establishments one could have for 15 marks a substantial meal—soup, 2 marks; fish, 3 marks; steak, 5 marks; potatoes, 2 marks; fruit—grapes, orange, or banana—2 marks; coffee—semi-ersatz (half substitute)—1 mark. No wine was offered, but bad native beer could be had at 1 mark 50 pfennigs per bottle.

Plenty of Coal in Belgium.

Throughout Belgium prices of wine and spirits are prohibitive, and, except in the very best places, they are of atrocious quality. Even butter, bread, and sugar were everywhere forthcoming without mention of bread or sugar cards; and in another respect life was easier than in Paris—the lighting of the streets and houses and the hot water and steam heat in hotels. This is due to the plentiful supplies of coal in the vicinity, the prices rarely exceeding 100 marks per ton anywhere in Belgium.

At Brussels, too, there seemed to be lots to eat, if one could afford it—the prices were about 10 per cent. higher than in Antwerp—and there also the provision shops were well filled. Tea and coffee were very expensive, the former costing from 70 to 100 and the latter 120 marks per kilogram.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent found on inquiry that only the richer classes ever dined out, and that the remainder made ends meet by the most careful economy at home and great use of vegetables, which were fairly plentiful. The very poor were maintained by the American Relief Commission, and it is a fact that, with the exception of newly released prisoners, who all appear three-quarters starved, there were no hungry looking people in Belgium, though it is stated that the tuberculosis statistics in Brussels increased fivefold owing to malnutrition—or, more probably, the lack of milk for children, whereof the greater part was commandeered by the Germans.

While food seemed appallingly dear, it must be remembered that, the purchasing value of the mark having depreciated to almost exactly half its face value, prices were really 50 per cent. lower than they appeared, and thus were not very much higher than in Paris, where 7 francs 50 centimes is a low limit for a meal at the Duval restaurants—corresponding to Childs's in New York—and where a first-class establishment does not let one go away satisfied under 30 francs plus 10 per cent. luxury tax.

Exchange Unfair to Allied Troops.

Greatly to the annoyance of incoming allied troops, they gained no advantage from the mark's depreciation, as they were compelled throughout Belgium to exchange francs, which were eagerly accepted, but the mark was always given in making change—at the pre-war rate of 1 franc 25 centimes per mark. Thus the purchasing pre-war value of 100 francs is actually about half what it would have been in Paris, though the real price of food in the two capitals is virtually the same. At first sight this comparative abundance of food in what one has learned to think of as "starving Belgium" was somewhat startling, and the explanation offered that the greater part thereof had been hidden from the Germans and was now making its appearance after their departure seemed hardly adequate, especially as in Alsace—which the correspondent had been told in Belgium was really hungry, and where such concealment was almost nonexistent—there was even greater plenty.

The true reason was different, though directly concerned with the departure of the Germans. Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine were, so to speak, storehouses from which the German Army drew its food. Owing to the armistice the enemy was unable to destroy the sources of supply before retiring, as he had done in the retreat across France—which, however, supplied much less—and all this food continued to flow into the various centres of distribution, thus giving the inhabitants more than they needed for their own consumption, despite the fact that the régime of short commons instituted by the enemy had ceased.

Low Prices in Alsace-Lorraine.

Proof of that was forthcoming in Saverne, [Zabern,] which was a big garrison town in the midst of the richest Alsatian agricultural district, and had become an important distributing centre for the army. Here the inhabitants, once the Germans had gone, had far more than was required, and prices consequently were the lowest this correspondent has known anywhere since 1915. Dinner at the best hotel comprised soup, half a mark; a large portion of meat—three different kinds—with potatoes and cabbage thrown in, 2 marks; stewed fruit, 1 mark; cheese, half a mark; a quart of good Alsatian wine, 2½ marks; bread, butter and sugar gratis, and a vile ersatz coffee, with genuine homemade cordial, 1 mark.

Thus, for 6 marks one had an excellent meal with a pint of wine, and, moreover, the proprietress—a stanch French patriot and granddaughter of a soldier who was killed by the Germans in 1870 before Metz—declined to accept more than 70 centimes per mark, which reduced the total price to about 80 cents in American money—hard to beat anywhere nowadays. In Alsace-Lorraine generally a franc and a mark are at present regarded as equivalent, though it is expected the French authorities are about to put the exchange on a definite basis. It is common, however, for the natives to demand 1 franc 25 centimes per mark, though they very rarely get it.

In Strasbourg food is good. It seems plentiful and nearly 40 per cent. cheaper than in Brussels. The correspondent had a good table d'hôte meal at an old restaurant overlooking the Cathedral Square for 8 marks, with poor ersatz beer and coffee for 2 marks extra.

Unless sentiment prohibited, there Rhine wine could be had for from 10 to 20 marks per bottle. In à la carte restaurants prices naturally were higher, but for from 15 to 25 marks there was all one wanted. In Alsace-Lorraine, like Belgium, there were no evidences of hunger among the population. Towns had the advantage of being distribution centres, and their inhabitants were able to profit sub rosa by corruption of the army supply service, while in the country it was always possible to keep back enough food for local consumption. This tallies with what one learns of Germany proper, where the country districts did not suffer hunger, but the towns, not having army supplies to tap, suffered severely. How far the throwing back of nearly 3,000,000 soldiers upon the already inadequate resources will affect Germany's food situation is a problem whose gravity is likely to increase from day to day.

BERLIN NIPS PLOT TO RESTORE KAISER

Mackensen, Other Generals, and Krupp Head Said to be Involved.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A plot to restore imperialism and secure the return of Emperor William has been discovered in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to The Express.

According to the dispatch, which was filed at Amsterdam on Friday, the chief men behind the plot were Field Marshal von Mackensen, General von Born, and General Count Sixt von Arnim. It is said that they instructed the Prussian Officers' Corps to carry on a pro-Emperor agitation, beginning immediately after the demobilization of the troops was completed. Large sums of money are said to have been placed at the disposal of the leaders by munitions makers.

The plot collapsed owing to the fact that a Secret Service agent overheard a telephone conversation. Many arrests have been made in Berlin and other cities, while the Government has long lists of suspects, who had planned to seize members of the present Government.

No direct evidence of William Hohenzollern's connection with the plot has been found, it is said, but it is believed that the outline of the plan was brought to Berlin by two of his suite, who recently went to the German capital for the ostensible purpose of taking the wife of the former Emperor to Amerongen, Holland.

Lieutenant Dr. Gustav Krupp von Bohlen is said to have been in control of the financial arrangements. Field Marshal von Mackensen is reported to have attempted to induce Field Marshal von Hindenburg to join, but the latter refused, saying that he intended to retire after the demobilization of the army.

The whole Prussian Court, it is stated, was in sympathy with the plotters and Prince von Bulow and Dr. Georg Michaelis, former Imperial Chancellor, had promised to help. The plan was to organize a provisional Government under Field Marshal von Mackensen or some other military leader and then urge William Hohenzollern to return.

ALLIES FRAMING INDEMNITY BASIS

British and French Committees to Report on Germany's Capacity.

LABOR DEMAND PROPOSED

$10,000,000,000 Cash Suggested as Reparation to France and Belgium.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A. P. Nicholson, The Daily News lobby correspondent, writes:

"The chief Ministers in the Government were asked, just before the general election was upon us, to consider and suggest proposals for indemnities which the German Empire shall be required to pay. The time has been too short for their views to be co-ordinated as yet, and this is the reason why in their utterances in the country the Prime Minister, Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are speaking with somewhat different voices.

"Lloyd George at Newcastle on Friday indicated that our Government and the French Government are now setting up expert committees to determine the capacity of Germany to pay indemnities. The question is naturally one of some delicacy among the Allies, and several views have to be brought into alignment. There is naturally a strong feeling in France in favor of requiring large indemnities. France has herself paid in the past. The view of the British Government is understood to be strongly in favor of all just indemnities, with the corollary that the immediate demands should not be such as to cripple Germany's ability to make future restorations. The feeling of the United States, apart from firm insistence on reparation, shows a tendency, it is said, rather adverse to indemnities.

Indemnity Proposals Made.

"The proposals which have actually been considered or are being examined include the following:

"1. That there should be cash payment over a term of years for damage inflicted on France and Belgium. This is estimated at from £2,000,000,000 to £2,500,000,000.

"2. That ruined towns in these countries should be rebuilt by German labor, that roads should be rebuilt and battlefields dug over and restored, and scattered metals collected for the Allies, also by German labor.

"3. That there should be a shipping indemnity paid by Germany, whether by a 'two-pool' arrangement between the allied and Central Powers, whereby German ships should serve world interests, or by the building in German yards of ships for the British mercantile marine or other means.

"4. That a larger indemnity payment than the sum required to requite the damage in France and Belgium should be called for, spread over a term of years, to make good other losses to the Allies.

"5. That the gold still available in Germany should be made over to the Allies.

"6. That there should be a royalty on German coal mines, paid to the Allies over a term of years, and that there should be allied control of German potash.

"7. Restoration in Italy, Serbia, and Rumania."

Nicholson adds that a more difficult question under consideration is that of indemnity payment through cash or goods. He writes:

"If a larger indemnity is to be paid over a term of years, the question is whether there is capacity in the German Empire to meet this, save by production of goods which would compete with the products of the allied countries. The alternatives would appear to be whether, as a result of her commitments to pay greater indemnities over a term of years, Germany's competition with allied countries in production of world goods should be curtailed, or whether by such competition and production of world goods Germany would not be better able to pay indemnities and so relieve taxation in the allied countries. But by some it is being argued that in the internal situation in Germany there will in any case be an inevitable stimulus to the production of world goods, and that the Allies would therefore be justified in requiring larger indemnities."

Ship Reparation Difficult.

As regards the question of a shipping indemnity, Nicholson says:

"The ton for ton policy advocated in some quarters is destined to fall, because there are not enough German ships to make good our losses. The suggestion that two shipping pools should be formed by the allied and Central Powers to regularize the situation has been under consideration.

"One difficulty which emerges is that in this matter it becomes inevitable that the United States and ourselves should regard the proposals from a different angle. We wish to restore our great mercantile marine. The United States desires to create a great mercantile marine. About eighteen months ago our Government hoped ships for us might be built in America, but a United States law was passed that all ships built on that side must be American. Later we sought to buy control of the White Star interests. The White Star ships, though on British register and sailing under the British flag, being owned by a company which was mainly American, sanction was refused for this sale, and a counterproposal was made for purchase by the United States Government.

"In view of these tendencies, it is thought in well-informed circles the double-pool arrangement might be difficult to work. Another proposal, the building of ships in German yards for restoration of our mercantile marine, may be brought forward as a shipping indemnity."

MONTENEGRIN KING FORMALLY DEPOSED

Family of Nicholas I. Ousted From Succession — Union with Serbia Sought.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has been deposed by the Skupshtina, the Montenegrin National Assembly, according to a message received here from Prague today.

The dispatch was sent from Prague by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau by way of Copenhagen. It says that the Skupshtina voted the deposition on Friday last and declared for a union of Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

The family of the Montenegrin King was included in the act of deposition.

Nicholas I. has been on the Montenegrin throne since Aug. 14, 1860. He was born in 1841, and his title was that of Prince until August, 1910, when, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his accession the National Assembly proclaimed him King.

He is the father of three sons and five daughters. His second daughter is married to Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, former commander of the Russian armies, and his third daughter to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

The present Montenegrin dynasty, that of Petrovitch Njegosh, has been on the throne since 1697.

King Nicholas, his family, and his Government fled from Montenegro in December, 1915, when the country was overrun by Austro-Germans. Since that time he has been in France and the Montenegrin Government has been at Neilly-sur-Seine.

On Nov. 8, in an interview with The Associated Press, King Nicholas declared himself in favor of a union of Montenegro with the new State of Jugoslavia, with each component State independent as to religion, education, and territorial integrity.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

HAVE ARRANGED FOR TODAY

A Sale of About Two Hundred

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

From the Regular Stock—At Reduced Prices

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS
Formerly 45.00 to 55.00 **32.00**

Plain tailored and belted models, fashioned of wool velour, oxfords, trico-velour, oxford stripes and silvertone.

WOMEN'S FUR TRIM'D SUITS
Formerly 69.50 to 89.50 **55.00**

Strictly tailored or fur trimmed models, with smart collar and rever treatments of nutria, opossum, Hudson seal. In velveteen, silvertone, velour, duvet de laine.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Fourth Floor 35th St.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Fourth Floor 35th St.

Demand Increasing—Supply Still Limited

There, in a nutshell, is the reason why these

75 Hand-Made

CHINESE RUGS

AT ⅓ OFF

should go like the proverbial "hot cakes." Selected from regular stock and chosen with a particular view to their service-giving qualities as well as for their decorative value, they represent all those characteristics of Chinese weavings to which is attributed their overwhelming popularity.

Representative Items Are Listed Below.

6 ft. x 9 ft.	Reduced from $168.00	to $112.00
8 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 3 in.	172.00	114.00
9 ft. 11 in. x 11 ft. 11 in.	192.00	128.00
8 ft. 1 in. x 11 ft. 6 in.	198.00	132.00
11 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 9 in.	247.00	164.00
8 ft. x 10 ft.	249.00	166.00
9 ft x 12 ft.	338.00	224.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	359.00	239.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	377.00	251.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	454.00	302.00
10 ft. x 13 ft.	374.00	249.00
10 ft. x 13 ft. 6 in.	449.00	299.00
9 ft. 3 in. x 11 ft. 11 in.	554.00	369.00
9 ft. x 15 ft.	594.00	396.00
12 ft. x 15 ft.	749.00	499.00

This Walking Boot
is shown in Havana Brown, with wing tip and 1¾ inch military heel
$17.00

Hand Made Footwear

Smart women give preference to our hand made footwear as much for its accuracy of fit as for its distinctive individuality.

Livingston Inc.
4 West 57th St.

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W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

PLEASE SAVE YOUR OWN TIME

And help prevent congestion at ticket offices by buying

INTERCHANGEABLE SCRIP BOOKS

Good for bearer or any number of persons on all passenger trains of all railroads under Federal Control

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INQUIRE AT CONSOLIDATED TICKET OFFICES

64 BROADWAY, At Rector Street
31 WEST 32d STREET, Near Broadway
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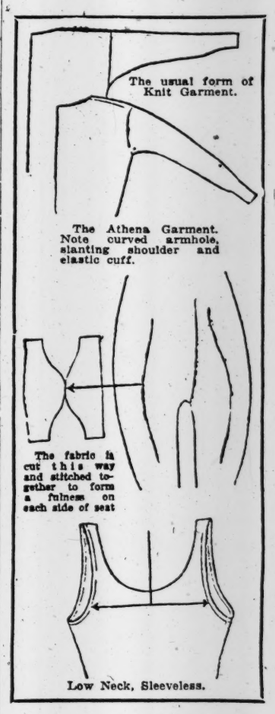
Broadway at 34th Street

Athena Underwear

for Women and Children


The usual form of Knit Garment.
The Athena Garment. Note curved armhole, slanting shoulder and elastic cuff.
The fabric is cut this way and stitched together to form a fulness on each side of seat
Low Neck, Sleeveless.

Athena Underwear is truly fashioned and tailored to fit. It is designed not merely to approach but to *realize* the outlines of a woman's form.

The shaping—the tailoring—is not confined to any one part. Note the shaped shoulders, the proper fulness of bust—the perfect conformation of legs.

The patented seat is the most remarkable advancement ever made in underwear designing. By a unique device the seat in Athena has been shaped to fit the figure snugly in any posture. There can be no gaping—no bulging.

If you will see Athena Underwear you will revise your ideas on the underwear subject.

Athena is sold only at Saks in New York.

Marshall Field & Company, Chicago, Makers.

Prices:

Vests and Tights.....Reg. Sizes $1.00 to $3.00
Extra Sizes, $1.15 to $3.25

Union Suits.....Reg. Sizes $1.75 to $6.00
Extra Sizes, $2.00 to $6.75

For Boys and Girls

Separate Garments.....50c to $1.50
Union Suits.....$1 to $2.75

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS

Waiting to Make a Sale

THIS young Tongouz trapper has brought a quantity of skins to the Revillon Post at Monastiskoe, in Northern Siberia, and is waiting patiently for a chance to see the trader.

Northeastern Siberia is the home of the Russian Sable, the most beautiful and valuable of all furs. The darkest and silkiest come from the region east of Lake Baikal. These are used for coats and wraps. The Kamchatka sables with longer fur are used more largely for sets.

Revillon Frères
ESTABLISHED 1723
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 6:00 P. M.

Men's Knitted Silk Reefers

Both Domestic And Imported Weaves At

Prices Defying Competition

For instance, this all-silk crochet weave, in dress pearl, white or black, or in color combinations for business wear, at $3.89.

IMPORTED SWISS WEAVE, of a very superior quality silk, which gives emphasis to the particular honeycomb character of the weave, at $4.89.

KNITTED WEAVES, both crochet and accordion, made over a hand frame, in designs that are nothing if not different. The assortment is quite comprehensive from every angle. Prices range from $5.89 to $8.74 each.

ALL SILK ACCORDION reefers, in popular black and white effects and two-tone combinations. Special, $3.29.

Other Swiss weaves of the finest goods manufactured, from $9.74 to $10.89.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Remember The Stamp

War does not consist solely of fighting. We still have as serious an obligation as ever to support the Government's hands. BUY WAR STAMPS. Sold in our Public Information Bureau, in all department stores, and at hundreds of other places.

Men's Bulletin —TODAY—

The "Lansdowne"

Trade-mark reg. appld. for

Men's Hats

Our own hat—made under the most exacting requirements for every worth-while hat feature, to insure not alone an appearance of class but to give a service which will bring the return purchase.

Sold in the popular Fall shapes and shades. $3.89

ASK OUR STEADY PATRONS.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Give Your Wife A D. A. For Xmas

In placing at her disposal a Depositor's Account (D. A.) in this store, you not alone assist her in her shopping, but you aid her in effecting an economy that is not so conveniently possible through any other system in the department stores in this city.

EVERY CONVENIENCE OF THE CHARGE ACCOUNT IS HERS, MINUS ITS EMBARRASSMENTS AND COSTS.

A NEW WAY OF GIVING HER "PIN MONEY"—WHAT SHE SAVES SHE EARNS.

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 34th St.

BERLIN'S WRATH TURNS ON EISNER

Bavarian Premier Says He Has Become the Best-Hated Man in Germany.

STORM ON DISUNION RAGES

Munich Meeting Is Told That Distrust of Central Government Grows.

[This is the first newspaper message transmitted to America over the route of the Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph since the complete closing of that service to other than Government uses on account of the war. The company's installation was released by the British Government last night for press service. The dispatch from THE TIMES correspondent in Berlin was sent over land lines to The Hague, thence cabled to London and forwarded across the ocean by wireless.]

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—When in Berlin recently, Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Prime Minister, spoke derisively of the city as the "German Hydrocephalus." In return Berliners now cal him a "piratical muddle head."

Even yesterday, at a turbulent session of the Soldiers' Council, which only a few days ago he tried to incite against the present Government and the All-National Convention, he was several times referred to in that flattering term. Vorwärts this morning, referring to the Eisner-Solf incident, says:

"According to a communication from a reliable source, the opposition to Eisner's Government in Bavaria has become so strong that the deposition of leading Ministers may occur within the immediate future."

Eisner himself seems to feel that, for while they were calling him a piratical muddle head in the Berlin Soldiers' Council he himself made a speech to the Soldiers', Workmen's, and Peasants' Council in Munich which he meant in explanation of his Berlin performances. He said:

"In these last few days I have become the best hated man in Germany. At first all the newspapers praised me. Now they are all slandering me.

"In Berlin I noticed that the counter-revolutionary elements behaved as if nothing had happened. Thereupon I took from my portfolio a document which I thought was bound to rend the last veil from the conspiracy leading to the world war. With this document I hoped for a blow at the counter-revolutionary Government.

"At a meeting of the State Ministers of the people, I followed up this purpose. I was sitting between Erzberger and Solf, and I told them the truth in such plain words that I expected them to disappear. I told them plainly that there would be nothing going between us henceforth.

"Hatred against Berlin is rapidly growing, not against her population, but against Berlin as the headquarters for the world war, and we hope most earnestly that this will not lead to the dissolution of the empire, firmly believing that the single States must fight their own battles until the whole organization is again in working order."

SAYS OLD MACHINE RULES.

Eisner Declares Berlin Personnel Cannot Conclude Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2.—The old governmental machine in Berlin is still operating, according to Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, as quoted in the Telegraaf of this city. Eisner speaking at today's meeting of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council for Bavaria at Munich, said:

"Last week I went to Berlin, where the entire machinery of the old Government is still working."

Referring to the revelations made public at Munich in the form of documentary evidence of Germany's responsibility for the war, Eisner is quoted as saying:

"From the secret documents of the Bavarian Legation I published those which will prove to the silliest to whom we owe the war."

"At Berlin," he continued, "I demanded that men like Dr. Alfred Zimmermann and Herr von Jagow, who were unmasked by this publication, be immediately arrested. I am quite sure they have been granted only a short respite.

"I told the gentlemen of the old system that they were incapable of conducting the peace negotiations.

"It is true that we have a revolutionary Government in Berlin, but it has nothing to say. If Berlin is incapable of acting, we Bavarians must first help ourselves and act in the interests of the whole."

The Premier added that Bavaria would ask at the Peace Conference the doing away with the armies of Germany and of the whole world and put the duty of the maintenance of law and order upon a military police force.

BERLIN'S BID FOR ALSACE.

French Editor Replies by Suggesting Election of Deputies to Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In answer to the appeal of the German Government inviting all States within the limits of the German Empire as it existed on Aug. 1, 1914, to take part in the election for a Constituent Assembly, the Rappel of Paris proposes that Alsace-Lorraine immediately send its representatives to the French Parliament.

It would not be displeasing, the newspaper adds, to see the representatives of the restored provinces ratify the peace treaty in Paris.

Scotch Whiskies
Imported Gins
Brandies—Liqueurs
ALL LEADING BRANDS.
Quotations upon application.
Grosvenor Nicholas & Co.
INCORPORATED.
26-28 BEAVER ST.
14-16-22 SOUTH WILLIAM ST.
TELEPHONE BROAD 3100 3109

JUNKER INTRIGUE RIFE IN GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

nounced that Police Colonel Fröhlich, head of the old uniformed force, and his assistant, both taken over from the old régime, had retired. On investigation THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that both officers were summarily dismissed because of an intrigue against the present authorities.

It has also been brought to the notice of the Government that the commandant in charge of the royal castle, a certain Herrmann Metternich, is suspected of reactionary intrigues. He had revived all the old régime rules in his command and barred the Socialist newspapers, favoring such papers as the Lokal Anzeiger, which was distributed free of charge among his men.

This commandant is no other than Count Metternich, nephew of the former German Ambassador to London, who was sentenced some years ago to a term in prison for certain dishonest transactions. He was at that time married to an actress, Iram Valentine, and his trial developed into a sensational scandal, in which the Count figured as an unsuccessful suitor for the hand of a daughter of Wertheim, the millionaire department store owner. This man is now in charge of the revolutionary forces in the royal castle.

As will be seen from such examples, the Government has good reason carefully to watch the reactionary elements and it may be taken for granted that, if they are busy in Berlin, they are certainly not asleep in the strongholds of Junkerism, Pomerania, East and West Prussia.

On the other hand the suspicions against the Foreign Office are, in many quarters, thought to be quite unfounded. Even Solf's Deputy, who is not his friend, Karl Kautsky, acquits him of the accusation of having winked at the destruction of certain documents by issuing the following statement:

"Since I have been in charge at the Foreign Office hardly a day has passed without some excited people invading my room and announcing that there are mysterious men in the archives of the Foreign Office destroying all the documents pertaining to pre-war history. When I asked these people to lead me to the scene of action and point out the guilty men, they knew nothing. They said it was my duty to detect the criminals and get evidence against them.

"Now, I cannot be expected to frame indictments from nothing. I have not detected the slightest trace of any attempted destruction. If, however, Comrade Molkenbuhr, who first made the charges that material was being destroyed, or any other person will give me information that any attempt was made on the archives of the Naval Office or the War Office I will ruthlessly prosecute the criminals."

Vorwärts this morning speaks of an attempted Jew-baiting campaign in Berlin, as the last hope of the Reactionaries. Millions of pamphlets have been distributed within the last few days, inciting the populace against the alleged Jewish dominance in Government circles and the Socialist Parties of all shades.

The pamphlets are signed by men who, it is unnecessary to state, never furnished money for this costly project. Besides this, a Jew-baiting campaign is quite in keeping with the line now adopted by Reventlow's Deutsche Tageszeitung.

Soldiers Uphold Ebert.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nov. 28.—Kurt Eisner, or, as some of the papers call him, "the Bavarian Trotzky," has been doing his best to encourage anarchism and create chaos, but so far Ebert and his followers have the situation in hand. Doubtless they are backed by an overwhelming majority of returning soldiers from the front, as clearly proved by countless telegraphic addresses from the front to the People's Commissioners.

Berlin's houses have been beflagged for nearly a week to welcome the returning warriors, but so far only a few advance detachments have arrived in the capital. There is a general feeling here that it would be well if larger bodies arrived soon.

Though the Berlin Soldiers' Council, in session yesterday and today, expressed itself decidedly in favor of Ebert's Government, the members are so utterly unschooled in parliamentary usages that their deliberations generally remain practically valueless. It is doubtful if in case of need they would prove a reliable protection for the Government, not that they are unwilling but because of a lack of organization.

Much of the present unrest is due to Eisner's announcement a few days ago that Berlin's only salvation would be a Liebknecht-Haase Government. This remark from the chief republican representative of Bavaria has done much to strengthen the Spartacus group and some other elements of the Independent Socialists, who openly urge a revolt against the present Government.

Their latest coup is the seizure of all the wireless stations, from which they now send proclamations "to all," in true Russian style, also spreading news for which nobody can take the responsibility. The Government has given warning to the foreign wireless stations not to trust these messages, as it has no control over them.

It will be remembered that Eisner not only demanded the dismissal of Solf, but also Erzberger s and Scheidemann's resignation, and the Independent Socialists have now taken sides with him. Neither Solf nor the other two have as yet tendered their resignations.

The regular Social Democratic Party contends that after, for the sake of the general welfare, they surrendered three seats in the Council of People's Commissioners to the Independent Socialists, the latter, forming only a small minority, had every reason to be satisfied. Now, however, the Independents go so far as to demand that Scheidemann be replaced by some other member of the regular Socialist Party.

So far the latter party has vigorously resisted this demand, calling it a breach of the contract by which both Socialist parties had agreed that neither party should interfere with the selection of men for the Cabinet. Unfortunately, the situation may lead to a deadlock in the Cabinet and may have even worse consequences, because, each party being represented in the Cabinet by three members, neither has a majority.

At this writing the Cabinet is again in session trying to come to an agreement on the question of Scheidemann's continuation in that body, which seems bound up with the question of an early election for a national convention. These questions momentarily overshadow even those of Erzberger's and Solf's retention. The decisions may have the gravest effect on future developments.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

The New
Leather
Suede
Cloth
Motor Coats

Looks like leather--wears better. It's the new motor coat that's quite the smartest idea brought out.

Suitable for the woman who drives her own car or the woman in service.

A copy from one of the high-priced officers' coats—Lined with real chamois—Deep shawl collar of dark rich raccoon--warm, serviceable and particularly smart and stylish.

50 coats in this shipment--the last shipment hardly lasted the day out.. $69.50

Third Floor

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

IT is conceded that we make the finest Men's Clothing in America.

Who concedes it?

Our customers, our competitors and our competitors' former customers.

Suits and Overcoats
$28 up

Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Why Kangaroo For A Gentleman's Shoe?

DON'T jump, kangaroo-like, to conclusions about Kangaroo. It is not a fad leather; nor a "flashy" leather; nor an outlandish-looking leather; nor a leather which differs one iota in appearance from those leathers which gentlefolk prefer for Shoes and our punctilious clientele demands.

Kangaroo is a Black Leather which is one step ahead of Kidskin for comfort; keeps abreast of Calfskin for wear, and out-distances Patent Colt in lustre, when polished to brilliant brightness.

You will be delighted with a Kangaroo Shoe when you put your hand on it; doubly delighted when you put it on your foot. We sell all other fashionable leathers, of course. Large sizes a specialty.

WOMEN! Kangaroo Shoes are for you, too. See the Four Distinctive Styles at our 42nd Street Shop, close by the Avenue. Large sizes a specialty.

The Edwin Clapp Shoe
ESTABLISHED 1853

Two Convenient Shops

Up-Town
6 East 42nd St.
3 Doors from 5th Ave.

Down-Town
Woolworth Building
Broadway at Barclay St.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Will Place on Sale Today

At Greatly Reduced Prices
Ultra-Fashionable
Fur Coatees

—in a variety of most exquisite styles, inspired by Paris.

¶ The fur coatee is enjoying an unprecedented vogue. Leading couturiers have shown wonderful genius in designing these luxurious garments. Their best efforts are ably expressed in the many charming styles presented today in this important sale. Among the many coatees for selection:

Beautiful Hudson Seal Coatees in selected skins, some trimmed with contrasting furs.
Reduced to $125 to $200

Handsome Mole Coatees..Reduced to $195 to $265
Fashionable Nutria Coatees Reduced to $105 to $145
Smart Kolinsky Coatees..Reduced to $345
Cape Coatees—in a variety of Very Fashionable Furs, Reduced to $67.50 to $150

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Offer Comfortable, Fur-Collared

Chauffeurs'
Lambskin-Lined Ulsters
at $59.50

—a value not likely to encounter competition anywhere!

¶ No matter from what standpoint you judge a coat—tailoring, material, style, or practicality—this Ulster has no parallel at anything near $59.50.

¶ It's big shawl collar is of blended Muskrat. The light but warm lining is of selected Lambskin, and the shell is of a fine oxford overcoating of dependable service-giving quality.

The illustration will give you but a fair idea of the splendid lines of this coat.

McGibbon & Co.
3 West 37th St. Handy to Fifth Ave.

The Refurnishing of Homes and Apartments is now at its height. We are Amply Supplied with all Decorative Fabrics and Kindred Furnishings.

Expert Workers at your Service with Suggestions. Estimates Cheerfully Submitted.

Worthy of Mention is a Choice Collection of Odd Pieces of Furniture—Upholstered Sofas, Comfortable Easy Chairs, Gate Leg and Drop Leaf Tables, Davenport Tables, Mirrors, Screens, Lamps, etc., now on display at Very INTERESTING PRICES.

Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Beds and Bedding

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

Announce—

December Fur Sales

offering an extensive collection of Furs suitable For Holiday Gifts or Personal Wear at particularly attractive prices

embracing
Coats—Wraps—Coatees
Separate Scarfs and Sets
of Chinchilla—Sable—
Broadtail—Mink—Mole
Caracul—Hudson Seal
Nutria and other fashionable furs

Stein-Bloch Overcoats!
Looking-Glass Reality Vs.
Magnifying-Glass Rhetoric

LIKE the resonant blast of the hunter's horn, Style is the note that rings, high and clear, through my Assembly of Stein-Bloch Overcoats. Others cannot seem quite to get the hang of it, nor the drape of it, nor the fit of it, either.

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For Infants and Invalids
OTHERS are IMITATIONS

URGES A NEW WORK FOR AMERICAN ARMY

Henry Morgenthau Would Have Our Men Over There Remake Devastated Europe.

ARE RESTORATION EXPERTS

Former Ambassador Points to Army's Work in Cuba and the Philippines as Proof of This.

Henry Morgenthau, who presided last night at a dinner of the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor at which 2,000 persons were present, proposed that the American Army in Europe should be used, when peace was completely assured, as a sanitary, engineering, and reconstruction force to restore a healthy civil life to the districts which had been occupied and ravaged in Europe. He cited the work of the American Army in laying the foundations for healthy civic and economic life in Cuba and in making a healthy and vigorous country out of the Philippine Islands.

Henry Crosby Emery, one of the distinguished series of speakers who followed him, while saying that he did not want to be understood as passing judgment on the plan, said that the American Army had not been enlisted for such a purpose and that it was difficult to keep up the morale of an army of occupation and to continue the crusading spirit of a war for liberation after liberation had been achieved.

America's Duty.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke as follows:

"Probably no nation has ever reached so splendid a position in history as that which is held by the United States at the present moment. Certainly no nation ever has had the opportunity which we have now for generous and enlightened service to mankind. The outlook is so wonderful, indeed, that it arouses emotions of awe, and it also suggests doubts as to whether we shall rise to our opportunities. The duty that faces us, as a nation, calls for the finest idealism and the most complete self-sacrifice. Are we to show the world that we possess these qualities, or are we to sink back into the materialism that so many observers have described—most mistakenly, I think—as the predominant quality in the American character?

"We must keep constantly in mind that the American people have suffered comparatively little in this war. That we proved the decisive element in the military situation stands upon the surface. Compared with the military effort of England and France ours was not particularly large, yet without it the Allies would probably have been crushed by the German armies; with it, Marshal Foch and his associates were able, with almost lightning speed, to turn defeat into victory.

"Our aid in money and materials, though the allied cause could never have won without these, and though, even compared with the effort of England, they were enormous, really made unappreciable drain upon our resources. The fact that impresses us most is the successful flotation of Liberty bonds. In eighteen months the United States sold to its own citizens $17,000,000,000 of these securities. In four years of warfare Great Britain, a nation which we had always regarded as financially stronger than ourselves, has issued $16,000,000,000. Thus the United States has issued bonds at the rate of $944,000,000 a month, while Great Britain has issued them at the rate of $31,000,000 a month. Wonderful as is this achievement it has really made no permanent impression upon our financial resources. We remember how quickly the United States paid the debt of the civil war—infinitely great, in proportion to our population and wealth, than this one; and in a comparatively short time these large sums will likewise disappear from our debit sheet.

"In casualties we have likewise suffered little, compared with the casualties of our allies. While the loss of 56,000 American lives is a terrible thing, for which Americans will never cease to mourn, from purely economic considerations it is not important. If we would have had to fight our way to the Rhine our losses would probably have exceeded one million men. When we think that the British Isles, with not one-half our population, counts at least 600,000 dead and France, with less than a third of our population, has probably lost a million, our sufferings, heavy as they weigh upon individuals, will hardly affect adversely our industrial progress.

Stronger Than Ever.

"The one apparent fact is that the United States emerges from this war infinitely richer and stronger than ever before. The mere fact that we have laid the foundations of what will undoubtedly become, in two or three years, the world's greatest mercantile fleet means an addition to our national wealth that is almost incalculable. Three years ago we had many enemies among the nations; now there is hardly a part of the world where we are not loved and admired, or respected. This changed attitude will have the utmost influence in stimulating the enormous foreign trade that will follow the signing of peace. In statesmanship our President is the acknowledged leader of the world, and in all the processes of civilization Europe and Asia look to us for guidance.

"I am not rehearsing these facts in any boasting spirit; my purpose in directing attention to them is precisely the opposite. I wish to emphasize that the spirit that should possess us at this present moment is not one of triumph or self-love, but rather that of Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional.' For great have been our achievements and so completely have the events of the last four years recalled to us our mighty power and resources, that the greatest danger, as I see it, is that we shall relapse into materialism. What the American character needs most at this moment is the development of the spirit of self-sacrifice, and the realization of the grave responsibility of leadership. In a sense we suffer from the same trouble that brought Germany to destruction—there is something wrong with our general mental attitude toward life and its responsibilities.

"The great military triumph which Germany won from 1864 to 1870 completely perverted the mentality of that nation. From them arose the hideous theory of national greatness that had its final expression in the assassination of Belgium and in submarine warfare. We have recognized that we could not end this war in a way that would mean permanent peace unless we at least made a beginning in disentangling the twisted German mind—in restoring the German people from mental sickness to mental health, in helping them to see life in its real proportions, and to look upon their international duties from the standpoint of their neighbors. We insisted that a complete military victory was the essential preliminary to such a reform; that, unless the German people were humiliated to the dust, they would never start to upbuild their national life in the firm foundation of sanity.

"We have succeeded in so humbling the German people. All history records no humiliation so great as the scene recently enacted in the North Sea, when the German fleet, the second largest in the world, sailed out under a flag of truce and surrendered to the allied navies. If humility is the basis of national progress, certainly Germany has begun her new career auspiciously, though involuntarily.

America's New Outlook.

"But Germany is not the only nation whose mental attitude needs to be changed; the American people might likewise begin their new career by modifying their outlook. It is well that we admit at once that we are too materialistic, too vainglorious, too much inclined to chase the great goal, success, and altogether too ready to set a cash value on our recent achievements in war. Perhaps the most noticeable effect of the armistice was an immediate spurt in business. Our thoughts shifted almost at once from the devastated fields of France to our factories, our mines, our banks and our trade. Almost overnight the emotions aroused by the German menace seemed to vanish; we heaved a sigh that the world had been saved for democracy, and showed our eagerness to resume the real business of life which the Kaiser's ghastly experiment had interrupted. Is it not significant that the attempt to raise $170,500,000 for the great war fund was much less successful than the previous drives? The failure of New York to obtain its quota at the appointed time, the almost frantic attempts to scramble together the few millions needed to complete it, is perhaps the most ominous happening since the armistice was signed. Does anyone think that the War Fund would have had so questionable a success if hostilities had not ceased? I tremble for the success of the next Government Loan.

"The world has been saved from destruction, but it has not been saved from almost infinite misery. There is hardly any part of Europe and hardly any part of Asia that is not facing a long and weary process of regeneration.

"This nation has been preserved and made great, I think, in preparation for the very contingency that now faces mankind. Practically anything that the world needs lies abundantly in America's lap at this present moment. The world wants food—and here, Mr. Hoover tells us, is food enough to supply Europe's needs as well as our own. It wants agricultural implements -- and America is the country which has invented these implements and can provide them in inexhaustible amounts. It wants ships and we shall build 11,000,000 tons next year, more than one-half as many as England's whole fleet when the war began. It wants money—and there seems to be no limit to the amount which we can furnish, or its effective substitute, credit. But, and above all, it wants the help of a great, sympathetic American soul, a spirit of unselfishness and brotherhood. Without this all our material help will be insufficient.

"The physical restoration of countries is something for which we, as a nation, have shown great ability, and we have before us a splendid opportunity to exercise that ability. We have the resources to finance these restorations on the gigantic scale which the occasion demands. Moreover, we have the man-power for this work, and it is fortunately placed on European soil at this moment. The work in Cuba and the Philippines was the work of the American army. Why can we not use the American army that is now in Europe as the driving force for this great work of rehabilitation? This army contains one of the finest sanitary corps in the world. For nearly two years it has kept the American boys free from typhoid, dysentery, and the other diseases that in the past have destroyed more soldiers than powder and shell. We can hardly conceive the wonders that would ensue if these scientists were put to work among the civilian population of Eastern Europe. This army has the engineers that can build the highways and railroads, and restore the cities and villages that have been devastated by war. It is now becoming a great university and so can carry the blessings of education into countries that now hardly know it. And, even perhaps more important than these material advantages, the United States can carry to those suffering lands the same idealistic and unselfish spirit that has made them so successful in Cuba and the Philippines.

"These things we should no not only for the benefit of peoples more unfortunate than ourselves, but for the benefit of our own soul. In this way we can help repay the debt which we owe to our European brothers for the sacrifices they have made in the last four years. There is a tendency to grow bitter about Russia, but let us not forget that millions of unarmed Russians in 1914, 1915, and 1916 exposed their bare bodies to Prussian bullets, and that, had they not made this supreme sacrifice, the battle would have gone against the western powers, and our present civilization would have been lost.

"The part that America should play in the next few years is, therefore, plainly marked out. But for this we need more elevation of mind than is evident now. We need the crusading spirit—national exaltation that will take us out of ourselves and make us willing to lay all that we have at the feet of civilization. We could do this in war. Can we do it in peace? Millions of Americans differ in religion, but there is one religion in which we can all unite, and that is the religion of humanity."

There was a general laugh when Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, said that he had been unable to find a man who could tell him what the phrase, "The freedom of the seas" meant, and he was applauded vigorously when he denounced as "criminal" and "stupid" the proposal for a vast enlargement of the navy, which he said would be substituting a race in navies between the United States and Great Britain in place of the race which Germany had maintained with England on the sea, to which he attributed a portion of the responsibility for the war.

Sent No Bill to Cuba.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, commenting on the address of Mr. Morgenthau, told some features of the altruistic attitude of the United States in its dealings with Cuba and the Philippines. He said that few were aware of the fact that the United States had not rendered any bill to Cuba for the expenses of policing that country in 1906 and after.

He said that he was instructed at that time to keep an account of the expenses of the army, over and above the amount which would have been spent normally by such a body of troops. The excess expense was $6,000,000, but it was kept merely as a matter of bookkeeping, and no one had ever suggested that Cuba should be asked to make the payment.

MANN RESUMES LEADERSHIP

Won't Discuss Candidacy for Speaker Before Consulting Party.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representative Mann of Illinois today resumed active floor leadership of the Republicans in the House after an absence of several months on account of illness.

He said he would make no announcement as to his candidacy for Speaker of the next House until he had consulted with the Republican membership.

TWO HEIRS TO GET MRS. GATES'S RICHES

Brother and Niece Sole Residuary Legatees of Fortune Estimated at $25,000,000.

MANY GIFTS TO FRIENDS

Fortune Goes Ultimately to Philanthropy Should Residuary Legatees Die Childless.

Al. L. Humes, of the law firm of Taylor, Humes & Beggs, 24 Broad Street, disclosed yesterday that the will of Mrs. Dellora F. Baker Gates, widow of John W. Gates, left the bulk of the Gates fortune in trust to Edward J. Baker of St. Charles, Ill., a brother of Mrs. Gates, and to Miss Dellora F. Angell of Lake Forest, Ill., the daughter of her deceased sister. The amount of the estate was not made public, nor would Mr. Humes give an estimate. It was understood, however, that the total might exceed $25,000,000. Mrs. Gates was the sole residuary legatee of her husband, who died on Aug. 9, 1911, in Paris, and of her son, Charles G. Gates, who died in Cody, Wyo., on Oct. 28, 1913. John W. Gates left $16,000,000 and Charles G. Gates $6,000,000. Much of the inheritances were in stocks and bonds, notably oil securities, which, as a result of the war, have risen in value. Mrs. Gates's will was executed on Sept. 20, 1918, and, after directing that many bequests be paid to relatives, friends, and servants, provides that the residuary estate be given to Mr. Barker and Miss Angell.

"The income of one-half of the residuary estate is given to Mr. Baker for life," according to a statement by Mr. Humes. "Out of the income of the remaining half of the residuary estate the trustees are directed to provide for the support, education, and maintenance of Dellora F. Angell until she reaches the age of 21 years and to pay any accumulated income thereon to her when she attains that age. The entire income of the remaining one half is to be paid to her from the time she reaches 21 years of age until she reaches 31 years of age, when one-quarter of the share held for her benefit is to be paid. Another quarter is to be paid to her when she reaches 35 years of age, and the remainder when she reaches 40, the income on the balance held by the trustees from time to time to be paid to her by the trustees.

"Upon Mr. Baker's death the principal of the share held for his benefit for life is provided to be added to the share held for the benefit of Dellora F. Angell, and to be dealt with in like manner as the share held for her. In the event of the death of Mr. Baker and of Dellora F. Angell without children, the will directs that the residuary estate then held by the trustees be divided into two equal parts and that one part be utilized in building an old people's home and the other part in the founding of a home for children.

"A bequest of $500,000 outright is also made to Mr. Baker, and all of the personal property belonging to Mrs. Gates is bequeathed to her niece, Miss Dellora F. Angell, and also her home at Fort Arthur, Texas. Among the bequests to relatives are the following: Mrs. Edward J. Baker, $150,000; Mrs. Henry R. Baker, $50,000; R. F. Angell, $50,000; Mrs. R. F. Angell, $25,000, and Mrs. Brownson, $50,000.

"Numerous bequests are made to personal friends, including Mrs. Elizabeth F. Gurney, John J. Mitchell, and James C. Hutchins of Chicago; R. H. Woodworth of Port Arthur, and A. L. Humes, Charles E. Herrmann, Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr., Charles G. Smith, and G. C. Lott of New York City. Mrs. Gates also made some fifteen bequests, varying from $500 to $5,000, to present and former servants in Port Arthur and elsewhere. Bequests are also made to the Mary Gates Hospital, Port Arthur, which receives $10,000; the Port Arthur College, $10,000, and the sum of $1,000 to the St. Charles School for Boys of St. Charles, Ill."

The executors and trustees appointed by the will are John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; A. L. Humes, and Charles E. Herrmann. The will probably will be filed for probate in a few days.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 30th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef 20.46 cents.—Advt.

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AFTER-WAR PLAN IN AETNA EXPLOSIVES

Federal Judge Mayer Offers Method for Adjusting All Interests.

SAYS RECEIVERS DID WELL

Bond and Stock Holders Must Make "Reasonable Concessions" for the Future, Says Court.

Calling an agreement of the committee appointed by Federal Judge Mayer to compose differences among the security holders of the Aetna Explosives Company, so that the property can be taken out of the control of Receivers Odell and Holt, Judge Mayer yesterday submitted a tentative plan, which will be considered by the committee on Thursday. Hope was expressed that the method of adjustment suggested by the court may prove to be the basis of an amicable arrangement. A report will be made to the court late in the week.

The plan of Judge Mayer provides for the interests of the holders of bonds and of preferred and common stock, and it provides also in a measure for the future of the company. Concerning the various securities, the plan suggests:

"As to the bonds. To give to the bondholders the alternative of payment in cash at 90 or letting the bonds remain at 100, the principal to be paid off in twelve equal annual installments, or, in other words, at the rate of 8⅓ per cent. per annum.

"As to the preferred stock. The deferred dividends aggregate 14 per cent. Laying aside the consideration of any questions of law, it is but just that a part of the plan, as affecting the preferred stock, should contemplate the payment of this 14 per cent. This amount has been earned by the receivers and should be paid to the preferred stockholders in cash practically contemporaneously with the retirement of the bonds. The liquid assets justify this course, and this deferred dividend, in contemplation of all of the parties, was to be anterior to any dividend on the common stock.

"As to the common stock. If the foregoing suggestions shall be accepted, then the future of the company depends largely upon honest and able business management. It will be for the new management to determine the policy of the company, which, among other things, will involve a consideration of engagement in new branches of manufacturing endeavor. It is vital, therefore, that the new Board of Directors shall be men of such experience and standing as to command confidence. There must also be unity in the new board, in the sense in which that word means working for the common purposes of success. It may be thought desirable that a voting trust be created in respect to the common stock. On this point, I have no settled views. I shall be glad, however, that those representing the common stockholders consider this question."

It is estimated that the liquid assets of the company aggregate about $10,000,000, and that, if the adjustment is made along the lines suggested by the court, sufficient collateral will be left for continuing the business if it is decided to do so.

Judge Mayer said that when the company passed into the hands of the receivers, in April, 1917, it was in a grave financial condition. Besides many undisputed claims against the company, there were disputed claims running into millions. The question presented was whether the business should be wound up or an effort should be made to continue it.

The pronounced success of the company since it has been controlled by the receivers was ascribed by the court to highly efficient services, and to requirements of war for the company's products.

Concerning the attitude of the holders of the company's securities, Judge Mayer said:

"It is plain that it is not possible to adjust the financial affairs of the company on the basis of what each group of security holders conceives to be its legal rights. An adjustment can be had only as most adjustments are had, by mutual concessions. If all concerned insist upon their claims and positions as to legal rights, the company will be thrown into litigation with all of the uncertainties that such a course will produce. I am exceedingly anxious that it shall appear that the court, with the aid of fair-minded counsel and the co-operation of security holders, can show that it is possible that a corporation of this kind can pass from the control of the court with a fair and sound financial program."

That the future of the company may not be as successful finahcially as it has been since the receivers have been in control is intimated by the court "because of the ending of the war."

It is insisted by the bondholders that their bonds are now due. A special master, appointed by the court, decided against this contention, and the matter is still pending. Referring to it, Judge Mayer said this part of the case probably would be reviewed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. A foreclosure suit may also be begun by the Guaranty Trust Company, so that the company faces what may be a costly and lengthy suit at law.

"In such circumstances," Judge Mayer said, "it is but natural and fair that a bondholder who wishes to have his money now, as a result of compromise and adjustment, shall make reasonable concessions."

The committee named by the court submitted three reports, which were so out of harmony that it was deemed useless to try to combine them in any amicable arrangement. There was some discussion in court by the lawyers representing the three sets of security holders following Judge Mayer's new plan.

SETTLE COHALAN LIBEL SUIT

Evening Mail Pays Justice $5,000 and Publishes an Apology.

Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan accepted $5,000 yesterday from the Mail and Express Company to settle a suit for $500,000 against the newspaper, and one for $250,000 against the Evening Mail and Richard Spillane for false statements made in the newspaper in the Fall of 1917 attacking Justice Cohalan's patriotism because of his anti-English views. The settlement was made before Justice Newburger when the cases were called for trial. As part of the settlement the Evening Mail, through Samuel Untermyer, as counsel, agreed to publish an apology on its editorial page yesterday.

The apology, as published, says that the present ownership of the newspapers has investigated the charges and found them "wholly unfounded" and "considers it its duty, not only to the plaintiff but to the public, to make this unconditional apology to Justice Cohalan." The apology also said:

"We have understood from the outset that Justice Cohalan brought these suits to vindicate his good name against the libels thus published and not for the purpose of securing money damages. The Mail is not in a very flourishing financial condition at the moment and the plaintiff has accordingly consented to accept a judgment of $5,000 in the two actions."

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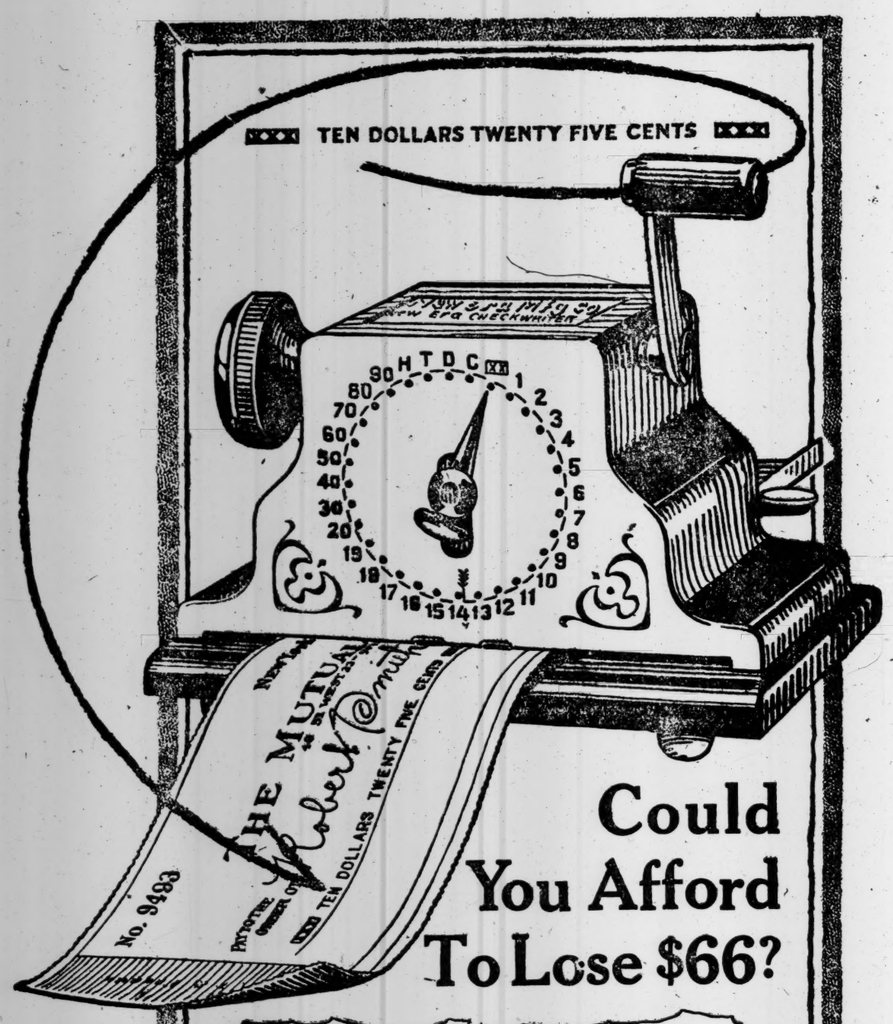
Overlooking Central Park's most picturesque lake. Suites in any desired arrangement, by the year or season. Reasonable transient rates. Restaurant service a la carte, also club breakfasts, table d'hote dinners.
Ownership Management:
EDMUND M. BRENNAN.

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
SAVOY EUROPEAN PLAN
200 Rooms, with bath. Rates, $1, $2, $3, $4 and $5 per day. Seventh day free. Large, First-Class Restaurant; moderate prices. Tel. Back Bay 8043.
455 COLUMBUS AVE.; BOSTON
WM. O. MORIN, Mgr.

Aotel Bretton Aall
Broadway, 85th to 86th St.
Subway station at 86th St. corner.
Room and Private Bath, $3 to $5 Per Day
Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $5 to $8 Per Day.

Hotel La Salle
30 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
Suites of one to six rooms, with one to four baths, furnished or unfurnished, to lease by the year; also furnished suites by the month or season. Dining room a la carte.
M. E. SNIFFEN, Prop.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.



Could You Afford To Lose $66?

Sixty-six 100 $66 100

WITH only six pen strokes, a laborer raised a check he found in the street from $16 to $66, and had it cashed at the bank. The man who wrote the check lost the $66. The bank was not responsible.

Could *you* afford to lose $60—or $50—even $25?

Yet a loss like this may happen to you *any time*—if you still write your checks by hand, or depend on so-called "protectors" that afford no obstacle to the check-raiser. A few strokes of the pen or a little acid will change the average check to any amount the check-thief wants.

And it is not only the *professional* check-raiser you have to fear! "Trusted" bookkeepers—mail clerks—mail-box thieves—dishonest employes of the man to whom the check is sent—these are the dangerous factors that rob American business men of millions of dollars by raised checks each year.

Decide today to run no more risks. Protect every dollar you have on deposit. Write every check you sign in the one way that is safe from the check-raiser—write them on the

New Era Checkwriter

"You See What You Write As You Write It"

It not only writes the full amount of the check quickly, easily and legibly. It cuts the words through and through the paper, and forces an acid-proof ink into the shredded fibres.

This sturdy and handy machine costs only $25—*the lowest priced check-writer on the market today.* It is sold under the personal guarantee of Robt. H. Ingersoll.

See for yourself how well it works—let us give you a non-obligating demonstration in your own office, on your own checks. Phone us, or mail attached coupon today.

NEW ERA MFG. CO., 450 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK
Telephone: Madison Square 8642
Boston Branch, Scollay Building, 40 Court Street, Telephone: Main 2318
Philadelphia Branch, Stock Exchange Building, Telephone: Walnut 4324

$25
$35 in Canada and Cuba

COUPON
New Era Mfg. Co.
Gentlemen:
You may show me how the New Era Checkwriter gives 100 per cent. protection.
Name.....
Address.....

SALESMEN—HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The public is wise in its food selections.

Recent demand for the well known ready-cooked food

Grape-Nuts

shows how the first use of a full-worth food is followed by continued repeat orders.

Nothing made of wheat and barley has so much of attractive taste and stand-by nourishment as Grape-Nuts food.

"There's a Reason"

Pancakes are an expensive breakfast if you mix all these materials

Make your pancakes the Aunt Jemima way. There's no mixing for you to do—and they cost but a few cents

How to make delicious pancakes economically

DON'T make pancakes the old-fashioned way—it's too expensive. Make Aunt Jemima Pancakes and save the cost of milk and eggs!

With Aunt Jemima you add nothing but water—everything else is in the flour. That's why an Aunt Jemima breakfast for your whole family costs only a few cents.

Even the milk is in Aunt Jemima flour

Knowing that sweet milk gives pancakes a more delicious flavor, the Aunt Jemima people have gone to a great deal of trouble to add it to the flour. Now the flour is absolutely complete! Think of all the extra expense you save—especially now that milk has gone up so!

And what a delicious flavor the milk gives these cakes! So rich—so delectably smooth and enticing! Your husband will say he could eat a dozen!

Give your family Aunt Jemima Pancakes tomorrow. See how speedily they will vote them their favorite breakfast! Then, for variety, get Aunt Jemima Buckwheat Flour—it's in the yellow package. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR

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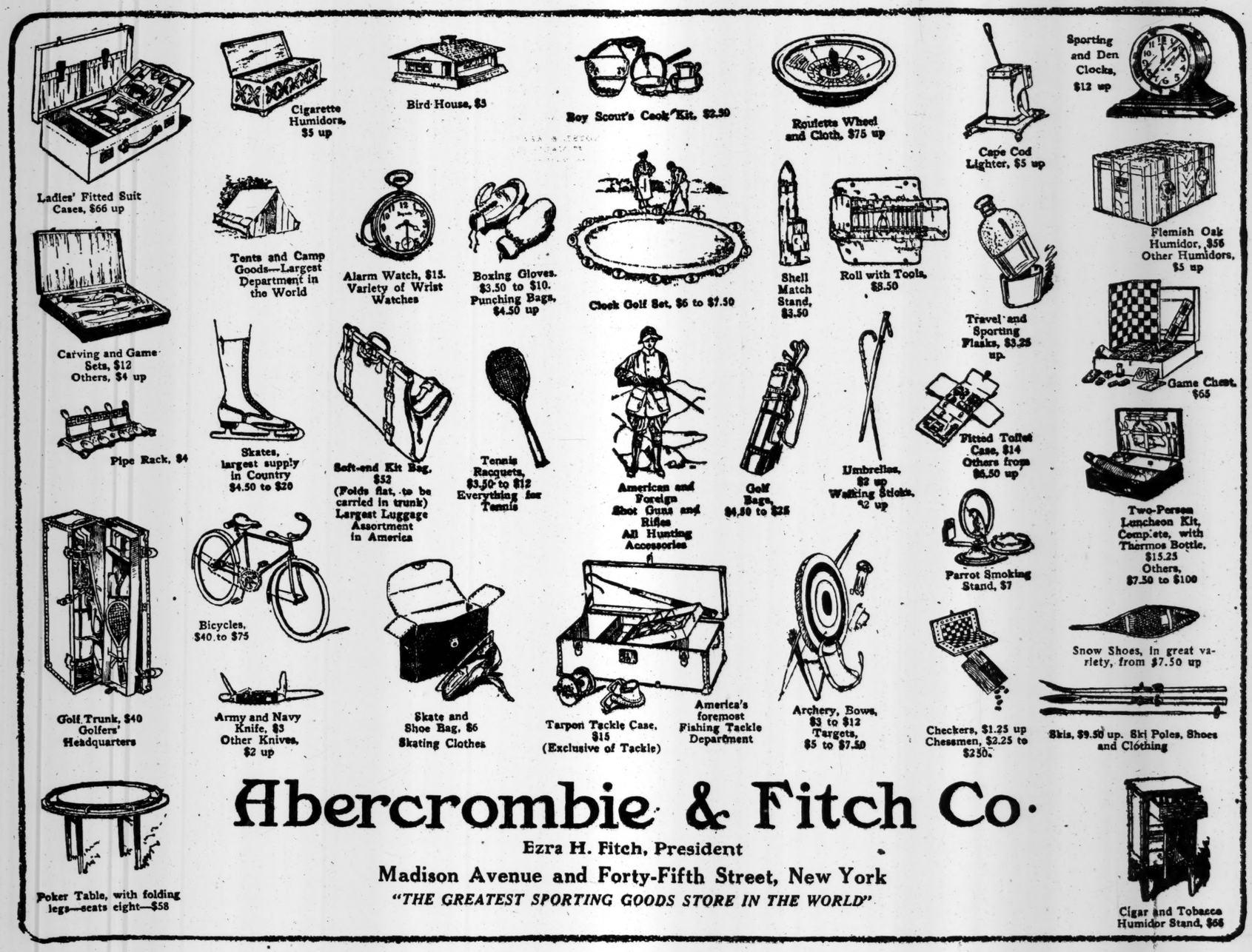
CHRISTMAS
The Re-Entry of Sport

DIANA follows on the heels of Mars. The pulse of the world leaps again to the call of sport. Christmas and the Holidays bring rejoicing which has no parallel. The thrill of the hunt, of the snow and the ice, of southern fishing and golf, of indoor games which have been put away, brings you back on your Christmas errand to the warm good fellowship and pleasant memories of this headquarters of sport.

SKIS and sleds and skates—guns and fishing-tackle—the world famous Abercrombie & Fitch sporting and country clothes and footgear for men and women—travel goods with an international flavor—golf and tennis goods—thousands of useful and interesting articles with a keen sporting appeal, to be found only here, make this the great Christmas depot for sportsmen and sportswomen.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"


Ladies' Fitted Suit Cases, $66 up
Cigarette Humidors, $5 up
Bird House, $3
Boy Scout's Cook Kit, $2.50
Roulette Wheel and Cloth, $75 up
Cape Cod Lighter, $5 up
Sporting and Den Clocks, $12 up
Flemish Oak Humidor, $56 Other Humidors, $5 up
Tents and Camp Goods—Largest Department in the World
Alarm Watch, $15. Variety of Wrist Watches
Boxing Gloves, $3.50 to $10. Punching Bags, $4.50 up
Clock Golf Set, $6 to $7.50
Shell Match Stand, $3.50
Roll with Tools, $8.50
Travel and Sporting Flasks, $3.25 up.
Carving and Game Sets, $12 Others, $4 up
Pipe Rack, $4
Skates, largest supply in Country $4.50 to $20
Soft-end Kit Bag, $52 (Folds flat, to be carried in trunk) Largest Luggage Assortment in America
Tennis Racquets, $3.50 to $12 Everything for Tennis
American and Foreign Shot Guns and Rifles All Hunting Accessories
Golf Bags, $4.50 to $25
Umbrellas, $2 up Walking Sticks, $2 up
Fitted Toilet Case, $14 Others from $6.50 up
Game Chest, $65
Two-Person Luncheon Kit, Complete, with Thermos Bottle, $15.25 Others, $7.50 to $100
Parrot Smoking Stand, $7
Bicycles, $40 to $75
Golf Trunk, $40 Golfers' Headquarters
Army and Navy Knife, $3 Other Knives, $2 up
Skate and Shoe Bag, $6 Skating Clothes
Tarpon Tackle Case, $15 (Exclusive of Tackle)
America's foremost Fishing Tackle Department
Archery, Bows, $3 to $12 Targets, $5 to $7.50
Checkers, $1.25 up Chessmen, $2.25 to $250.
Snow Shoes, in great variety, from $7.50 up
Skis, $9.50 up. Ski Poles, Shoes and Clothing
Poker Table, with folding legs—seats eight—$58
Cigar and Tobacco Humidor Stand, $58

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and Forty-Fifth Street, New York

"THE GREATEST SPORTING GOODS STORE IN THE WORLD"

REPORTED CASUALTIES IN GEN. PERSHING'S FORCES NOW TOTAL 110,051

2,272 Named in Latest Army Lists, Include 1,389 Dead and 389 Wounded

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, containing 2,272 names, bringing the total for the army up to 105,739. No marine list was issued, but the total previously announced for that arm was 4,312, bringing the total for both branches of the service so far announced up to 110,051.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 945 killed in action, 83 died of wounds, 48 died of accident, 313 died of disease, 131 severely wounded, 240 wounded to a degree undetermined, 18 slightly wounded, and 494 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Dec. 2.	Total.
Killed in action	20,550	945	21,495
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	8,115	83	8,198
Died of accident	1,740	48	1,788
Died of disease	11,088	313	11,401
Total	42,225	1,389	43,614
Wounded	49,823	389	50,212
Missing	11,419	494	11,913
Total	103,467	2,272	105,739

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty
(WI) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen.	General.
Col.	Colonel.
Maj.	Major.
Capt.	Captain.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Sgt.	Sergeant.
Corp.	Corporal.
Bgl.	Bugler.
Mech.	Mechanic.
Wagn.	Wagoner.
Mus.	Musician.
Hrs.	Horseshoer.

Casualties Announced Dec. 2.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALAGI, J. L., 769 4th Av., Brooklyn.(KA)
ALTFELIX, C., 219 E. 26th St.—Sgt...(KA)
ALTIERI, ORESTO F., 8,624 23d Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
AMATO, M., 8,843 Bay 13th St., Bklyn.(KA)
ANGUS, HARRY, 63 Richmond St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
BAESSLER, HUGO, 1,237 Av. .....(KA)
BARONE, DANIEL J., 224 111th St.(KA)
BEFFREY, G. H., 158 W. 93d St.....(KA)
BELLETTINI, C., 250 W. 38th St.....(KA)
BENNETT, M. F., 2,717 8th Av.—Corp.(WU)
BLANK, D. A., 1,325 Hinkjin Av.....(WU)
BLOOM, ABRAHAM, 597 E. 138th St..(WU)
BLUMLEIN, J. H., 232 E. 24th St....(KA)
BRANDT, K., 2,440 Marion Av.—Sgt...(WU)
BRESS, FREDERICK H., 306 St. Nicholas Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
BRITT, JACK, 395 4th Av.....(WU)
BRODERICK, J., 1,505 Southern Blvd.(KA)
BRUNNER, AUGUSTUS, 1,218 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.....(KA)
CAHILL, EDWARD J., 1,315 3d Av...(KA)
CAIRNES, JOHN, 220 E. 54th St.—Sgt.(KA)
CAPEN, W. ....31 Ferry St.—Lt....(DD)
CARY, ARTHUR B., 198 Washington Park, Brooklyn—Lt.....(DD)
CLARK, N., 1084 Douglas St., Bklyn.(KA)
CLEIMAN, JACK, 189 Madison St....(KA)
COHN, H., 530 Saratoga Av., Bklyn..(KA)
COHEN, M., 758 Rockaway Av., Bklyn.(DD)
COLE, ..., 6 Gansevoort St.....(KA)
COLONNA, OTTO, 323 E. 108th St....(KA)
CONNELLOE, WILLIAM J., 117 Palmett St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
CRE ..., 1,859 9th Av.....(KA)
CUMMINGS, P. J., 475 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.....(WU)
CURZ..., 2,454 Hughes Av.....(DW)
DAI ..., 578 Degraw St., Bklyn..(KA)
DIDZKANCKOS, ..., 420 Egman Av., Brooklyn.....
DIORIO, D., 556 Morris Av.....(WS)
DILLINGER, M., 1,865 Park Place, Brooklyn.....(WS)
DUFFY, W. S., 625 Morgan Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
EDWARDS, E. D., 17 Reid Av., Bklyn.(KA)
EGAN, ..., 1,830 3d Av.....(KA)
ELLIOTT, A. J., 741 Brook Av—Sgt..(KA)
ESIA, Nicholas, Turkish Consul.....(KA)
FAUER, E., 1,022 Hoe Av.....(WS)
FAY, H. E., Adelphi St., Bklyn.....(DA)
FEEGAN, M., 231 E. 28th St.....(WS)
FITZPATRICK, J., 1,058 Herkimer St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
FLYNN, J., 311 W. 67th St.....(WU)
FRAWLEY, A. L., 2,315 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
FREEMAN, H. S., 70 E. 80th St—Sgt...(WS)
GALGANO, A., 956 Halsey St., Bklyn...(KA)
GARVEY, E. V., 1,297 Lexington Av.—Corp.....(DA)
GERARD, FRANK, 316 E. 117th St...(DD)
GORDON, E. B., 250 New York Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
GOSS, A. F., 81 Lott St., Bklyn.....(DW)
GRAPES, F. J., 1,050 Bergen St., Bklyn.(KA)
GREIS, G. A., 25 McDougal St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
GUNSTIN, GEORGE 638 48th St., Bklyn.(MA)
HANLON, D. A., 363 W. 34th St.....(MA)
HARDING, M., Standard Oil Co.—Sgt..(WU)
HEGEMAN, H. H., 1,130 Ocean Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
HERRON, T., 609 Park Av., Bklyn.—Corp.(KA)
HOGAN, T. J., 46 100th St.—Sgt.....(WU)
HOPPER, JOS., 1,345 Flushing Av., Bklyn.(WS)
HUMPHREY, ..., M., 1,832 85th St., Brooklyn—Cook.....(DD)
JACOBSEN, GEO., 52 E. Broadway...(KA)
JONAP, SIDNEY, 3,129 Broadway.....(WS)
KAM..S, F. J., 1,120 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
KANE, F. P., 582 11th Av.....(KA)
KAPPLER, J. R., 455 W. 30th St.....(KA)
KEDENBURG, T. W., 52 Broadway...(KA)
KELLY, ..., 363 40th St., Bklyn.....(KA)
KLEIN, ..., 615 Marcy St., Brooklyn...(KA)
KLIMTMONSKY, MORRIS, 293 South 4th St., Broo lyn.....(WU)
KRANTZ, MAURICE, 42 18th Av., Astoria—Corp.....(KA)
KRICHEVSKY, JOSEPH, 1,850 Prospect Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
KRIDER, CHARLES C., 909 Gates Av., Brooklyn—Bgl.....(KA)
KRISTENSON, JOHN S., 5 Sullivan Place .....(MA)
LANGSTAFF, JOHN T., 515 72d St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
LARSON, S., 1,459 Minford Place.....(MA)
LEGERE, JOHN, 100 Bayard St.....(MA)
LEHMANN, HENRY, 1,711 Gates Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
LEVINSON, S., 973 Trinity Av.—Corp.(KA)
LEVY, L., 610 Howard Av., Brooklyn..(WS)
LEWSHUK, TONY, 170 McGibbon St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
LOMBARDI, GUISTINO, 300 East Tremont Av.....(KA)
McDONNELL, J., 50 Broadway, Bklyn.(KA)
McGILL, GEORGE W., 731 Leonard St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
MAYBURD, J., Buffalo.....(DD)
McKEON, MICHAEL, 2,191 8th Av.....(KA)
MAHONEY, PAT'K, 308 East 70th St...(KA)
MANCUSO, LOUIS D., 555 Marcy Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
MANFREDI, G., 312 East 12th St.....(KA)
MARCUA, V., 83 McDougal St.....(MA)
MARSHALL, JOSEPH E., 1,087 Hancock St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
MASSON, C., 1,004 Eighth Av.....(MA)
MATTIA, E., 311 36th St., Brooklyn...(KA)
MEADE, E. J., 137 West 67th St.....(KA)
MEEHAN, MICHAEL J., 108 Baltic St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
MINUTTI, MARIO, 208 Hudson Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MIRANDA, JAMES, 537 Gates Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MOFFITT, M. J., 313 East 60th St....(KA)
MOLLOY, D. W., 253 Lexington Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
MOORE, JOHN P., 37 Hancock Place...(DD)
MORDENSON, ..., 3,107 Park Av.....(MA)
MULLANE, J. F., 828 Cortland Av.....(MA)
MYERS, H. B., 4,407 SixthAv., Brooklyn.(KA)
NEELY, WM., 94 Brandt Place, New York—Sgt.....(WS)
O'BRIEN, D. E., 521 East 81st St.....(DA)
OSTERMEYER, J. F., 472 Brook Av.....(WS)
PACIFIC, J., 1,356 62d St., Brooklyn..(WU)
PAGANO, FRED, 82 Grimand Av., Long Island .....(KA)
PALMER, STANLEY B., 497 E. Van Sicien St., Broo lyn—Corp.....(KA)
PARISER, H., 61 Chambers St.—Corp..(KA)
PHILLIPS, ROLAND E., 210 South Parsons Av., Flushing.....(DA)
PISCITELLI, ALFONSE, 71 Alabama Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
POGGETT, J., 420 West 40th St.....(KA)
PORTER, W. J., 894 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
POSTERARO, F., 441 Prince St.....(KA)
POWERS, ..., 462 West 18th St.....(KA)
QUINN, JOSEPH P., 788 Ninth Av.....(KA)
RACHLIN, DAVID, 52 Barrett St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
RADFORD, ROBERT W., 70 Rose St Broo lyn.....(WL)
RAUCHMAN, M., 143 West 111th St.....(MA)
RECKLER, H., 51 Willet St.—Corp.....(MA)
REINNER, LOUIS, Valentine Av.....(PW)
RIEHL, W. A., Briggs Av., bet. Kimbal and Jerome, Morris Park, Richmond Hill—Corp.....(KA)
RIACH, F., 634 53d St., Brooklyn....(MA)
RONAN, JAMES J., 619 West 204th St..(MA)
ROSSE, FRANK, 345 East 113th St.....(KA)
ROSEN, ISIDOR, 42 Oak St., Far Rockaway—Sgt.....(KA)
RYAN, G. P., 448 East 146th St.—Corp.....(KA)
SALAMONSKY, L., 851 Hunts PointAv.(WU)
SCHOEN, GEORGE A., 356 Emslie St., Buffalo .....(WU)
SHIELDS, THOMAS, 86 Madison St.....(KA)
SHIMANOSKI, ALFRED, 564 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
SIMON, HERMAN, 1,201 Gilbert Place.(KA)
SIMON, MORRIS, 100 Canal St.....(MA)
SMITH, F. R., 395 Prospect Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
SMITH, GEORGE A., 211 E. 96th St...(KA)
SPACJER, JOHN, 371 Oakland St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
—EGEL, MAX, 616 East 6th St.....(KA)
STARK, T., 124 Brook Av.—Mech.....(WL)
STAEHLE, CHARLES, 311 Harmer St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
STANLEY, RYIZ., boat Eagle, Pier 17..(KA)
STEVENSON, JOSEPH, 224 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
STRENO, L., 229 E. 109th St.....(DD)
TAYNTOR, C. E., 63 Montague St., Brooklyn .....(DD)
TINTO, R.J., 127 King St., Bklyn—Corp.(KA)
TIRNETTA, PIETRO, 246 E. 10th St...(MA)
TORSSIELLO, FRANK, 59 Green St...(KA)
TORTORA, DEORATO, 7 Oldwoodpoint Road, Brooklyn .....(WU)
TUMM, CHARLES G., 3,957 Water St., Woodhaven—Corp.....(KA)
TURITZ, BARNEY, 261 Madison St....(WU)
TWIGG, JAMES P., 986 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn .....(DD)
VAN GORCUM, A. H., 229 W. 34th St.—Cook .....(DD)
VELLETRI, J., 2,475 Belmont Av.....(WU)
WAITE, ALAN F., 641 Washington St., Lt. .....(KA)
WALKER, SAMUEL, 112 Goerck St.—Corp. .....(DW)
WALL, DAVID H., 4 Bradhurst Av...(KA)
WALSH, HARRY J., 347 E. 58th St....(MA)
WEBER, GEORGE H., 4,311 Brandon Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
WEIDNER, CHARLES H., 1,021 Rogers Av, Brooklyn .....(MA)
WEINBERG, SAMUEL, 63 McGibben St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
WOOTON, ..., 1,550 E. 18th St., Bklyn..(KA)
ZEIS, PETER A., 207 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill .....(KA)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BAKER, C. W., Cortland—Mech.....(KA)
BOVIER, WILLARDE, Fonda.....(WU)
BOYD, D. L., Newport.....(MA)
BRACISZEWSKI, J. A., Dunkirk.....(MA)
BRADNER, ROBERT, Warwick.....(WS)
BROWN, B. J., Rochester—Corp.....(WS)
BROWN, ..., Mahopac Falls.....(WS)
BUDINGER, G., Hamilton.....(DD)
CARLE, C. C., Harrison—Corp.....(KA)
CARROLL, V. O., Albany.....(KA)
CENAMI, GAETANO, Rochester.....(WU)
CRE ..., 1,859 9th Av.....(WU)
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MOORE, JOHN P., 37 Hancock Place...(DD)
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MULLANE, J. F., 828 Cortland Av.....(MA)
MYERS, H. B., 4,407 SixthAv., Brooklyn.(KA)
NEELY, WM., 94 Brandt Place, New York—Sgt.....(WS)
O'BRIEN, D. E., 521 East 81st St.....(DA)
OSTERMEYER, J. F., 472 Brook Av.....(WS)
PACIFIC, J., 1,356 62d St., Brooklyn..(WU)
PAGANO, FRED, 82 Grimand Av., Long Island .....(KA)
PALMER, STANLEY B., 497 E. Van Sicien St., Broo lyn—Corp.....(KA)
PARISER, H., 61 Chambers St.—Corp..(KA)
PHILLIPS, ROLAND E., 210 South Parsons Av., Flushing.....(DA)
PISCITELLI, ALFONSE, 71 Alabama Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
POGGETT, J., 420 West 40th St.....(KA)
PORTER, W. J., 894 Brooklyn Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
POSTERARO, F., 441 Prince St.....(KA)
POWERS, ..., 462 West 18th St.....(KA)
QUINN, JOSEPH P., 788 Ninth Av.....(KA)
RACHLIN, DAVID, 52 Barrett St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(KA)
RADFORD, ROBERT W., 70 Rose St Broo lyn.....(WL)
RAUCHMAN, M., 143 West 111th St.....(MA)
RECKLER, H., 51 Willet St.—Corp.....(MA)
REINNER, LOUIS, Valentine Av.....(PW)
RIEHL, W. A., Briggs Av., bet. Kimbal and Jerome, Morris Park, Richmond Hill—Corp.....(KA)
RIACH, F., 634 53d St., Brooklyn....(MA)
RONAN, JAMES J., 619 West 204th St..(MA)
ROSSE, FRANK, 345 East 113th St.....(KA)
ROSEN, ISIDOR, 42 Oak St., Far Rockaway—Sgt.....(KA)
RYAN, G. P., 448 East 146th St.—Corp.....(KA)
SALAMONSKY, L., 851 Hunts PointAv.(WU)
SCHOEN, GEORGE A., 356 Emslie St., Buffalo .....(WU)
SHIELDS, THOMAS, 86 Madison St.....(KA)
SHIMANOSKI, ALFRED, 564 Kosciusko St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
SIMON, HERMAN, 1,201 Gilbert Place.(KA)
SIMON, MORRIS, 100 Canal St.....(MA)
SMITH, F. R., 395 Prospect Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
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STAEHLE, CHARLES, 311 Harmer St., Brooklyn .....(MA)
STANLEY, RYIZ., boat Eagle, Pier 17..(KA)
STEVENSON, JOSEPH, 224 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
STRENO, L., 229 E. 109th St.....(DD)
TAYNTOR, C. E., 63 Montague St., Brooklyn .....(DD)
TINTO, R.J., 127 King St., Bklyn—Corp.(KA)
TIRNETTA, PIETRO, 246 E. 10th St...(MA)
TORSSIELLO, FRANK, 59 Green St...(KA)
TORTORA, DEORATO, 7 Oldwoodpoint Road, Brooklyn .....(WU)
TUMM, CHARLES G., 3,957 Water St., Woodhaven—Corp.....(KA)
TURITZ, BARNEY, 261 Madison St....(WU)
TWIGG, JAMES P., 986 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn .....(DD)
VAN GORCUM, A. H., 229 W. 34th St.—Cook .....(DD)
VELLETRI, J., 2,475 Belmont Av.....(WU)
WAITE, ALAN F., 641 Washington St., Lt. .....(KA)
WALKER, SAMUEL, 112 Goerck St.—Corp. .....(DW)
WALL, DAVID H., 4 Bradhurst Av...(KA)
WALSH, HARRY J., 347 E. 58th St....(MA)
WEBER, GEORGE H., 4,311 Brandon Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
WEIDNER, CHARLES H., 1,021 Rogers Av, Brooklyn .....(MA)
WEINBERG, SAMUEL, 63 McGibben St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
WOOTON, ..., 1,550 E. 18th St., Bklyn..(KA)
ZEIS, PETER A., 207 Oxford Av., Richmond Hill .....(KA)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BAKER, C. W., Cortland—Mech.....(KA)
BOVIER, WILLARDE, Fonda.....(WU)
BOYD, D. L., Newport.....(MA)
BRACISZEWSKI, J. A., Dunkirk.....(MA)
BRADNER, ROBERT, Warwick.....(WS)
BROWN, B. J., Rochester—Corp.....(WS)
BROWN, ..., Mahopac Falls.....(WS)
BUDINGER, G., Hamilton.....(DD)
CARLE, C. C., Harrison—Corp.....(KA)
CARROLL, V. O., Albany.....(KA)
CENAMI, GAETANO, Rochester.....(WU)
CRE ..., 1,859 9th Av.....(WU)
CUMMINGS, P. J., 475 Prospect Place, Brooklyn .....(WU)
CURZ..., 2,454 Hughes Av.....(DW)
DAI ON, R., 578 Degraw St., Bklyn..(KA)
DIDZKANCKOS, ..., 420 Egman Av., Brooklyn .....
DIORIO, D., 556 Morris Av.....(WS)
DILLINGER, M., 1,865 Park Place, Brooklyn .....(WS)
DUFFY, W. S., 625 Morgan Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
EDWARDS, E. D., 17 Reid Av., Bklyn..(KA)
EGAN, ..., 1,830 3d Av.....(KA)
ELLIOTT, A. J., 741 Brook Av—Sgt...(KA)
ESIA, Nicholas, Turkish Consul.....(KA)
FAUER, E., 1,022 Hoe Av.....(WS)
FAY, H. E., Adelphi St., Bklyn.....(DA)
FEEGAN, M., 231 E. 28th St.....(WS)
FITZPATRICK, J., 1,058 Herkimer St., Brooklyn .....(KA)
FLYNN, J., 311 W. 67th St.....(WU)
FRAWLEY, A. L., 2,315 Bedford Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
FREEMAN, H. S., 70 E. 80th St—Sgt...(WS)
GALGANO, A., 956 Halsey St., Bklyn...(KA)
GARVEY, E. V., 1,297 Lexington Av.—Corp.....(DA)
GERARD, FRANK, 316 E. 117th St...(DD)
GORDON, E. B., 250 New York Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
GOSS, A. F., 81 Lott St., Bklyn.....(DW)
GRAPES, F. J., 1,050 Bergen St., Bklyn.(KA)
GREIS, G. A., 25 McDougal St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
GUNSTIN, GEORGE 638 48th St., Bklyn.(MA)
HANLON, D. A., 363 W. 34th St.....(MA)
HARDING, M., Standard Oil Co.—Sgt..(WU)
HEGEMAN, H. H., 1,130 Ocean Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
HERRON, T., 609 Park Av., Bklyn.—Corp.(KA)
HOGAN, T. J., 46 100th St.—Sgt.....(WU)
HOPPER, JOS., 1,345 Flushing Av., Bklyn.(WS)
HUMPHREY, ..., M., 1,832 85th St., Brooklyn—Cook.....(DD)
JACOBSEN, GEO., 52 E. Broadway...(KA)
JONAP, SIDNEY, 3,129 Broadway.....(WS)
KAM..S, F. J., 1,120 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
KANE, F. P., 582 11th Av.....(KA)
KAPPLER, J. R., 455 W. 30th St.....(KA)
KEDENBURG, T. W., 52 Broadway...(KA)
KELLY, ..., 363 40th St., Bklyn.....(KA)
KLEIN, ..., 615 Marcy St., Brooklyn...(KA)
KLIMTMONSKY, MORRIS, 293 South 4th St., Broo lyn.....(WU)
KRANTZ, MAURICE, 42 18th Av., Astoria—Corp.....(KA)
KRICHEVSKY, JOSEPH, 1,850 Prospect Place, Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
KRIDER, CHARLES C., 909 Gates Av., Brooklyn—Bgl.....(KA)
KRISTENSON, JOHN S., 5 Sullivan Place .....(MA)
LANGSTAFF, JOHN T., 515 72d St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(KA)
LARSON, S., 1,459 Minford Place.....(MA)
LEGERE, JOHN, 100 Bayard St.....(MA)
LEHMANN, HENRY, 1,711 Gates Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
LEVINSON, S., 973 Trinity Av.—Corp.(KA)
LEVY, L., 610 Howard Av., Brooklyn..(WS)
LEWSHUK, TONY, 170 McGibbon St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
LOMBARDI, GUISTINO, 300 East Tremont Av.....(KA)
McDONNELL, J., 50 Broadway, Bklyn.(KA)
McGILL, GEORGE W., 731 Leonard St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
MAHONEY, PAT'K, 308 East 70th St...(KA)
MANCUSO, LOUIS D., 555 Marcy Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
MANFREDI, G., 312 East 12th St.....(KA)
MARCUA, V., 83 McDougal St.....(MA)
MARSHALL, JOSEPH E., 1,087 Hancock St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WS)
MASSON, C., 1,004 Eighth Av.....(MA)
MATTIA, E., 311 36th St., Brooklyn...(KA)
MEADE, E. J., 137 West 67th St.....(KA)
MEEHAN, MICHAEL J., 108 Baltic St., Broo lyn.....(KA)
MINUTTI, MARIO, 208 Hudson Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WL)
MIRANDA, JAMES, 537 Gates Av., Brooklyn .....(WU)
MOFFITT, M. J., 313 East 60th St....(KA)
MOLLOY, D. W., 253 Lexington Av., Brooklyn .....(KA)
MOORE, JOHN P., 37 Hancock Place...(DD)
MORDENSON, ..., 3,107 Park Av.....(MA)
MULLANE, J. F., 828 Cortland Av.....(MA)
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HERRON, T., 609 Park Av., Bklyn.—Corp.(KA)

CASUALTIES NOW 110,051

Continued from Page Ten.

SMITH, JOSEPH LEO, Clearfield.....(KA)
SMITH, MAX W., Cambridge Springs..(MA)
SNYDER, RALPH M., Brookville.....(KA)
SPRENKLE, HENRY H., Selinsgrove..(KA)
SQUIRES, ALBERT BAXTER, Corry..(MA)
STABRK, ALBERT S., Altoona.....(MA)
STANISLOWAITIS, E., Forest City...(DD)
STEINMETZ, H. M., Philadelphia....(MA)
STOECKER, E., Pittsburgh—Sgt.....(KA)
STONAGE, JOS., Monessen—Corp.....(MA)
STULPIN, BRONISLAW, Elizabeth....(KA)
TARBET, JOHN M., Philadelphia.....(KA)
TESSMER, F. A., Oil City—Sgt.....(DW)
THEURET, JOHN H., Sarven—Sgt.....(KA)
THOMPSON, JOS. F., Shaft—Corp.....(KA)
TOMASCO, JOHN F., Hays.....(DD)
TOY, FRED A., South Oil City.....(KA)
TRIMBLE, WM. O., Newberry.....(MA)
TUROSKY, JOS., C., Plymouth.....(WU)
VALENTIC, DROGO, Stilltown.....(MA)
WAHLEN, JOHN W., Pittsburgh.....(KA)
WAITE, JOHN GILBERT, Sligo.....(MA)
WEAVER, FRANK A., Benore.....(MA)
WEBBER, JOS. H., Philadelphia—Sgt..(KA)
WEISS, BENJAMIN, Philadelphia.....(MA)
WELTY, ALBERT, McKeesport.....(KA)
WELCHKO, JOHN, Puritan.....(DW)
WHITE, ALBERT B., Philadelphia.....(KA)
WILCOX, ROBERT C., Wellsboro.....(MA)
WISMER, HARRY O., Rushland.....(KA)
WITMER, C. C., Reamstown—Corp.....(WU)
WOLFE, GEORGE E., Huntingdon.....(MA)
WORKMAN, JOHN A., Pittsburgh.....(KA)
YEISER, H. C., Newmanstown—Sgt..(WU)
YERGER, M. S., Pottstown—Mch.....(DD)
YUNK, FRANK F., Philadelphia.....(WU)
ZAKAREVICZ, PETER, California....(MA)
ZAKSZEWSKY, ZURGMUND, Pharro..(MA)
ZEIGLER, ROSCOE E., Steelton.....(DD)

RHODE ISLAND.

BYRNES, JOHN F., Pawtucket—Corp..(KA)
HANNOWAY, J., Valley Falls.....(WU)
PAPATHANASOPOULOS, C., Newport —Corp.....(DD)
RAINVILLE, ALBERT, Nasonville....(KA)
SALTONSTALL, G. L., Bridgeton.....(KA)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ALTMAN, GORDIE W., Georgetown..(KA)
BREMER, H. F., Charleston—Sgt.....(KA)
BROCK, ROBERT, Chesterfield.....(KA)
BRILLIAN, C. M., Spartanburg—Wagn.(KA)
CHAVIS, W. C., North.....(DD)
COHEN, SIMPSON, Greer.....(KA)
COWARD, E. B., McBee—Corp.....(MA)
FLYNN, HENRY B., Tucapau.....(MA)
GANTT, JOE S., Winnsboro—Lt.....(KA)
GASKINS, E. G., Chesterfield—Corp..(DD)
GILLIARD, HENRY, Hemingway.....(KA)
GRAHAM, CHARLIE, Seneca.....(KA)
JOSSON, B. M., Campobello—Corp....(KA)
MERIOTT, J. W., Fountain Inn—Cook..(WU)
MILL, ——, Pounds—Corp.....(KA)
HOWELL, JOHN G., Swansea—Corp....(KA)
HUMPHRIES, SUMMIE, Spartanburg..(DD)
JOHNSON, ERNEST C., Manning.....(WU)
JOHNSON, SIDNEY, Columbus.....(KA)
JOHNSON, ——, Lancaster.....(KA)
LANGLEY, T. J., Tucapau.....(KA)
McDADE, Furman C., Tucapau—Corp..(KA)
MILLER, DAVID M., Tucapau—Corp...(WU)
MILLS, CLAUDE S., Columbus.....(DA)
MOON, TARRANCE, Prosperity.....(KA)
ORVIN, CLARENCE, Bonneau.....(KA)
OWENS, AARON B., Westminster.....(KA)
PARSON, DAVIS, Coal Springs.....(DD)
PEARSON, H. H., Grey Court.....(DD)
PIDDLE, MARTIN, Anderson.....(DW)
PEARER, D. H., Batesburg.....(KA)
SMITH, F. P., Cheraw—Corp.....(KA)
STERELL, H. P., Cheraw—Corp.....(KA)
THOMAS, HENRY, Matthews.....(DD)
WEST WALTER J., Kershaw—Corp....(KA)
WOODWARD, E. D., Abbeville.....(KA)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CARDWELL, ARTHUR, Huron.....(DD)
CARTER, HOSEA D., Tulare.....(WS)
COMES-FROM-SCOUT, D., Rosebud....(KA)
FRIEBURGHOUSE, W., Ramona.....(DD)
HATLESTAD, A. O., Athboy.....(KA)
JACOBY, WILLIAM J., Geddis.....(KA)
MOREHOUSE, W., Bristol.....(MA)
OLSON, JACOB, Pollock.....(MA)
POWELL, DAVID J., Vayland.....(KA)
RAE, JACOB, Long Lake.....(DD)
REISTER, ADOLPH, Lesterville.....(WS)
SHALE, A. E., Watertown—Wagn.....(WS)
WALLACE, ELMER J., Vermillion—Col.(DW)
WOLTERMAN, JOHN, Redfield.....(WU)

TENNESSEE.

ALLEN, LAVATOR L., Sevierville....(DW)
BRYANT, HENRY H., Atwood.....(KA)
CAMERON, A. A., Nashville—Lt.....(MA)
CARLTHERS, LOUIS L., Memphis.....(DD)
CATHEY, GEORGE, Dover.....(KA)
CIVILS, JOHN W., Portland.....(WU)
FITZGERALD, WM. B., Dover.....(WU)
FRESSELL, MARSHALL, New Market...(MA)
FRESSELL, JAMES R., Bellevue.....(DD)
GARLAND, JAMES L., Sorenne.....(MA)
GENTRY, AUDIE F., Sorenne.....(MA)
GRIMSLEY, JOE W., Williamsport....(DD)
HAMILTON, C. W., Algonpark.....(DW)
HAYNES, JOHN W., Westmoreland.....(KA)
HODGES, JOHNNY, Donaldson—Sgt....(KA)
JOHNSON, C., Roan Mountain—Sgt...(KA)
JOHNSON, FRANK R., Donaldson—Cpl..(KA)
KEEZEL, WILLIAM A., Limestone—Lt...(KA)
KENNEDY, C., McMinnville—Lt.....(KA)
KENNERLY, SAM B., Decherd.....(KA)
LANIER, WM H., Mount Pleasant.....(DD)
LEDBETTER, JOHN H., Parsons.....(KA)
LUMERT, MILO, Crossville—Sgt.....(KA)
MAYNARD, EDWARD H., Camden.....(KA)
McCHART, ——, Hilham—Corp.....(MA)
McCUNE, HERSHELL C., Hampton.....(KA)
McGINNEY, CLAUD, Hampton.....(KA)
McVENEESE, G. F., Jonesboro—Corp...(KA)
MANESS, EDGAR, Overall.....(DD)
MANUS, ——, Hampton.....(KA)
MOFFITT, MILBURN, Memphis.....(DD)
NATHAN, JAMES, Jackson.....(KA)
PERRITT, WALTER F., Jackson.....(KA)
PRICHARD, BENJAMIN, Englewood....(MA)
RICHOLS, ——, Groveland.....(MA)
ROBINGTON, L., Johnson City—Corp..(DW)
ROBBINS, B., Johnson City—Corp....(WU)
SPEARS, DAN, Hampton—Sgt.....(DD)
BAY, JIM, Clifton.....(KA)
BEISE, ISAAC, Jr., Memphis—Capt..(KA)
BOBBINS, ISHAM D., Oakdale.....(KA)
BOBERTS, WESLEY C., Hillsboro.....(DD)
BOC, CHARLES F., Elizabethton....(MA)
BOGERS, AUSTIN, Church Hill.....(DD)
BUTLEDGE, R., Unionville.....(DD)
SANDERS, SHELBY, Hartsville.....(DD)
SHIRLEY, JOHN C., Dickson.....(MA)
SILKE, JIM M., Jellico.....(DW)
SIMS, JESSE, Athens.....(KA)
SMITH, GENE M., Wildersville.....(KA)
SMITH, GILBERT W., Nioda.....(KA)
SMITH, HARRY E., Tyner—Corp.....(KA)
SMITH, JOHN P., Friendship.....(KA)
SPARKS, ELBY, McKenzie—Corp.....(KA)
STERLING, GEORGE S., Medon.....(MA)
STREET, ALFONZER, Johnson City...(KA)
TATE, THOMAS S., Memphis—Lt.....(KA)
TUCKER, LOUIS J., Memphis.....(DD)
UPTON, JOHN E., Soddy.....(MA)
WILSON, DAVID, Athens.....

TEXAS.

AMES, F. C., Texarkana—Corp.....(KA)
ANDERSON, ORA R., Gainesville—Sgt..(KA)
ANDREWS, ELIJAH, Wichita Falls...(MA)
ARNETT, ROBERT LEE, Snyder.....(WS)
BAILEY, B. C., Cross Plains.....(DD)
BARCLAY, JOHNNIE L., Commerce....(KA)
BICKLEY, ——, Dallas—Corp.....(KA)
BODENHAMER, R. B., Dallas—Corp...(WU)
BOYLE, JOHN R., Bonham—Lt.....(KA)
BRISCOE, CHARLES S., Center—.....(MA)
BROOKSHIRE, JAMES P., Center—.....(DD)
BURROWS, EDGAR F., Burkburnett...(DD)
CAIN, WALDO, Taylor—Corp.....(KA)
CHALUPA, JOE, Taylor—Corp.....(KA)
CHISM, MATT J., Dublin—Corp.....(KA)
CLAUNCH, OSCAR L., Dublin—Corp...(KA)
COLE, FRANK R., Glencos.....(KA)
CURREY, J. E., Sulphur Springs—Corp..(KA)
DOYLE, FRED C., San Antonio—Col...(WU)
DUKE, JULIAN G., Leonard—Corp.....(KA)
EBNER, FRANK, Rosanky.....(KA)
EVANS, JOHN A., Streetman.....(KA)
FINLEY, LEE A., Paradise—Corp.....(KA)
GARRETT, VICTOR E., Kerrville—Lt...(DD)
GONZALES, JOSS, Fathrinas.....(DA)
GOODLOE, JOHN L., Mount Calm.....(DD)
GREEN, CHARLES T., Alvord.....(KA)
GUNN, NANCY, Gladewater.....(KA)
HALL, JOSEPH I., Newark.....(WS)
HAWKINS, VIRGIL L., Paris—Sgt.....(KA)
HEARN, JOHN W., Farmersville.....(KA)
HENDRICK, G. C., Farmersville.....(WU)
HERRAGE, WILLIAM J., Wolf.....(DD)
HOBBS, BEN M., Marquez.....(KA)
HOWELL, T. J., Burnett—Corp.....(KA)
HUCKABEE, ——, Austin—Maj.....(KA)
HUTCHINGS, E. C., Arcogdoches.....(MA)
JACKSON, JOHN W., Milando.....(KA)
JACKSON, FLOYD H., Fort Worth—Corp..(KA)
JACKSON, R. A., Madisonville.....(KA)
JONES, ROBERT A., Swetwater—Sgt.....(DD)
JONES, W. C., Swetwater—Cook.....(KA)
JORCELYN, R. E., Westfield.....(WU)
KAISER, PAUL F. C., Copperas Cove...(WU)
KATTNER, R. F. C., Electra.....(KA)
KELLER, VALENTINE, Gay.....(KA)
LITTLE, MILTON D., Laredo.....(MA)
McCOWN, HARVEY, Teck.....(KA)
McCURRY, MAL, Crowley.....(KA)
McDERMITT, ——, Floydada—Corp.....(KA)
McNEILL, JOSEPH W., Dallas.....(MA)
McNEILL, FRED L., Hice.....(KA)
MARTIN, WILLIAM O., Arbala.....(WU)
MATTISON, WILLIAM O., Arbala.....(WU)
MILAN, LINN, Bloomington.....(WU)
MILCHEN, ROY U., Gilmer—Sgt.....(WS)
MITCHELL, ——, Gilmer—Sgt.....(DD)
MORGAN, ALBERT N., Athens.....(DA)
MORGAN, ARTHUR, Mabank.....(KA)
MORRIS, ——, Henderson.....(KA)
NORTON, ALLAN S., Clifton.....(KA)
PRICE, WALTER S., Crockett.....(KA)
REYNOLDS, JESSE R., Crockett.....(KA)
ROBERTS, ——, Moffitt.....(KA)
ROBY, CHARLES E., Buffalo Gap.....(MA)
RODRIGUEZ, ED., A., San Antonio...(MA)
ROPESTINE, LEWIS G., Dallas.....(KA)
ROGERS, VERDIN M., Archer City....(MA)
SANDERS, LOWA L., Alvin.....(KA)
STOCKMAN, DAVID E., Mount Calm.....(KA)
—Corp., ——, Goodnight.....()
THOMAS, CLARENCE C., Bellevue....(KA)
THURMAN, ——, Campbell—Sgt.....(KA)
TIPPS, JOHN F., Gilmer—Mch.....(KA)
TUCKER, JOHN H., Gilmer—Mch.....(KA)
TURNER, J. W., San Antonio—Mch....(MA)
TURNER, OVERTON L., Dexter—Corp..(MA)
TURNER, WM. C., Commerce.....(KA)
VATDEN, ROBERT, Hillsboro—Sgt.....(MA)
VAUGHN, GEORGE J., Rosebud.....(WU)
VILHA, MARVIN E., Bellville.....(WU)
WADSWORTH, ——, Camden.....(MA)
WALDROP, ODA, ——.....(KA)
WALLACE, RUFUS E., Somerville.....(KA)
WATKINS, M. J., Hillsboro—Corp.....(MA)
WELCH, OSKER, Roe' wall.....(KA)
WELSH, CHESTER, Bomarton.....(WU)
WHITMIRE, SAM, Gladstell.....(MA)
WILSON, GUY W., Corsicana.....

UTAH.

CONEDERA, UMBERTO, Bingham.....(KA)
JASTOMASI, PETER JR., Silver City..(DD)
MILLINER, JOHN A., Peon.....(MA)
MORGAN, ROBERT D., Circleville....(KA)
PARKER, H. A., Bendigo—Corp.....(DD)
PEPPER, OREAL D., Bingham City....(DA)
TRUJILLO, E., Monticello.....(KA)
WELLS, WILFORD, Salt Lake City...(KA)
WILSON, O. P., Duchesn—Mch.....

VERMONT.

KNIGHT, ALLEN, St. Johnsbury.....(WU)
MacALLISTER, H. W., Walloomsac....(KA)
REYNOLDS, ORSEN J., St. Albans....(MA)
RUGG, HARRY G., Bennington.....(KA)
SUDIER, NICK, Burlington.....(MA)
TATRO, ARTHUR L., St. Albans.....(WU)
TATRO, HENRY C., St. Albans.....(WU)
WHITNEY, FLOYD A., Brattleboro..(WU)

VIRGINIA.

ARWOOD, CONLEY V., Fairview.....(WU)
BARNUM, MILES B., Richmond.....(MA)
BAZZARRE, ROY A., Lowmoor.....(MA)
BEAVERS, MAURICE, Bristol.....(KA)
BERNOSKI, JOE, West Point.....(KA)
BOWLING, MARTIN, Sowers.....(KA)
BURKS, CLIFTON O., Piney Hill—Sgt..(DD)
BURKS, ——, Mount Sidney.....(MA)
COFFEY, MAY B., Danville.....(KA)
DAVIS, MOODY J., South Norfolk—Corp.(KA)
DONOHUE, A. M., Cana.....(DD)
EDWARDS, WILLIE N., Courtland.....(DD)
FREEMAN, FRANK T., ——.....(MA)
FREEMAN, HENRY, Richmond.....(DW)
HARKRIDER, G. W., Belsprings—Mch..(DW)
HARKRIDER, ——, Tig Top.....(DD)
HARRIS, HARMON W., Tig Top.....(DD)
HAWKER, ALLIE B., Keeling.....(KA)
HEISHMAN, C. E., Edinburg—Sgt.....(KA)
HEATH, JOSEPH, Hampton.....(KA)
HETZEL, FLOYD J., Richmond.....(KA)
HERBERT, ARTHUR, St. Albans.....(KA)
HEVENER, JAMES R., Petersburg.....(WU)
JEFFS, THOMAS E., Richmond.....(KA)
JOHNSON, CHARLES, Red Oak—Corp...(KA)
JONES, RUFUS R., Bastian.....(DD)
KITTS, EDWARD J., Pampa.....(MA)
LAMBERTH, RUFUS, Galax.....(MA)
LEONARD, BILLY K., Galax.....(MA)
MARKLEY, F., Columbia Furnace.....(KA)
MEADOWS, GEORGE W., Roanoke.....(KA)
MELTON, C. LEE, Glen Allen—Sgt....(KA)
MORAN, THOMAS D., Bassett—Corp...(KA)
MORRIS, WILMER, Elkton.....(WU)
OTTO, CHARLES H., Roanoke.....(DD)
PAYNE, GEORGE W., Waverly.....(MA)
PARSON, CASSIUS P., Guinea.....(KA)
PURKS, ERNEST COLEMAN, Guinea....(DD)
RILEY, PERCY E., Richmond.....(MA)
RUMBOUGH, GEORGE H., Lynchburg...(MA)
RUSH, WILLARD G., Lynchburg.....(DD)
SCHOEMAKER, J. W., Dillwyn.....(DW)
SMITH, JERRY F., Berea.....(KA)
SILVERWOOD, J. C., Pines Creek Mills(MA)
SUTER, R. E., Harrisonburg—Sgt.....(WU)
TURNER, JAMES W., Culpeper.....(MA)
TURNER, PHILIP, Richmond.....(MA)
WALLS, FULTON, Hillsville—Corp....(DW)
WELLS, THOMAS D., Dinwiddie.....(KA)
WRIGHT, CROCKETT I., Rocky Mount..(KA)
WRIGHT, GEORGE W., Ferrum.....(KA)

WASHINGTON.

ANDERSON, B. N., Marysville.....(KA)
ANDERSON, JOHN, Parkland.....(KA)
ANDERSON, THOMAS, Spokane.....(KA)
BAER, THOMAS, Yakima—Corp.....(WS)
BEIENDT, JULIUS, Spokane.....(WS)
CHILDS, EDWARD E., Dryard.....(DW)
HOWELL, VERNON L., Eatonville.....(KA)
JENSEN, JESSE L., Tacoma—Corp.....(KA)
JOHNS, MARION F., Tacoma—Mch....(KA)
JOHNSON, FRANCIS D., Zillah—Lt....(KA)
LENTZ, JETTER, Aberdeen.....(KA)
McCOMBS, JOHN, Seattle.....(WU)
McDANIEL, THOMAS A., Seattle—Sgt..(WU)
MARTIN, LOUIS A., Seattle.....(KA)
MAZZONE, DOMENICK, Seattle.....(KA)
MINTER, JAMES C., South Bend.....(WU)
MOE, McKINLEY, Shamokawa—Mch...(MA)
MORELAND, STEPHEN A., Tacoma...(KA)
REMMERDEN, J. H., Yakima—Corp.(KA)
RICHARDSON, W. T., Seattle—Sgt....(KA)
RISTAU, JOHN W., Spokane.....(KA)
SHADDOCK, THOMAS B., Dayton.....(MA)
SHAFFER, TED, Tacoma.....(KA)
SOMES, W. E., Waterville—Corp.....(MA)
WEBNER, HAROLD F., Okanogan.....(MA)
WILLEY, LOUIS E., Thornton.....

WEST VIRGINIA.

ANDERSON, JOHN L., Jacksonburg...(KA)
BEARD, SAMUEL T., Martinsburg.....(MA)
BOWERS, GEO. C., Reader.....(KA)
BUSSEY, WILLIAM O., Beres.....(KA)
BROWN, CLAY ——BOY, Craigsville.....(WU)
COX, WILLIAM, New Thacker.....(KA)
CUSHMAN, Wm. B., Kyger.....(KA)
DIAL, W. T., Huntington—Lt.....(KA)
EARNEST, JOHN O., Wellsburg.....(KA)
GARNER, HERBERT F., Clarksburg...(KA)
GRUBER, ROBERT E., Kittanney.....(DW)
HEINTZELMAN, F. R., Fairmont—Sgt.(DW)
HUGHES, LESTER F., Davis—Sgt.....(DW)
JONES, WILLIAM F., Martinsburg....(DD)
LONDON, THOMAS D., Sherman.....(DD)
LOSAPIO, DOMENICO, Piedmont.....(MA)
LYNCH, DAVID E., West Nelfor.....(MA)
LYONS, EVERETT L., Parkersburg...(KA)
McLAUGHLIN, JOHN W., Chester.....(WS)
MILLER, JAMES F., Carbondale.....(KA)
MOFFETT, CHARLES A., Alderson....(WS)
MOHR, L. J., Gallipolis Ferry.....(MA)
POWELL, BERNARD, Wheeling.....(KA)
RAMEY, FLETCHER, Queens Ridge....(KA)
ROBERTS, WYATT, Sweetlands.....(WU)
ROLLINS, CHARLIE, Ira.....(KA)
SIMMS, ROY, Chapmanville.....(DD)
TAYLOR, HIRAM L., Paw Paw.....(DD)
SPENCER, EARL, Hastings.....(DD)
STALEY, LEWIS, Grace.....(MA)
TAYLOR, ONEY, Tonatonka.....(KA)
THOMSON, GEO. H., Wilson.....(MA)
TIMMERMAN, GEO. H., Wilson.....(MA)
TUCKER, ROY, Tilo.....(KA)
VANCE, BIRCHARD H., Hardy.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, E. A., Ravenswood.....(KA)
WILLIAMS, SHERMAN, Rinefield.....(WU)
WILLIAMS, ——, Bayard.....(KA)
WILSON, MARLER A., Poca.....
ZITZELSBERGER, A. J., ——.....

WISCONSIN.

ADAMS, GEORGE F., Oshkosh.....(KA)
ANNIS, WILLIAM H., Barron.....(DD)
BEZIO, JOSEPH, Marinette.....(MA)
BLAIR, SAMUEL H., Weshy.....(KA)
BOSCHERT, JACOB C., Burlington....(DD)
BLIESE, CHARLES A., Emerald.....(MA)
BRIGGS, ERNEST B., Hammond.....(KA)
BRIGGS, R. J., Green Bay—Lt.....(DP)
CALDIE, THOMAS D., Stiles.....(KA)
CURTISS, LYLE, Amery—Corp.....(WU)
CZITA, FRANCISZEK, Milwaukee.....(KA)
DANDY, JAMES, Conderay.....(MA)
DOMASK, FRANK, Berlin.....(KA)
FABISCH, CARL A., Beaver Dam.....(DD)
GARSKI, NICK LAWRENCE, Racine....(DD)
GERHARTZ, FRANK C., Merrill.....(DD)
GERTBERTSON, A. C., Morrisonville....(WS)
GORSKEY, JOSEPH, Harrison.....(MA)
HABCKER, GEORGE, Milwaukee.....(DD)
HANCOCK, LEE C., Stoughton.....(DD)
HAGEN, EDWARD, Cadott.....(KA)
HICKOCK, ROBERT F., Bloomington...(KA)
JOHNS, LAFEMER, Randolph—Lt.....(WU)
KALAN, JOE, Eureka.....(WU)
KEEFE, RALPH W., Appleton.....(KA)
KESKE, CLARENCE H., Beaver Dam..(KA)
KLINE, RALPH, Luxemburg.....(DD)
KRUEBELL, GEORGE E., Dalton.....(DD)
LILLEY, C. F., Black River Falls..(WU)
LINDSTROM, SOLOMON, Amery.....(DD)
MARTIN, FRANK, Janesville.....(KA)
MALINOWSKI, JOSEPH, Fond du Lac..(MA)
MILLER, EARL W., Trempealeau.....(MA)
MILLER, ARTHUR, Bangor.....(WS)
MURPHY, WM. T., Waukesha—Lt.....(DD)
NINTZLAPP, ALFRED G., Horicon....(DD)
NISCHNICK, WILLIAM F., Dancy.....(WU)
NELSON, JOHNS S., Pigeon Falls....(WS)
OLSON, THOMAS M., Sun Prairie....(KA)
O'MALLEY, EDWARD P., Viroqua.....(KA)
PETERSON, THEODORE M., Wonowec..(KA)
PETERSON, BARNIE D., ——.....(DD)
PRZYCZKOWSKI, FELIX, Milwaukee...(MA)
PSCHORR, WALTER C., Dane.....(DD)
REEDER, JOHN W., Wauloma.....(MA)
RICH, WILLIAM H., Finnimore.....(MA)
ROSEK, NICK, Mishicot.....(DD)
SCHMITT, M. C., Richfield—Corp.....(MA)
SOLVORN, JOHN A., Wantona.....(DD)
SOUPIE, JOHN, Weyerhauser.....(DD)
SPEARLAND, Gunnar, Stoughton.....(DD)
SVETLIK, F. G., Cadott.....(KA)
TITLSER, J., West De Pere—Corp....(MA)
THRASHER, EUGENE, Portage.....(MA)
THOMPSON, GEORGE D., Oshkosh.....(DD)
VAN VOORHEES, W. C., Marshfield..(DD)
WAITE, H. D., Friendship.....(MA)
WEIGELL, CARL, Milwaukee—Sgt.....(KA)
WILSON, F. C., Milwaukee.....(KA)
WITTE, HARRY A., Milwaukee—Lt..(KA)
WHITE, DONALD W., Manitowoc—Lt..(KA)
ZIERK, WILLIAM A., Racine.....(MA)

WYOMING.

BAKER, LLOYD L., Burlington.....(DD)
DANIELS, EMORY R., Bispiney.....(DW)
HOWE, FORREST E., Lovell.....(WU)
VINE, HARRY F., Dayton.....(MA)

CANADA.

ARGO, W. L., North Bay, Ontario—Lt..(DD)
BROWN, RAY E., Mortlach, Saskatchewan—Corp.....(MA)
KENNY, RICHARD J., Montreal—Sgt..(DW)
REDMOND, DAVID C., Senbright, Nova Scotia.....(KA)
WEARMOUTH, GEORGE W., Griffin, Saskatchewan—Corp.....(MA)

DENMARK.

SORENSEN, MARTIN, Allborg.....(MA)

ENGLAND.

MOLES, RICHARD, Scarborough, Yorkshire—Mch.....(WU)
TRAFFIEN, RICHARD, Pendeen, South Cornwall.....(MA)

GREECE.

COSTOS, SAMUEL G., Athens—Sgt....(WU)
KATROS, A., Gravia, Parmassidos....(WS)

IRELAND.

LEDDY, M., County Cavan—Corp.....(WU)
O'CALLAGHAN, J. F., Omagh.....(WS)
STEVENSON, JAMES, Belfast.....(MA)

ITALY.

AMOROSO, PAUL, Principato Ultra Avellino.....(WS)
BELINCINE, J., Donaci, Curence.....(WU)
CAGGIANO, FELICE, Salerno, Polla..(WS)
CARAMELL, CARLO, Albozzaggia.....(MA)
PIPERICINNI, FREDERICO, Rome.....(WU)
SCHIPANO, PATSEY, Alby.....(WU)
TOLONE, DANTE, Solmona Aquila....(WU)
TUCULANO, SALVATORE, St. Croce Carmerina, Siracusa.....(WU)

MEXICO.

HERRERA, DEMETRIO, Elsaltro Guadalupe, Jalisco.....(KA)

NEW KINGSINGTON.

MARCINIACK, A., New Kingsington...(MA)

RUSSIA.

FOX, DAVID, Pearaten, Paltava, Gub.(WU)

NO ADDRESS.

GILSVIK, ALFRED.....(WU)

Pershing Reports on Advance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—General Pershing's communiqué, dated Sunday, follows: "The Third American Army crossed the frontier today and reached the general Line Alferstog-Wintersheid-Masthorn-Mulbach-Kordel-Treves-Konz-Saarburg-Taben."

A recuperative diet in Pneumonia, Horlick's Malted Milk is very digestible.—Advt.

GERMAN STRENGTH FELL FROM JULY ON

Numerically Superior When Foch's Offensive Began, but Inferior at the End.

WE FURNISHED RESERVES

Maurice Says Foch Counted on Steady Flow from America to Offset Ludendorff's.

By Major Gen. SIR FREDERICK B. MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—I have been asked to explain the relative strength on the Western front at the critical periods of this year's campaign. How much stronger were the Germans than we when they launched their great attack against us on March 21? Had Foch a great superiority of force when he won the second battle of the Marne? How much stronger were we than the Germans on Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed? What was the relative strength of the British, French, and American forces at these times?

These are all questions which it is now possible to answer with some approach to accuracy. The collapse of Russia enabled the Germans to transfer from the Eastern to the Western front between November, 1917, and March, 1918, more than one million men, a large quantity of artillery, and a large number of airplanes. At the beginning of November, 1917, the Germans had in France and Belgium 150 divisions, and by March 21 they were increased to 196. So they had brought over 46 divisions during the Winter from the Russian front. This reinforcement made the German armies in the west numerically slightly, but not much, superior to those of the Allies. If we take the Belgian Army, whose strength did not vary greatly throughout the year, as the unit, and give it a value of 1, then the numerical value of the French Army may be put at 12½, that of the British at 10¾, and that of the American Army at ¾, making a total allied strength of 35, as against a German strength of about 28.

Now apart altogether from the drafts to keep the ranks full, Germany had in the Spring 13 more divisions on the Eastern front, ready to come across to the Western and these actually had all come over by about the middle of May, by which time the German Army in the west reached its greatest strength, and had grown from 26 to 31 of our units. Ludendorff then, when he launched his great attack on March 21, knew that although he had no great numerical superiority on the spot he had a powerful reserve behind him ready to come up, and he had the advantage of having a homogeneous force opposed to four distinct allied armies.

By July 18, this year, the day on which Foch made his famous counter-attack on the Marne, the position had been exactly reversed from what it had been on March 21. Both the British and French armies had been slightly diminished in strength since the Spring, but this had been compensated by the growth of the American Army, so that the value of the allied armies on July 18 may be put as twenty-five units, of which the Belgian Army was still one. The American had jumped up to three, the French had gone down to eleven and a half, and we to nine and a half. The strength of the German Army on the front had declined slightly since May, and may be put at thirty units.

So that actually when Foch delivered the blow which turned the tide of war in our favor the Germans were still considerably stronger than the Allies. But Foch knew that the steady flow of Americans into France would give him just such a reserve as Ludendorff had behind him in the Spring, and this time the Germans had no reserve to call upon. Therefore, when the Germans made the mistake of attacking across the Marne without protecting their exposed flank, Foch felt himself strong enough to seize the chance.

From July 18 onward the strength of the German Army steadily declined. The German commanders had no drafts ready to replace their enormous losses, and, failing these, they were compelled to break up some of their existing divisions and to use the men who had composed them to keep the remaining divisions in the field. By Nov. 11, the Germans had in this way broken up twenty-six of their divisions, but even this expedient failed to fill the ranks. On Nov. 11 the value of the German Army had fallen to seventeen units, while that of the allied armies remained constant at twenty-five, the British and French armies having declined to an extent which was made good by the growth of the American Army.

When hostilities ceased the relative strength of the allied armies was, roughly: Belgians, 1; British, 8; Americans, 6; French, 10. We may say, then, that from the time when our army took the offensive on Aug. 8 up to the signature of the armistice, it represented numerically about one-third of the allied strength on the western front. As an example of how much that one-third did toward the winning of the final victory, I do not think I can do better than point to our share of prisoners taken on the western front during the campaign of 1918. These amount for all the Allies in round numbers to 415,000, of which the British Army captured 200,000.

ONLY 3 GERMAN SHIPS ARE YET TO SURRENDER

Battleship, Cruiser, and Destroyer Still to Go—Clearing Mines From the Baltic.

BASLE, Dec. 2, (Havas.)—It is reported from Berlin that the surrender of German warships under the terms of the armistice has now been carried out with the exception of the battleship Koenig, the cruiser Dresden, and a torpedo boat, which will be taken to England early this month.

The last of the series of submarines left Heligoland Nov. 29, so that 122 U-boats have now been delivered to the Allies.

The clearing of mines from the Baltic Sea has begun. The Little Belt and the Great Belt may now be crossed without a pilot.

OPERATE ON GOODWIN'S EYE

Surgeons Are Fairly Confident That Actor's Sight Will Be Unimpaired.

A report circulated yesterday, that Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, had had one of his eyes removed at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital last Saturday, was not confirmed last night at the hospital, where it was said that the physicians were "fairly confident" that Mr. Goodwin's sight would be unimpaired. The actor, it was said, went to the hospital days ago to be treated, was operated upon because of an abscess which had formed in back of his right eye. Dr. Frank N. Irwin of 527 Fifth Avenue performed the operation.

Mr. Goodwin, while appearing in Kansas City in "Why Marry?" four weeks ago, accidentally used as an eye-wash a solution of chloroform, and his right eye was severely burned as a result. He continued to play during the following ten days, while being treated by physicians in Kansas City and St. Louis, and was then advised to come to New York for a possible operation. He entered the hospital at 210 East Sixty-fourth Street, on Nov. 22.

LIEUT. DANIEL KER KILLED.

His Machine Attacked by Five German Planes and Riddled.

Lieut. David Ker, who was an observer attached to the 18th Aéro Squadron, was killed in action on Sept. 12. He was a son of Mrs. J. Brownson Ker of 430 West 119th Street and was a graduate of Columbia University. He was transferred to the Aviation Section from the Seventh Regiment. In a letter to Mrs. Ker Major Gen. Patrick, Chief of the Air Service in France, wrote that Lieut. Ker, when returning from a dangerous mission, was attacked by five enemy planes. The pilot of the American machine was Lieut. Aldrich of Michigan, who, though wounded, managed to land his bullet-riddled machine within the American lines. Gen. Patrick wrote that Lieut. Ker was instantly killed.

Lieut. Clarence Collard, killed in action, was attached to Co. I of the 38th Infantry. He was a son of Major James Collard of the army, who is on duty in Washington, and a grandson of the late Prof. George Collard of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Lieut. Collard was trained at Plattsburg.

Major Mason W. Gray, Intelligence Officer of the 6th Division of the regulars, died of wounds on Nov. 7. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan and entered the army from civil life in 1911. He was a former member of the General Staff and was 32 years of age.

Colonel Fred C. Doyle, wounded, is a West Pointer of the class of 1900. He is one of the army's best-known field artillery commanders and is an honor graduate of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He is a native of Massachusetts and is 43 years of age.

Lieut. Wilhelmus M. Rice, dead of wounds, was a graduate of Williams College and the Cornell Law School. He was a veteran of the National Guard, and when war was declared was transferred to an infantry unit of the Regular Army. He was 31 years of age and a native of Auburn.

Lieut. Elverton C. Crandall, killed in action, was attached to the Headquarters Company of the 306th Infantry of the Upton Division. He was killed on Oct. 14 and was a native of Watertown, N. Y. He was trained at Fort Niagara.

Chaplain Walter D. Casey, wounded, was formerly assistant pastor of St. John's Church in Stamford, Conn. He went overseas with the New England Division.

JEWS INAUGURATE $5,000,000 CAMPAIGN

Leaders in Effort to Relieve War Distress Meet at Dinner at Home of Felix M. Warburg.

ONLY NEW YORK CONCERNED

Jacob Billikopf Presents Figures to Show the Liberality of Other Communities.

The campaign to raise $5,000,000 in New York City for the relief of Jewish war sufferers was inaugurated formally last night with a dinner at the home of Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Advisory Council, which will direct the campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Warburg entertained at dinner the leaders in the campaign, including Jacob Billikopf of the American Jewish Relief Committee, Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, and Charles S. Ward, the Y. M. C. A. expert on relief drives, whose services have been obtained for the present campaign.

The speakers emphasized the extreme needs of Jews in many parts of the world, and stressed the duty of New York to contribute as liberally in proportion to its wealth as have many other committees, called upon earlier. The gathering devoted a part of its time to maturing plans for the intensive soliciting which will be in the hands of committees assigned to general divisions and trades.

"We are in the position of holding the hat for the Jews of New York City," said Mr. Warburg, "so that the Jews of this city may have an opportunity to give in order that the Jews abroad may not die. This campaign is a repetition of what has gone on all over the United States during the year. New York alone has been thus far deprived of the opportunity to give its quota for the most urgent, the most worthy of all causes that have ever made their appeals to Jews as Jews."

Mr. Warburg expressed confidence that the fund would be oversubscribed, and continued: "This campaign is one of, by and for the people of New York City, without regard to their station in life. We are sure all will be glad to give according to their means, and our slogan will be 'Think, thank, help.'"

Jacob H. Schiff, after saying that never before had the actual need of the Jewish people been so great as today, and pointing out that the ending of the war had only increased the opportunity to help, continued:

"Great as has been our duty, the duty of Jews, to hearken to the cries which have come to us during the last four years, that duty is even greater today, for with the ending of the war we can extend aid in a measure and to a degree that until now, despite the fearful suffering, has been impossible.

"It is the duty of every Jew in this great city to make

Ragtime suggests glad rags. Glad? Well, that depends on the fit. With us you see the fit before you order!

Why be sorry you didn't try us before paying double to a tailor?

Evening dress clothes ready to wear to-night.

Dinner jackets to match.

Silk toppers, dress overcoats, patent leathers, dress shirts, "Shire" collars, silk socks, white gloves, canes.

For fifty cents we've a silk plated lisle sock that wears as well as it looks. If you can find a better value elsewhere—*moneyback*.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Brown Cordovan Shoes
$7.00
Brown or black Norwegian grain Shoes, "Wing Tip" $9.00
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY

CUTICURA SOAP

Will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time because of its absolute purity, delicate medication, refreshing fragrance and super-creamy emollient properties for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin and complexion, two soaps in one at one price.

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CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

RIDERS IN SIX-DAY GRIND SURVIVE ACCIDENTS

YOUNG RIDER FALLS IN GRIND AT GARDEN

Chapman Narrowly Escapes Injury in Smashup During Mad Sprint.

CARMEN ALSO GOES DOWN

Capacity Crowd Gasps at Accident, Then Cheers Others as Six-Day Race Goes On.

TWENTY-SIXTH HOUR SCORE.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Kramer-Depuy	506	2
Grenda-Hill	506	2
McNamada-Magin	506	2
Madden-Corry	506	2
Lawrence-Hanley	506	2
Chapman-Halstead	506	2
Gerwig-Keller	506	2
Verri-Drobach	506	2
Carman-Debates	506	2
Long-Byron	506	2
Bello-Markey	506	2
Weber-Eaton	506	2
Coburn-Kopski	506	2
Grimm-Thomas	506	2
G. Bowker-L. Bowker	506	1

Leader, Keller.

Record, 577 miles and 9 laps, made by Clark and Root in 1914.

The first bad spill of the six-day race at Madison Square Garden set the crowd gasping just after the sprint last night, when George Chapman, the youngest rider in the whirl, tumbled from his wheel while riding at a break-neck pace. The baby rider of the race slid down the embankment to the flat boards and smashed into the railing. Clarence Carmen was unable to slip by the fallen rider and rode right over him before he also landed in a heap against the rail.

Both riders were tangled up in their broken machines and were unconscious when carried to their camps. The physicians worked over them for some time, and when both men opened their eyes the doctors gave a sigh of relief, for everybody who saw the ugly spill pronounced it the most miraculous escape two riders ever experienced. They were both scratched and bruised, but were back on the track within an hour.

This accident came right on the heels of the most exciting sprint of the race, when the veteran Frank Kramer suddenly displayed a revival of his best riding, and amid a scene of wild commotion from the big crowd that jammed the Garden, led the bunch at such a pace that it carried him inches over the line ahead of his old rival, Al Grenda, the tall Tasmanian.

The crowd which egged the riders on when the sprints began last night was even larger than on the opening night. The band and the noise-proof singers had to work extra hard to make themselves heard and the barkers worked for every nickel they got. Oranges, which a few weeks ago were selling at the same prices as diamond rings, have suddenly taken a drop in price and have become the favorite dish of the six-day fan. The luscious frankfurter doesn't hold the place in the feed market that it used to because of the sudden popularity of the fruit diet.

For more than two hours the riders were at it continually without a let up. After Kramer had upset the calculation in the first sprint by giving the field a lesson in generalship, the riders set out on the next sprint. Iron Man Reggie McNamara cut loose in this event and after a thrilling struggle against Frank Correy he captured the sprint. Jake Magin, in a pretty speed duel with Grenda, captured the third sprint, and in the next McNamara again finished first after outriding Pete Drobach. Jake Magin took up the task for the McNamara-Magin team and beat Eddie Madden to the finish in the fifth sprint of the night.

The old Garden has seldom heard a greater demonstration than the outburst of cheering which followed the sixth sprint when George Chapman, the youngster who was knocked unconscious less than an hour before, gave a remarkable display of speeding, and for a time it looked as if the roof would be lifted right off the building as the kid rider flashed over the line inches in front of Reggie McNamara. In this sprint Verri was coming up from behind at a mad pace to snatch the honors, but clever generalship by McNamara blocked his purpose and Chapman won.

YORKSHIRE CLUB ELECTION.

Mrs. William C. Thompson Again at Head of Organization.

Mrs. William C. Thompson was re-elected President of the Yorkshire Terrier Club at the annual meeting held yesterday in Mrs. Thompson's home, 109 West Twelfth Street. More than forty members were present. Mrs. George A. Strong was selected as First Vice President and Mrs. R. T. Harrison as Second Vice President. Mrs. E. Forbell was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The reports read disclosed that the breed is steadily advancing in popularity. The officials decided to hold another Yorkshire show next year, probably during early March. This show will be similar in every detail to the initial show of the organization held last Spring at the Park Avenue Hotel.

SHIELD DEFEATS NOVICES.

Sailor First in Ice Skating Race at 181st Street Rink.

Two skating races were held at the 181st Street Ice Palace last night in which most of the leading local ice speedsters were in competition. In the first event of the night for novices at a half mile M. Shield, a sailor, led a large field around the small circuit and won in 1:45. A. Bach of the Arctic Skating Club was second and J. Kiegriz third.

The other event was a half-mile handicap taken by Leo Kiernan of the Arctic Skating Club. He had a handicap of seventy yards and never relinquished the lead. Robert Hearn of the Demarest S. C. was second and Harvey B. Carty third in 1:27. Claude Lamy gave exhibitions of fancy skating.

CLAPP IS VICTOR AT GOLF.

Leads Tin Whistles in Assault on Par at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 2.—Thirty-six Tin Whistles took part in a handicap contest against an inexorable par on the championship course at Pinehurst today. John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase, who won the Autumn tournament here last week, went over the course in 46, 38—84, and won the Class A prize at 8 down with the aid of a handicap of eight strokes. H. C. Fownes of Oakmont, handicap 8, was second at 4 down and was low gross at 83. The prize in Class B went to R. C. Steese of Youngstown, handicap 18, 3 down.

Clarke Victor with Cue.

George P. B. Clarke started auspiciously last night in chase of the Class B 18.2 balk line billiard championship of the American Amateur Billiard Association, when, in the opening game of the tournament at the Morningside Academy he defeated David Weiner by a count of 250 to 193. The contest lasted fifty-two innings. Clarke had high runs of 29 and 25, with an average of 4 42-52. Weiner's highest runs were 26 and 24, and he averaged 33 7-52. The tournament will be continued daily with play in the future in afternoon and evening sessions.

COLLIE SHOW BLUE FOR HOWGILL RIVAL

Leighton's Sable and White Dog Judged Best in Specialty Match.

Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival, a sable and white collie dog, was judged best of the show yesterday at the third annual A. K. C. Specialty Show of the Collie Club of New York, held at Bryant Hall. Howgill Rival displayed his superiority over twoscore animals of this breed. The best of opposite sex was Alstead Gentian, a blue merle female, exhibited by the Alstead Kennels, owned by Mrs. C. M. Lunt of Rahway, N. J.

Howgill Rival swept everything before it in the dog classes. It gained four firsts in advancing to winners' dogs, including among its defeated rivals P. Tully's champion, Alstead Altus, which it topped in the class for open dogs of any color. Mr. Tully's entry was placed fourth.

Under the care of Mr. Leighton, who is an exhibitor of years' experience, Howgill Rival has compiled an impressive record. The dog is eighteen months old, and has beaten every English and American champion it has opposed here. Its sire is Howgill Blackwatch, and its dam is Howgill Lassie, both of which were sired by champion Howgill Leader. Since he came out Howgill Rival has never been less than reserve winner at any show in which it was entered. It was reserve in the Westminster Show last year.

In the special class for open dogs bred by the exhibitor, Howgill Rival gained the ribbon over the Alstead Kennels' champion Alstead Aeroplane.

The competition for winning female witnessed the toppling of another champion. This was Dr. William Burrows, Jr.'s, champion Burrows Queen Betty, which had previously gained the leading prize in the open class for bitches of sable and white color. Champion Burrows Queen Betty got reserve to Alstead Gentian.

The awards:

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Allen; second, Patrick Tully's Sarsfield Blue Mont; third, Harry A. Grossman's Homewood Blue Star; fourth, Mrs. E. C. Bauer's Cudgel.

Novice, Dogs.—Alstead Kennels' Alstead Allen; second, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Porter's Rex L. XXII.; third, Harry A. Grossman's Homewood Blue Star; fourth, Mrs. Frank S. Collins's Sarsfield Barney.

American-Bred Dogs.—First, Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; second, Alexander Phillips's Phillips's Blue Mist; third, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Porter's Rex L. XXII.; fourth, Mrs. Frank S. Collins's Sarsfield Barney.

Limit, Dogs.—First, Howgill Rival; second, Blue Mist; third, Mrs. M. V. Murray's Eastwood Energy; fourth, P. Tully's Sarsfield Major.

Open, Dogs, (tri-color.)—Mrs. Frank S. Collins's Sarsfield Barney. No second.

Open, Dogs, (blue merle.)—First, Alexander Phillips's Phillips's Blue Mist; second, Alstead Kennels' Blue Peter; third, P. Tully's Sarsfield Blue Mont; fourth, Harry A. Grossman's Homewood Blue Star.

Open, Dogs, (sable and white.)—First, Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; second, Mrs. M. V. Murray's Eastwood Energy; third, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Porter's Rex L. XXII.; fourth, Mrs. E. C. Bauer's Osler Hill Sampie.

Open, Dogs, (any color.)—First, Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; second, P. Tully's Sarsfield Commander; third, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Porter's Rex L. XXII.; fourth, P. Tully's ch. Alstead Altus.

Winners, Dogs.—First, Fred S. Leighton's Howgill Rival; reserve, Alexander Phillips's Phillips's Blue Mist.

Puppies, Bitches.—First, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sweet Lily; second, J. L. Myres's Nance of Seasnock; third, F. S. Leighton's Howgill Pride; fourth, Mrs. C. E. Bauer's Victory Bell.

Novice, Bitches.—First, Kintore Kennels' Kintore Turquoise; second, Alexander Phillips's Phillips's Blue Regina; third, J. L. Myres's Nance of Seasnock; fourth, F. S. Leighton's Howgill Pride.

American-Bred, Bitches.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Gentian; second, Kintore Kennels' Kintore Turquoise; third, Miss Genevieve Torrey's Ardshiel April.

Limit, Bitches.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Knockladyde Queen Bud; second, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sweet Lily; third, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sweet Rose.

Open, Bitches, (tri-color.)—P. Tully's Sarsfield Sweet Rose; second, R. Meridan's Flora.

Open, Bitches, (blue merle.)—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Gentian; second, Kintore Kennels' Kintore Turquoise; third, S. D. Y. Gallatin's Yorktown Blue Rose; fourth, Alexander Phillips's Blue Regina.

Open, Bitches, (sable and white.)—First Dr. W. Burroughs's ch. Burroughs's Queen Betty; second, Alstead Kennels' Knockladye Queen Bud.

Open, Bitches, (any color.)—First Alstead Kennels' Alstead Knockladyde Queen Bud; second, P. Tully's Sarsfield Sweet Lily.

Winners, Bitches.—First, Alstead Kennels' Alstead Gentian; reserve, Dr. W. Burroughs's Burroughs's ch. Queen Betty.

MORNINGSTAR LEADS COCHRAN WITH CUE

Rivals Each Win a Match on Opening Day's Play of Long Contest.

Ora Morningstar, former balk line champion, and Walker Cochran of Chicago, challenger of Willie Hoppe, finished their first day's play in a 1,000-point match, which will extend over the week at Daly's Academy, with the Western youngster a matter of 66 points behind his veteran rival. Only a wonderful spurt in the evening match enabled Cochran to draw within striking distance of his adversary, for when the first block ended yesterday afternoon the young challenger of Hoppe was 258 points behind.

Cochran's form reversal in the evening furnished some of the most interesting billiard playing ever seen in a local match. The youngster gathered in 492 points in fourteen innings, while Morningstar was collecting 300 in fifteen turns at the table. Cochran's greatest display came in his fourteenth inning, when he nursed the ivories for a run of 247 points before missing.

Morningsar also played in good form, and made high runs of 127 and 54, the latter an unfinished run in his last turn at the table.

The scores:

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Morningstar—6, 182, 40, 0, 4, 0, 0, 7, 61—300. High run, 182. Average, 33 3-9.

Cochran—10, 14, 2, 5, 7, 0, 3, 1—42. High run, 14. Average, 5 2-8.

EVENING MATCH.

Cochran—19, 13, 7, 8, 20, 0, 21, 34, 54, 0, 15, 1, 53, 247—492. High run, 247. Average, 35 2-14.

Morningstar—1, 0, 0, 0, 127, 0, 10, 6, 8, 53, 8, 3, 29, 1, 54—300. High run, 127. Average, 20.

Total score—Morningstar, 600; Cochran, 534.

International to Meet.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—John H. Farrell, President of the International League, announced here today that a meeting of the league would be held in New York next Monday, following a session of the Board of Directors.

"Hello, Jack! I have tickets for that Russian ballet tomorrow night. Want to go?"

"Thanks, old scout. Better get some one else. I'm feeling rotten."

"'Some one else, your grandmother! Why, a glass of Plato Water will make you fit as a fiddle. I tell you that water is a wonder."

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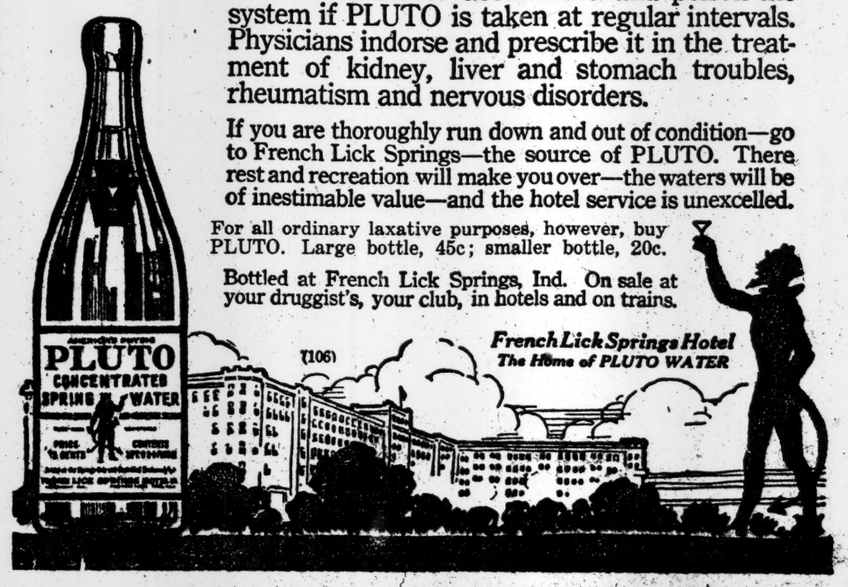

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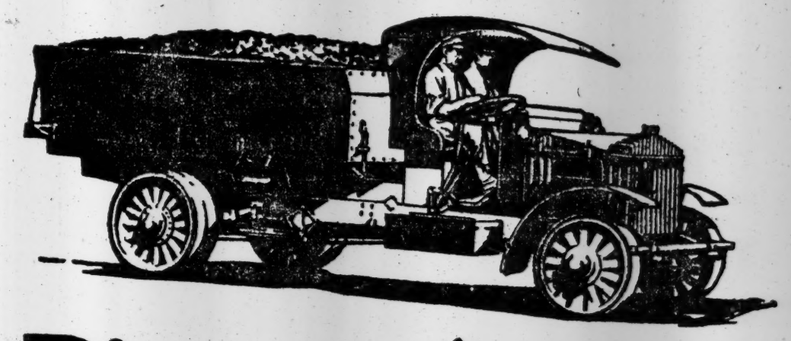
Pierce-Arrow trucks met every demand of the war and will meet every demand of peace.



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A. MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

ENGLISH CHARACTER IN 'BETTY AT BAY'

Sentimental Comedy and Romance, with Background of the Late War.

DORIS RANKIN AS BETTY

Values in a Typically British Play Nullified by Inadequate Acting and Producing.

BETTY AT BAY, a comedy in four acts by Jessie Porter. At the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

Betty	Doris Rankin
Baba	Laverna Ballard
Jimmy	Ben Grauer
Lucy	Margaret Lapsley
Geof	Harry Ward
Lady Muriel Naylor	Maud Andrew
Mrs. Devlin	Alison Skipworth
Dick Fellowes	Malcolm Mortimer
Adams	Clifford Southard
Styles	Marguerite Leonardi
Michael Hylton	Charles A. Stevenson
Sir Charles Fellowes	J. H. Barnes
Smithers	Paula Luvom
Pennlesman	William Caryl

It may be doubted whether, under the most favorable circumstances, "Betty at Bay" would prove of any great interest to American audiences. It is a sentimental comedy of English life and character, the values of which are real and true enough, but curiously alien to the moods of Broadway. As produced last night at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre value after value was lost as a consequence of inadequate acting and producing.

Betty is a young woman who, out of the lonesomeness of her own life, develops a genius for interesting the children who play about the statue of Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. Among them she includes a young officer, Dick, invalided home from the trenches. This is in the prologue, and the curtain finds Dick and Betty in an embrace which is not altogether infantile on the one side or maternal on the other.

In the first act it transpires that they have been married on the eve of Dick's return to the front. His father is a crusty and intensely British aristocrat of the type which has already been put before us twice this season without any notable result. The old man is further embittered against Betty by the fact that he had planned a brilliant marriage for Dick as the means of lifting a mortgage on the family estate. Nevertheless Betty comes to visit him, just like that. The body of the play is a sort of duel between them, in which Betty by degrees batters down his outward defenses and finds a place in his heart.

Her progress is materially aided by the fact that Dick is reported among those killed. The curtain of the second act falls on an emotional scene of considerable potential force, which reveals the deeper truth of both characters and provides the basis for an enduring affection between them. An excellent measure of the truth of this and other moments lies in the fact that the note of human comedy is never long absent, shining out even amid tears.

A touch of romance is added by the fact that Betty turns out to be an heiress and possessor by purchase of the mortgage. And, (as so often happens to heroes of the late war as envisaged from the theatre,) Dick proves to be not in the least dead. He romps in at the finish, a winner in everything. Really, it is strange that the play makes so slight an appeal.

The major part of this sad result is apparently due to the state management. There are able actors in the cast, notably Alison Skipworth, Charles A. Stevenson, and J. H. Barnes. And they do many things ably. But they do not play together well, and especially when there are less able actors in the scene. The Peter Pan children are the most distressful youngsters lately seen on our stage. Really, it would not have seemed possible that child actors could be so utterly unsympathetic.

The major part of the shortcoming must be attributed to the Betty of Doris Rankin. The part calls for a very wide repertory of moods—arch sentiment, girlish aplomb, maidenly charm, satiric subtlety and deeply felt, indeed tragic, emotion. Miss Rankin is never thoroughly convincing, but is most nearly adequate in her serious and tragic moments.

THOMAS ON CONCERT STAGE

Baritone of Musical Comedy Fame Gives an Interesting Recital.

Giovanni Carlo Tommasini, a promising young Italian baritone, whose voice has the resonant richness of Amato, when that great artist was in his prime—but stop! the name on the program at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon did not read Giovanni Carlo Tommasini, but plain John Charles Thomas, a name which when shorn of the "Charles" is very well known, even popular, in Great Britain. It was our fancy, superinduced by his splendid voice, tht if the young man had appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House with an Italian patronymic he might have "shooed" into silence the majority of the male voices there, the American-born excepted.

Mr. Thomas is a wealthy capitalist and he scattered his vocal gold profusely, too profusely, throughout a long and often mediocre program. He was once in musical comedy, and traces persist in his style. He over-emphasizes his points; sings sentimentally and indulges in booming fortissimi; yet, his "messa di voce" is excellent, his musical feeling sound when he sings good music—that is not "sloppy" drawing-room stuff—and, then his voice—he simply disarms criticism with it. However, voice alone is not everything and there is something to be said about his general interpretation.

Mr. Thomas was, strange to relate, at his best in the old cast-iron aria, "Eri tu," from Verdi's "Masked Ball." And in Augusta Holmés—she was an Irish-French composer, a friend of Catulla Mendés—he achieved a stirring climax. His diction, English, French, Italian, is surprising good. He is a wee-set up young chap, virile, and possessing one of those sympatnetic temperaments which set his audience aflame no matter the music he sings. His musical coadjutor was E. Romayne Simmons, an accompanist, "hors concours." We remember Mr. Simmons in the past doing such "stunts" as playing from memory all the numbers in a Nordica or a Sembrich recital. On this occasion he wore super-spats.

Percy Grainger Plays for Red Cross.

Percy Grainger, the former Australian pianist and composer, appeared in both those capacities, as well as in that of an assistant United States Army bandmaster, last evening at Aeolian Hall. Fifty bandsmen from the local Army Music Training School, under Captain Arthur A. Clappe, gave their first concert for the benefit of the Governors Island Chapter of the American Red Cross. Lieutenant William C. White, assistant director of the school, conducted singing by the bandsmen of negro "spirituals," collected by Natalie Burlin at Hampton, Va. Grainger's new music included a "Children's March," for two pianos, which he played with Corporal Ralph Leopold, as well as a solo, "Lullaby," and an arrangement called "Country Gardens," from old English "Morris Dances."

Robert B. Mantell in "Richard III."

Robert B. Mantell, in the course of his Shakespearian revivals at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, last night appeared as the dissolute monarch "Richard III.," an impersonation which is already fairly well known here. "Richard III." will be repeated on Saturday night, and during the week Mr. Mantell will also appear in "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "King Lear," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Caruso Again in "Le Prophete."

Caruso sang again in Meyerbeer's spectacular opera, "Le Prophete," to a large audience at the Metropolitan last evening. Mme. Homer for the second time sang Fides, the mother whom John of Leyden denied. In other roles reappeared Miss Mundo, and Messrs. Diaz, Schlegel, Mardones, and Rothier, led by Conductor Bodansky.

WELCOME TROOPS TO THE HOME LAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Here," ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The soldiers wore their heavy marching uniforms with overcoats and their trench helmets and all appeared to be in the best of health. They carried their packs on their backs with canteens at their belts and came down the gangways at a good pace under the stirring orders of the sergeants, shouting, "Shake 'em up."

Men Who Returned Home.

Here are the figures from the record or the commanding officer of troops on the Mauretania, who were all sent to Camp Mills, with the exception of the sick and wounded, who were taken in the ferryboat Princess to Ellis Island and placed in the General Debarkation Hospital and sixty-eight convalescents, who were sent to Base Hospital No. 3.

	Officers.	Men.
330th Aero Squadron	2	132
267th Aero Squadron	3	118
309th Aero Squadron	3	125
167th Aero Squadron	2	160
187th Aero Squadron	3	150
225th Aero Squadron	2	127
226th Aero Squadron	4	176
265th Aero Squadron	3	145
308th Aero Squadron	5	143
315th Aero Squadron	2	173
310th Aero Squadron	3	158
310th Aero Squadron	2	166
321st Aero Squadron	3	137
216th Aero Squadron	3	191
208th Aero Squadron	2	140
325th Aero Squadron	3	119
319th Aero Squadron	3	131
331st Aero Squadron	2	118
188th Aero Squadron	2	139
317th Aero Squadron	2	143
333d Aero Squadron	3	137
228th Aero Squadron	3	136
156th Aero Squadron	3	156
Construction Co. No. 5	3	222
Radio Detachment	1	45
Casuals	76	1
Sick and wounded	9	711
Casuals Medical Detachment	9	18
Total	161	4,306

Mayor Boards the Transport.

The Mauretania remained at anchor all night in Gravesend Bay, but her soldier passengers did not sleep much, as every ship passing in or out of the harbor went as close to the transport as possible and blew long and continuous blasts of welcome.

Mayor Hylan, with his party, which included Mrs. Hylan, Acting Police Commissioner John A. Leach, Rodman Wanamaker, Commissioner of Charities Bird S. Coler, Grover Whalen, Secretary to the Mayor; Michael Cosgrove, Deputy Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, and other city officials, left Pier A at 7:45 o'clock to go down the bay to welcome the Mauretania. When the Patrol reached the side of the transport, at 8:30 o'clock, the Mayor instructed the band to play "Home, Sweet Home," which brought all the soldiers to the starboard side with such a rush that the ship seemed to list 3 degrees.

The sunburned soldiers cheered politely, but became enthusiastic when Mayor Hylan shouted to the band: "Give them 'The Gang's All Here,' that will cheer them up." When the leader complied with the request, the soldiers joined in the chorus with great gusto. Harry Lauder, the Scotch comedian, in Highland costume with a feather in his bonnet, who came over in the Mauretania, led the chorus at the stern and could be heard above them all.

When Captain Henry Rostron, the commander of the Mauretania, which was flying the white ensign of the British Navy, was informed that the Mayor of New York was on board the Patrol, he sent word to invite him on board and received him at the gangway with Colonel H. C. Pratt, the officer commanding the troops on board, with his staff. After the reception the Mayor went along the troop deck shaking hands with the soldiers on either side of him, and stopped every time he saw a maimed or sick man to inquire after his health.

By this time the transport was twirling her four big turbines rapidly, and at 9:30 o'clock she stopped off the Quarantine Station, where the two steamboats belonging to the Public Health Service joined in the welcome with their whistles. Another tug appeared on the port side of the transport flying the flag of the Aero Club of America, and bringing the Reception Committee of that organization, the Aerial League of America, and the United States Aerial Mail Service to greet the twenty-three squads of American aviators returning from England.

On the trip up the bay after the brief stop at Quarantine the convalescent wounded on deck eagerly took in the sights and the cheering throngs on the passing craft. One of them was Private Mason Crossman of Grand Rapids, who was going over the top on June 7 when a shell burst close beside him. When he awoke he was in a hospital with his left leg and thigh broken.

At the pier he told questioners that he was glad to be home again and to have done his bit. Another wounded man who stood near him was Edward J. Clifford of the 105th Infantry, who had his left foot shattered at Kemmel Hill.

Wounded in London Air Raid.

Private L. Wilson Gerhart of Reading, Penn., of the 329th Aviation Squadron, said after the Mauretania had reached her pier that he had been wounded in England without ever going to France.

"I was in London on May 17 this year when the last raid over the city took place," he explained, "and when the anti-aircraft guns started blazing away after dark that night I went out in the street to look for the German raiders. I do not know whether one of the Hun aviators saw me in the street near Charing Cross, but he certainly dropped a bomb close beside me, and pieces of it broke my left knee and kept me in the hospital for four weeks, and I was of no further use for flying or as fighter."

Private E. Colwell of 131 Sixth Street, Long Island City, belonging to the 105th Regiment of the 27th Infantry Division, was another of the maimed men on the Mauretania. He had been reported dead in the army lists.

"I was going over the top on Nov. 1," he said, "at 8 o'clock in the morning when a shell came and tore away my right arm, and when I came to I was in the hospital. A day or so later the orderly told me that I had been listed as killed in action. I regarded it as a joke to myself, but I realized that it would be no joke to my family when they read my name in the list of killed, and they don't know yet that I am alive, unless they read it in the newspapers in the morning, because it will be a day or more before I can go home."

Transfer of the Troops.

There was some delay after the Mauretania had reached her pier and it was about 1 o'clock in the afternoon when the ferryboat Scandinavia, which was at the head of the pier, started for Long Island City with 1,800 soldiers on board. As she rounded the Battery for the East River crowds along the waterfront cheered and tugboats blew salutes.

When they arrived at the Long Island City railroad station the soldiers had plenty of fuss with the policemen on duty. There they found another detail of Red Cross workers ready to give them more hot coffee and sandwiches. The men also appreciated the clear, cold drinking water they got on the platform, and explained that the condensed water they had been drinking on the Mauretania had a salty taste. The Sergeants shouted out again, "Shake 'em up!" as the men filed into the station. It was 2:45 o'clock before the first train left the station for the military camp.

The ferryboat Babylon took the second contingent of soldiers from the Mauretania, and at 3:30 o'clock they had left Long Island City for Camp Mills. Meanwhile the Scandinavia had returned for the rest of the homecomers, and all of them were in camp before darkness fell.

$80,000 FOR SOLDIERS' ARCH.

Aldermen Rush Plan for City's Welcome to the Army.

The Board of Aldermen authorized yesterday the issuance of $80,000 in special revenue bonds for the erection on Fifth Avenue, at Madison Square, of a temporary arch of triumph, designed as a tribute to the returning American soldiers and as the principle decorative feature of the city's welcome to them. Later a permanent memorial to the New York soldiers who died in the war will be erected. The motion to authorize the bonds was made by President Frank L. Dowling.

Mayor Hylan announced last night the names of the Mayor's Executive Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops. The officers of the General Committee are Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman; Harry F. Sinclair, First Vice Chairman; Charles B. Alexander, Second Vice Chairman, and Grover A. Whalen, Secretary.

Daniel G. Reid is Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Chairmen of the various sub-committees of the Executive Committee being the following persons:

Art Committee—Paul W. Bartlett and Thomas Hastings, joint Chairmen.

Decorations Committee—Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Paul Chalfin.

Finance Committee—Louis G. Kaufman.

Illuminations Committee—Frank L. Dowling.

Military Committee—William Randolph Hearst.

Naval Committee—Dr. John A. Harries.

Pageant Committee—George W. Loft.

Printing Committee—Alfred J. Johnson.

Publicity Committee — Daniel L. Ryan.

Reception Committee—Rodman Wanamaker.

Soldiers and Sailors' Relatives Committee—Otto B. Shulhof.

Transportation Committee—Michael Friedsam.

Mayor Hylan received a telegram from Secretary of War Baker yesterday in reply to the Mayor's telegram, sent Sunday afternoon, asking authority for the soldiers who arrived on the Mauretania yesterday morning to parade up Fifth Avenue. When the telegram was sent the Mauretania was almost at the end of her voyage. Secretary Baker's reply was as follows:

Washington, Dec. 2.
Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor of New York.
Your telegram of the 1st concerning troops on the Mauretania just delivered to me.

The plan of the War Department contemplates the parading of combat divisions returned from France in the section of the country from which they were drawn and under that plan it was supposed that New York would have its special celebration for the 27th Division, commanded by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, which was drawn from the old New York National Guard.

All troops returning from abroad must be sent to camps first to be cleaned up.

Any celebrations which the citizens desire to make for troops must be made after this cleaning up process has taken place.

After this the plan of the War Department contemplates sending returning troops immediately to the sections of the country from which they came to be demobilized and it is assumed that these sections will celebrate for their own troops.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Appoints Drug Commissioner.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Governor Whitman today announced the appointment of Frank Richardson of Cambridge, N. Y., as Commissioner of Narcotic Drug Control. The commission was created by the 1918 Legislature. Until recently it had been expected that State Senator Whitney of Saratoga would be named Commissioner.

SHELL SHOCK

Talks by Dr. H. R. Humphries
Under the Direction of
THE TOUCHSTONE MAGAZINE
Tuesday, December 3rd,
at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
At ANDERSON GALLERIES, 489 Park Av.
Tel. No. 2621 Plaza.
Morning Talk, $1. Evening Talk, 50c.

BOY KILLS POLICEMAN.

Also Confesses to Having Murdered Another Man.

Following his arrest in Jersey City shortly after he had shot and killed Patrolman Ben Murray of the Hoboken Police Department, wounded another policeman in the right arm and a civilian in the forehead in a fight with the Hoboken police earlier in the afternoon, Charles Evans, 18 years old, an expert marksman, said to be a deserter from the United States Navy, broke down late yesterday afternoon and confessed, the police say, to killing John William Dryoff, 37 years old, of 381 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Nov. 28, whose death had puzzled the police. Evans gave battle to the Jersey City police as he had to the Hoboken officers and was shot in the arm.

The confession of Evans followed a statement made a short time before by Margaret Walsh, 18 years old, who told the police that Evans had acknowledged to her, while they occupied a room at 608 Eighth Avenue, this city, that he had killed a man in Jersey City on the night of Nov. 28. The girl was held as an accessory before and after the fact in the killing of Patrolman Murray yesterday, and Charles Strausser, 37 years old, of 507 Fifth Street, Hoboken, who is said to have been with Evans on the night Dryoff was killed, is held on a technical charge of carrying concealed weapons. The police learned that both Evans and Strausser were deserters from the navy, and Evans is said to have told the police that he and his companion had committed many robberies in New York and elsewhere. After the murder of Dryoff they fled to Bridgeport, Conn., where, according to the police, Evans said they robbed a store.

FRENCH ACT AN IBSEN PLAY.

Mlle. Van Doren and Director Copeau Excel in "Rosmersholm."

ROSMERSHOLM, by Henrik Ibsen. At the Theatre du Vieux Colombier.

Johannes Rosmer	Charles Dullin
Rebekka	Mme. Van Doren
Le Proviseur	Jacques Copeau
Ulrik Brendel	Louis Jouvet
Mortensgaard	Romain Bouquet
Mme. Helseth	Suzanne Bing

The French Company at the Theatre du Vieux Colombier presented an effective performance of "Rosmersholm" last night, with its Director General, Jacques Copeau, appearing in the rôle of Rector Kroll and Mlle. Van Doren splendidly carrying through the part of Rebekka West.

Charles Dullin, who appeared to better advantage, perhaps, last week in the rôle of the ragged poet of revolt, Grinegoire, played the part of Rosmer, Ibsen's dreamer of a freedom achieved through nobility and the joy of a pure heart. It is perhaps a part of the rôle that he should appear most unreal and a dreamer when most strongly expressing the great faith that is in him; but the Johannes Rosmer in the performance last night appeared at other moments, too, somewhat overstrained, prematurely in the play neurotic.

Very strong, however, was the part of the uncompromising, conservative Rector Kroll, as portrayed by Director Copeau, in a manner which for violence of gesture and utterance may have seemed more French than Ibsenesque. The Van Doren impersonation of Rebekka left nothing more to wish for; physically and emotionally she presented an admirable and splendid portrayal of Ibsen's Rebekka the remarkable intellectual vampire before the play opens, but who before it ends is herself completely vamped by Rosmer's noble virtue into a perfect, if fatal, spiritual regeneration.

WRIGLEY'S

All Now in Pink Wrappers

To save tin foil for Uncle Sam, WRIGLEY'S is now all wrapped in pink paper and hermetically sealed in wax:

1. The tangey flavor of mint
2. The luscious different flavor
3. The soothing flavor of peppermint

All in pink-end packages and all sealed air-tight. Be Sure to get WRIGLEY'S because

The Flavor Lasts!

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS

OPPOSE INSURANCE CONTROL

Two Conventions Against Extending Federal Supervision.

Nationalization of the country's insurance business was opposed by many speakers yesterday at the opening of the annual conventions of the National Council of Insurance Federations, and the National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents, held at the Hotel Astor. While there was no inclination on the part of those taking part in the discussions to criticise the Government for its incursion into the insurance field for the purpose of protecting the nation's fighters, it was made plain that Government absorption of the industry in all of its phases—life, fire, and casualty—would be regarded as the deathknell of the vast structure built up through individual initiative.

James W. Henry of Pittsburgh, President of the National Council of Insurance Federations, in his annual address at the opening of the organization's convention, after enumerating forty-one insurance federations now affiliated with the council, gave a warning against Government invasion of the insurance field.

Samuel Gompers spoke at a joint session of the Federation and Casualty Agents' conventions, and gave it to be understood that he was not in favor of the Government going into the insurance business.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
6 DAY RACE Sprints Afts. & Evenings
Twice Daily—Dare Devil Schreyer.
ADMISSION 50c ALL WEEK.

MOTION PICTURES.

The Fascinating Beautiful
MAE MURRAY
BACK ON BROADWAY AS A SCREEN STAR, APPEARS
IN PERSON
—ALL THIS WEEK—
at the
LOEW THEATRES
WATCH FOR DATE AT YOUR NEAREST THEATRE

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Continuous 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. A DRAMA OF YESTERDAY & TOMORROW
"AFTER THE WAR"
Featuring GRACE CUNARD and SIXTH SUCCESSIVE SUCCESSFUL WEEK
CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "SHOULDER ARMS"

RIVOLI B'way, 49th St., 20, 30, 60 Evs. $1 — "Under Four Flags" U. S. OFFICIAL WAR FILM.
RIALTO Times Square 20—30—60. — Rex Beach's Com.-Drama "TOO FAT TO FIGHT" Mack Sennett Comedy RIALTO ORCHESTRA
STRAND B'way & 47th st — MADGE KENNEDY in "A Perfect Lady." Soloists, Review. Strand Orchestra.
Plaza Madison Ave. at 50th St. — SESSUE HAYAKAWA, Japan's Distinguished Actor, in THE TEMPLE OF DUSK.
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 20, 30 — Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. LOUISE GLAUM, "Goddess of Lost Lake"
81 at St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980 — EMILY STEVENS in "DESTINY." Also Greater VAUDEVILLE.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday 2:15 — WHERE LAUGHTER HOLDS FULL SWAY — KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE YEAR — THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Tomw' & Sat., 2:30. — CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece — THE SAVING GRACE

LIGHTNIN GAIETY. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 & Another Smith & Golden Hit. — WISE FOOLS — Criterion B'way 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Cohan & Harris West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written — THREE FACES EAST — Hundreds Turned Away Every Performance.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO Presents — DADDIES

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:30. F. ZIEGFELD JR. PRODUCTION — BY PIGEON POST

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. — FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies — GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER — "Best dancing show on the boards."—World.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings at 8:30. Pop. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:30. — The BETTER 'OLE With MR. & MRS. COBURN

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. — JULIA SANDERSON, JOSEPH CAWTHORN, SAM HARDY, DOYLE & DIXON in "THE CANARY"

STANDARD B'way, 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mts. Today & Thurs., 25-50c. MR. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in THE MATINEE HERO

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Wed. at 8. Thais. Farrar, Braslau; Diaz, Couzinou, Rothier, Chalmers, Bada, Cond., Monteux.
Thurs. at 8:15. Manon Lescaut. Alda, Perini; Martinelli, Montesanto, Segurola. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Muzio; Crimi, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Marta. Hempel, Homer; Caruso, Ditur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sat. Eve. at 8, Marouf. Alda, Howard; De Luca, Rothier, Chalmers, Bada. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Tuesday afternoon, December 3rd at 3 o'clock
Admission without charge
The AEOLIAN COMPANY
29 West 42nd Street
4th Floor — 42nd Street Entrance

LEXINGTON THEATRE, 51st Street and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY at 2:15.
GREATEST OF ALL THE SOLDIER MUSICAL COMEDIES
Good Luck Sam!
COMPANY OF 300 SOLDIERS, SOLDIERS' JAZZ BAND, SOLDIERS' MILITARY BAND.
BIG BROTHERED BY GEO. M. COHAN.
Seats Now on Sale at Box Office, also Tyson's and McBride's at Box Office Prices.

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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15, DAVID WARFIELD in "THE AUCTIONEER." Prices 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1. Always 500 Orch. Seats at $1.

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Matinees Today. Best Seats (Except Boxes) $1.00 Evgs. at 8:15

HIPPODROME, Sun. Eve., Dec. 15th, 8:15. CONCERT BY—JOHN McCORMACK
TICKETS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. SEAT SALE THURS., DEC. 5

N. Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 8, at 3
SOLOIST TOSCHA SEIDEL
Mozart, d'Indy, Lalo, de Greef.
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, TONIGHT AT 8:15.
LETZ QUARTET
Tickets $2 to 50c. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47th St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1 — BERT WILLIAMS, Adelaide & Hughes, Avon Comedy 4, Watson Sisters, Lieut. Fitz-Rice
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'way and 96th St — LILLIAN RUSSELL, Jas. J. Corbett & Jack Wilson, Nan Halperin, Haig & Lockett, others.

French Theatre du Vieux Colombier 66W. 35th. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. This Week ROSMERSHOLM
Seats 50c to $2 Saturday Night Popular Prices.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way. Every Evg. at 8:15. Harris & Morey, Whitaker & Co., Allan, Clifford & Barry, And Six Other Big Acts. — All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

OPERA TICKETS Seats for Operas in Marts. All opens. Subscriptions bought, sold, exchanged. CONSOLI, 1438 B'way, (40th-41st St.) Phone, Bryant 7877-7878.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. BEN WELCH AND HIS BIG SHOW.

ICE SKATING TODAY
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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:00. Smoking Resumed at the Winter Garden MATINEE TODAY AT 2 — AL JOLSON — And Incomparable Company of 150 in 85th Week in New York. SINBAD Over 500 Times

CENTRAL B'way & 47th. Hry. 17. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow and Sat. 2:30. — ALICE BRADY Returned to the Spoken Stage in FOREVER AFTER

THE GONDOLIERS PARK Theatre, Col. Circle, 59 St. Tonight 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera Novelty-Classic

James Whitcomb Riley's HOME AGAIN With MACLYN ARBUCKLE—TIM MURPHY
PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15.

BELMONT Thea., 48, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. "TENSELY DRAMATIC."—World. — WALKER WHITESIDE in THE LITTLE BROTHER With TYRONE POWER. "WHITESIDE ACTS SUPERBLY. BEST CREATION IN YEARS."—Kaufman, Times.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE. Phone Col. 8800. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT PEVUE At 11:30 — BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING Smile with Lovely MOLLIE KING.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. — FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in FRIENDLY ENEMIES

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. — UNDER ORDERS

HARRIS West 42d Street Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. BERTHA KALICH Tigerish, Tantalizing, Impassioned —Burns Mantle. In "THE RIDDLE: WOMAN" Supported by A. E. ANSON, CHRYSTAL HERNE, LEE BAKER, ALBERT BRUNING

THE GONDOLIERS PARK Theatre, Col. Circle, 59 St. Tonight 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera Novelty-Classic

48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. The BIG CHANCE With MARY NASH

SELWYN Thea. W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:20. 2 BEST PLAYS in TOWN — JANE COWL in THE CROWDED HOUR — Maxine Elliott's 39th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. TEA for 3 — Seats Now for Christmas and New Year's Matinees

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:20. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers. Not a War Play — THE UNKNOWN PURPLE — The Season's Hit — with RICHARD BENNETT.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. AS WELCOME AS PEACE — NORA BAYES in her Joyous Play LADIES' FIRST

PRINCESS Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. Evenings at 8:25. Smartest of all Princess musical comedies — "OH, MY DEAR"

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES"

Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Today. Best Seats 50c. Highest Price Orchestra Seats $1 Eve. — Marjorie Rambeau in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM"

LOEW'S 7th AV. at 125 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mats. Today, 25c & 50c. SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP

39th ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. BETTY AT BAY — Beautiful Play of the Instinct Maternal, with J. M. Barrie, Doris Rankin, Charles A. Stevenson, Alison Skipworth

"EXCEEDINGLY WELL ACTED, SPARKLING ORIGINAL LINES AND FRESHNESS OF VIEW. THIS PIECE IS LIKELY TO PROVE ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SEASON."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post. BRILLIANT COMEDY BRILLIANTLY ACTED BY Norman Trevor, Cyril Harcourt, Peggy Hopkins. — A PLACE IN THE SUN — That Is Where It Is! In the Sunlight of Public Approval!

"WITH THIS LEAVEN OF WIT WHIMSICALITY AND IRONY, MR. HARCOURT, AS AUTHOR, HAS LIFTED HIS PLAY OUT OF C. VENTIONAL RUTS INTO THE SPHERE OF REALITY."—J. Ranken Towse, Eve. Post.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:30.

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. WINTHROP AMES PRESENTS — BETROTHAL — By Maeterlinck, Author of "The Blue Bird"

THE GONDOLIERS PARK Theatre, Col. Circle, 59 St. Tonight 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera Novelty-Classic

John Barrymore in TOLSTOI'S REDEMPTION
PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Phone Bryant 40. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30.

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WALTER HAMPDEN HAMLET
"At last a really extraordinary Hamlet."—Globe.

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. JOHN D. WILLIAMS presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS."—World. H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners with Irene Bordoni

THE GONDOLIERS PARK Theatre, Col. Circle, 59 St. Tonight 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera Novelty-Classic

FESTIVE! Be Calm Camilla BOOTH Mats. Tom'w and Sat. FASCINATING!

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN — MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.

Greatest Musical Hit in Years! LITTLE SIMPLICITY at the ASTOR THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. "Delightful Musical Play. Full of heart interest and youth and beauty." —Wesley Harner, American.

44TH ST. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:15. MANTELL Tonight & Fri. Night "MACBETH" — Wed. Mat. Romeo & Juliet; Wed. Night, Hamlet; Thurs. Night, King Lear; Sat. Mat., Merchant of Venice; Sat. Night, Richard III. Price 50c, $1.00, $1.50. Boxes $2.00.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mats. Tom'w & Sat., 2:30. A STITCH IN TIME A Happy Play with— IRENE FENWICK

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY has the honor to announce that the piano recordings of JOSEF HOFMANN are made exclusively for THE DUO-ART PIANO
Recitals of Mr. Hofmann's recordings will be given on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons of this week, at 3 o'clock
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor
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The most exquisite expression in music of pure and chivalrous love. The story of Dante's Beatrice.
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On the Burial of a Soldier.
First performance.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1918.

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TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (Foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
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SETTING THE STAGE.

It is not the fault of Mr. WILSON that in complying with the constitutional requirement that he give to Congress from time to time "information of the state of the Union" he was unable, in the address he delivered yesterday, to tell Congress and the people anything about our domestic affairs which they did not know before. The state of the Union is known to everybody. At the end of the war we confront the conditions it created, strange and abnormal conditions, which must be removed with as much speed and as little disturbance as wisdom can command to make way for the conditions of peace. Having given our thoughts almost exclusively to the war and its needs, we have had little time to consider these great problems of readjustment. We look to the head of the Nation for guidance, for suggestions of policy, and the Constitution requires that he shall recommend to Congress for its consideration "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." But the President's preoccupation with the war has left him no time to study through to a solution these problems of reconstruction. It was of necessity, therefore, that he confined himself to a statement of the things to be done, leaving the manner of doing them to be worked out by deliberation. In his own phrase, he sets the stage for legislative and executive action. The actors have yet to learn the lines they must speak.

We learn from Mr. WILSON'S address that the allied Governments, having accepted the "bases of peace" presented by him on the 8th of January last in his fourteen points, "very reasonably" desire his "personal counsel and interpretation." He feels it to be highly desirable that he should comply with their request that he take a personal part in the settlement for the common benefit of all nations. He will not be out of reach; the cable will enable him to give any service or counsel Congress may desire of him; he does not ask correlative counsel and service from Congress in respect to his undertakings at the Paris conference.

The people of this country must be content with the President's assurance that he is their servant, that it will be his endeavor "truly and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love." Nobody can or will doubt the President's sincere desire to represent American thought at Paris. The trouble is that upon many of the "bases" of peace drawn up by him last January American thought is as yet unformed and the American people know his thought only as he has put it before them in the broadest outlines. Specifically, they have practically no knowledge of what he intends to say in respect to the freedom of the seas and the League of Nations; we are quite ignorant of the measures he will recommend for deliverance and safety of the Russian people, where the need of immediate action is imperative; and we are quite as much in the dark as to his purposes concerning certain questions of territorial apportionment in Europe which are becoming acute. It will be admitted that, with all our sudden and idealistic devotion to open diplomacy, it might have been inexpedient to open all these matters to public discussion, but for all the people know Mr. WILSON has made up his mind upon these weighty matters without resort to the counsel of other minds. They trust him, they have confidence in his wisdom, but they would be well pleased to feel that the decisions he has reached had been shared in and approved by other Americans of "light and leading" well qualified to give advice upon these complex international problems.

In the field of domestic affairs, what the Constitution calls the "state of the Union," the public thought and interest centre chiefly upon the problem of continuing or ending Government control of railroads, shipping, and wire communications. It is a question of national policy that transcends all others in far-reaching importance. The President gives us no light. Again he outlines the conditions of the problem; he has no "confident judgment" of his own, he frankly turns to Congress for counsel. There will be no questioning of his averment that it was necessary for the Administration to put the railways under a single direction that they might perform the service demanded by war. When he tells us that "the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country," we wish he could have been persuaded, in justice, to admit, even candidly to avow, that this condition of inadequacy was chiefly due to the policy of the Government in denying to the railroads that opportunity to provide themselves with funds for improvement and extension which the rapidly growing industries enjoyed. Director General MCADOO found it necessary to increase rates at once, to effect combinations which the laws forbade to private owners. The plea that the privately managed railroad systems were inadequate cannot be allowed in justification of Government ownership. The President does not make that plea, he does not advocate Government ownership; it may be inferred that he expects Federal control to end at or before the statutory date. He points out that it would not be fair to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave this great question long unanswered or in suspense; but the general uneasiness is added to by the utterances and activities of certain members of the President's Cabinet and of the National Congress in furtherance of Government ownership.

The President pays a high tribute to the patriotism, devotion, and the sacrifice of self of the American soldiers who went forward to the war, of the whole body of the people in the service they willingly rendered to meet the Nation's need. Every word of it is deserved, every word of it was sincere and came from the heart of Mr. WILSON, who is proud, as all of us are proud, of the part America took in the war. He prods the laggard Congress for its unconscionable delay in enacting revenue laws and takes his position squarely with the Democrats of the House and Senate that the laws levying taxes to be collected in 1920 should be passed now. That recommendation flouts the widespread and growing belief that the costs of the Government should regulate the rate and yield of taxes, as they would had we a proper budget system. Certainly, this Congress cannot know what revenues will be needed for the year 1920. Conceivably, the result of the recent election might be interpreted as an expression of the country's desire that this Congress should concern itself only with present fiscal needs; even in the performance of that duty it has been unconscionably dilatory. The three-year navy plan, recently outlined by Secretary DANIELS, is approved by the President. It would be clearly unwise, he thinks, "to attempt to adjust our programs to a future world policy as yet undetermined." The bearing of this observation upon the hoped-for but necessarily uncertain organization of the League of Nations is sufficiently obvious.

THE GREATEST VICTORY OF PEACE.

After war will come famine, and perhaps more deaths than the great war has caused, unless America saves food that the distressed people of Europe may live. The Allies were fighting for civilization, an enlightened, humane civilization, but how can it be so hailed, now that victory has been won, if millions, no matter where gathered in communities, are permitted to die of starvation? The order of succor may be left to the United States Food Administrator and his aids and associates in Europe, but let it not be said that the "world conscience," to use Mr. HOOVER'S rallying phrase, doomed any people to extinction. Our peace must not be stained with unforgettable inhumanity.

Mr. HOOVER'S appeal to the American people to persist in food conservation comes at a season of the year when most of us are not inclined to inquire too closely why it should have been made. The charity asked for is to be a mantle to cover a great part of the earth. We must look after our own as usual—that is the fixed and grateful duty; what we are asked to do in addition is not to make a festival for the people of desolated Europe, but to forego plenty that the breath of life can be kept in their bodies, that they may be saved to the civilization which peace is to establish on enduring foundations. It may be put this way: Our love runs toward the people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Poland, Armenia, and Russia, too, for what country is more unfortunate; our duty requires us to supply the deficiencies in food of those countries whose soldiers were lately in arms against America and her allies. These lately combatant people must help themselves to the limit of their capacity, but the others who fought with us, or sympathized with our cause, cannot help themselves very much, and relief for them should be organized first and fully.

Argentina, India, Australia, and Canada will also draw on their stores and give from their savings, but the resources of the United States are so much greater that our people will play the leading part in relieving the necessities of the "upward of 200,000,000 people, in addition to those "we are already pledged to serve." The words are Mr. HOOVER'S, and he is particular to correct the impression that the American people are to save not less than before; they must save more than ever. The real ordeal is now to come. We have been saving food to win the war; we must now save it to keep nations alive that they may know happiness and prosper in the new era from which war is to be banished.

It will not be so hard, for the victory we doubted in dark days has been won. With the next harvest the demand upon our bounty will decline. No cargo will be lost in transit now. The seas will be covered with relief ships sailing from all parts of the world. What Americans are asked to do individually is to get along with enough to nourish them, conscientiously to keep a frugal table, to submit cheerfully to the regulations of the Food Administration; in other words, to forego the superfluous that millions of fellow human beings shall have bread, if no more, to sustain life.

THE IMPERIAL ALIBI.

It seems that the Kaiser was not responsible for the war after all, for they sent him to Norway against his will. He admits it; WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN, who regarded his crown as a trust from God, who went his way, regardless of passing views and opinions, considering himself the chosen instrument of his Maker for the promotion of the welfare of God's chosen people, allowed his servant, BETHMANN HOLLWEG, to send him out of the country at a time of supreme crisis. WILLIAM didn't want to leave Germany, but BETHMANN HOLLWEG told him it would mean war if he stayed; and war for which the world would blame WILLIAM.

In the case of a man as supremely powerful as WILLIAM was, and as he boasted himself to be, it is hard to see how his mere presence in Berlin could mean war. His statement that it would implies that he could not be trusted; that he was unable to control his own emotions, roused by the killing of FRANCIS FERDINAND and by the possibilities of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia. They put him out of the country to keep things quiet. Not until he read in the Norwegian papers of the Russian mobilization, not till he learned that the British fleet had already put to sea, did he decide to go back to Germany.

In all this there is not a word of the Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914—long before the Kaiser's visit to Norway—of which we have learned from many independent sources. At that conference the war was determined upon by the representatives of Germany and Austria; it was decided, too, that the Kaiser should go to Norway to put suspicion to sleep—so that POINCARE and VIVIANI should be caught unprepared in Petrograd when the crisis came, so that all the world should recognize Germany's blamelessness. According to these many witnesses the Kaiser was sent to Norway, not to maintain peace, but to maintain the world's confidence that Germany was as much surprised at the sudden gathering of the storm as were the other Powers. There was some plausibility in WILLIAM'S fear that if he stayed in Berlin the world would know that he was responsible for the coming of war; but we knew that anyway.

We cannot forget Dr. MUEHLON'S statement that at this conference on July 5 the Kaiser promised to stand by Austria through thick and thin, somewhat to the dismay of the moderates among his officials who had hoped that they might at least know what Austria was going to do before they were pledged to support her. We cannot forget MUEHLON'S report of his conversation with KRUPP VON BOHLEN UND HALBACH, who told how the Kaiser reiterated "with an almost comical insistence" that this time no one should call him irresolute, this time they should not say that he was afraid to draw the sword.

If MUEHLON is really to be recalled from Switzerland to an important post in the German Government we shall presently learn more about this, for he is one of the few Germans who seem to think and feel as other people do. And we shall probably hear more from BETHMANN HOLLWEG and GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW, men who, however deficient in appreciation of the obligations of the pledged word, would hardly have started a world war of their own volition. When criminals begin to recriminate honest men are likely to profit.

THE FEDERAL TAX CONTROVERSY

Three views of the pending war tax legislation contend for public approval, and the most meritorious receives least attention. The views of the taxpayers are left out of consideration by the taxlayers. Secretary MCADOO has given signs that he has heard the pleas of business organizations, Congress has not. There the partisan view prevails, and we hear much of political manoeuvres and something of compromises to patch up the situation the politicians have created. The most recent suggestion is that the attempt to enact a new law shall be abandoned, without a reversion to the old law, that is the law under which taxes were paid in 1918 on the business of 1917. The old law is to be preserved, modified by the levy of an 80 per cent. war profits tax whenever the war profits tax is larger than the odious excess profits tax. This is described as a "war excess profits tax." It is a hybrid, with the faults of both and the benefits of neither. The addition of a war profits tax cannot condone the excess profits tax, but perpetuates it, thereby forfeiting the approval which would be due to the substitution of the war tax for the excess tax.

The argument for the excess profits tax, whatever its merits, fails with the end of the war. Nothing can reconcile business men and taxpayers to the perpetuation of the principle of punishment of profits by methods which treat business prosperity as an offense to be penalized by tax gathering in ways more oppressive to business than profitable to the Treasury. It is a method of "curbing enterprise."

The third view is that presented to the Secretary of the Treasury by Internal Revenue Commissioner ROPER. It is his business to gather taxes, regardless of what they are, or what their political effect. But there is no man with better right to advise the country as well as the Treasury about the inconveniences, verging upon impossibilities, of collecting taxes in the manner of Congress, according to either the old law or the combination of the old law with the proposed compromise addition. The old law is "unnecessarily complex." It contains "provisions which conflict with other provisions," or which are "incapable of satisfactory administration." If the law were amended, or if the compromise were adopted, too short a time is left for the printing of millions of blanks and the training of thousands of collectors.

This is not a fanciful objection. These inconveniences were experienced last year, although the law was completed two months earlier than the present time, when the Congressional situation is worse than last year. The Commissioner is under no illusion about the alteration of temper on the part of taxpayers which will make his task next year harder than this year. Only the excellence of his arrangements, and the loyalty of the taxpayers under war inspiration, made it possible to avert resistance to the law under forms of law. The legal grounds of objection to the old law, with or without the compromise, survive, and it is disagreeable to consider the possible financial effect of tax litigation. If the law were to be finally sustained the Treasury would meanwhile be embarrassed as much as the taxpayers, at a time of stress for both.

Secretary MCADOO has repeatedly warned Congress that he could not take responsibility for the country's finances if the procedure of Congress were not altered. But Congress has remained deaf and blind to what was proceeding outside of Congress, and might also better have been dumb than defended itself in some of the ways in which it persists as though the country had not recalled the mandate which it gave.

TREE TABLETS IN CENTRAL PARK

Everybody must respect the patriotic intentions of the Park Department to honor the dead soldiers and sailors from this borough by inscribing their names upon bronze tablets to be affixed to American elms on the Central Park Mall. The example seems to have been set in the Middle West, but there are sound reasons for disapproving it. A fine tree is beautiful in itself. An avenue of fine trees is beautiful. To impose a work of art upon the tree, to put "immortal bronze" on a perishable tree, is an incongruity and a dissonance.

The fate of the rows of elms that mark the avenue of the Mall should have been a warning to the projectors of these tablet elms. From year to year, largely from neglect, the American elms along the Mall have sickened and died. Only three or four are sturdy yet. What reason is there to hope that their successors, the forty American elms which the Park Department is to plant in the Spring, will be healthier or more viable? Elms don't fare well under the kind of Park Administration that New York seems to prefer. A memorial of soldiers should have more enduring form.

The soldiers and sailors of all the city will be honored splendidly and permanently by the Memorial Arch. Such work will be immortal, like the great triumphal arches of Rome. The commemoration proposed by the Park Department must be subject to continual replacement, and, unless the future of Park Administration is to be sharply different from too much of its past, to shabbiness, unkemptness, decay and abandonment. The Memorial Arch will be a dignified and enduring monument. At best, the tree tablets will be transitory, a memorial in too petty and uncertain a style.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Demobilization Creates New Problems.

In place of the many problems created in 1917 by the necessity to raise, equip, train, and send abroad soldiers by the millions, we now have presented for solution the problems, not less numerous and in some ways perhaps more difficult, involved in getting those millions home again and returning them to the industries of civilian life from which they were taken. In the one case, the Government only had to exercise its adequate authority and spend its sufficient money, and the thing was done—on the whole, extremely well done, as was shown by the efficiency of the American forces on the several fighting lines to which they were sent. Now something more than power and money is required, and new difficulties arise from the fact that after demobilization, and even while it is in progress, these men, thinking their duty done, will be restive under such coercions as those to which they formerly submitted with cheerfulness.

They will not as easily see now why they should forget personal preferences and interests, and, as the full-grown men which they surely are, a good many of them will be restive under restraints designed to protect them from dangers they feel quite able to face without help. In other words, they are not the most promising of subjects for the exercise of a benevolent paternalism, and both wisdom and tact will have to be used by the Government in dealing with them.

Both wisdom and tact seem to be available in the War Department and the higher military circles. In both it is realized that the returning regiments cannot safely be landed at the ports of entry and there dismissed, though that is what many of the men would like best and what many of their relatives are in effect demanding. To do it would be, for several reasons, highly injudicious, for in too numerous instances it would result in the men not getting home at all, or in getting there penniless. Discharge, as proposed, from the old training camps is far better than that would be, and hardly too many precautions can be taken to insure that in at least a majority of cases the men be in the places of their previous residence before they become full-fledged civilians again, and under no more of governmental control than all civilians are. Any interference by the friends and relatives of the soldiers, or by the politicians whose influence they can secure, with the carrying out of this policy will be seriously harmful.

Defending "Arts" Colleges.

Two correspondents with experience as teachers took up in letters printed by THE TIMES on Sunday the important and interesting questions raised by the young aviator who was recently quoted in this column as saying that in the six months he spent at the so-called "ground school" he learned more than in four years at the college where he was graduated just before. This statement obviously put on the defensive the educational institutions where the discipline is not military, and that fact was recognized by the correspondents to whom reference has been made.

One of them protested that the comparison was unfair and denied that military discipline was the chief factor in producing results the superiority of which he admitted. The ground school profited, he said, first, from the greater eagerness of the students to make the most of the instruction it offered, and, second, from the promptness and finality with which any and every young man was dismissed as soon as he showed either disinclination or inability to attain the several high proficiencies demanded of him as a military aviator.

The first of these pleas in behalf of the "arts" college is a cogent argument against invidious comparison. The second is not as easily admitted to be sound, for the arts college, too, if it chose, could carry out much the same policy of careful selection and stern exclusion. There is nothing to prevent it except a desire to open up, or a fear to attack, the fond delusion that higher education is for all who can manage to get into a college and while there maintain a ranking very leniently fixed.

The other correspondent said that the young aviator was wrong in saying that in peace times college boys would not submit to such discipline as he and his companions had submitted to at the ground school, but that he was right in saying that the parents of the boys would not want them to submit to it or even let them do it. The latter assertion is a surprising one. Is it really true that American parents insist that their sons shall not be hard worked in college, or think that the sons go to college for other reasons than to study? Certainly not many parents say so, and most of them would resent the ascription to them of such sentiments.

The Ex-Kaiser's Punishment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been much discussion among all peoples as to what should be done with or to the ex-Kaiser. Death would not in the least be an adequate requital for all the misery he has caused. I would suggest that, instead, he be deported from country to country, always as an "undesirable alien." Thus he would be always in "No Man's Land," a despised and branded wanderer on the face of the earth. He, the great War Lord, would feel such humiliation a thousandfold more than death. R. S.

New York, Dec. 1, 1918.

WHAT SHALL WE GIVE THEM?

Dear God, what shall we give them as they come—
Our blind, our crippled—men with faces marred,
Or aged by anguish, their young spirit scarred—
Our soldier boys, come home?

How may we show our reverence, our pride
For all they dared, for courage clean and whole
Of mind and body and resistless soul—
These boys who have not died,

Yet who may feel, perchance, that Death so fleet,
Compared with lagging life thus twisted, drained
Of Youth's bright eagerness, Life marred and stained—
That Death were passing sweet?

For they who die for Freedom still shall live
In every heart that loved them, young and fair!
But these, the living, wounded over there—
To these what may we give?

Not gifts—such gifts as men give to the weak—
But Work that lifts the spirit, flicks the will,
Awakes to vital thought, to hopes that thrill—
Such work as whole men seek!

Not pity—never that!—nor coward tears,
But re-creating friendship, healing, gay,
And gratitude not only for today
But through the coming years!

And down those years the balm of memory,
So when we meet some cripple, withered, gray,
Some poor old soldier who yet in his day
Did fight for liberty,

We see not shabby garments, surly glance,
But through the veiling flesh the gallant boy
Who touched the Great Adventure—knew its joy
And gave his Youth to France!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

UP-STATE SOLDIERS CITED FOR BRAVERY

Members of 105th, 107th, and 108th Regiments Win War Cross for Gallant Action.

THREE CITY BOYS NAMED

Citations Tell of Disregard of Personal Safety to Help Advance or Aid Stricken Comrades.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism set forth after their names:

First Lieut. Philip Mindall, 126th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism near Gesnes, northwest of Verdun, on Oct. 2. He was severely wounded on the shoulder by a shell fragment at the beginning of the advance on Gesnes, but in spite of his wound he continued to lead his company throughout the advance. He helped to organize the ground against counterattack and remained on duty with his command until the next morning, when he went to the rear only under vigorous protest. Throughout the entire engagement this officer displayed the utmost coolness and devotion to duty under the heaviest fire.

Sergt. Robert J. Kline, (deceased,) Co. D, 126th Infantry, for extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, on Oct. 5. Picking up a light Maxim gun and ammunition left by the retreating enemy, he advanced in front of his company's line and supported it with enfilading fire so effectively that he was soon made the target for many German guns. With the utmost coolness and entire disregard for his own safety, he continued to give appreciable support with his captured gun until he was killed by the hostile machine gun fire. His example of bravery and audacity was an inspiration to the whole command. Next of kin: Jane Hunter, aunt, Saranac, Mich.

Corporal Raymond Henry, Co. E, 125th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges, south of Fismes, on July 31. In the advance up the hill of Les Jumbles Woods in the face of heavy machine gun and artillery barrage, he was wounded in the shoulder, but he nevertheless continued to advance. Being unable to use his rifle he threw it down, drew his pistol and led his platoon forward until he received six more bullet wounds. Home address: Mrs. Jessie Henry, mother, 408 East Fifth Street, Flint, Mich.

Sergt. Grady Parris, Co. G, 167th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Cote de Chatillon, on Oct. 16. After his platoon commander had been severely wounded and his platoon had suffered heavy casualties, Sergt. Parris quickly reorganized the remainder of the platoon and personally led it in the attack on Cote de Chatillon. By his daring acts, coolness, and good judgment, he broke up a heavy enemy counterattack on his front, thereby setting a fine example of exceptional heroism and devotion to duty. Home address: Mrs. Oscar C. Parrish, mother, Enterprise, Ala.

Sergt. Jam D. Gumm, 117th Train Headquarters and Military Police, 42d Division. For extraordinary heroism in action at Vadenay, north of Chalons-sur-Marne, on July 15, during the shelling of Vadenay he voluntarily left a place safety and went through heavy fire of major calibre shells and rescued a French soldier who was lying, severely wounded, in the street. Home address, Lulu Y. Gumm, mother, 4,211 Cedar Street, Dallas, Texas.

First Lieut. C. R. Ross, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. When his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun post Lieut. Ross advanced alone against it and succeeded in putting it out of action, exhibiting great bravery and gallantry, which was a splendid example to all ranks. Home address, Mrs. John Ross, mother, 17 West 103d Street, New York City.

Second Lieut. Paul A. Florian, Jr., 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he exhibited splendid courage and gallantry. After having been twice wounded he continued under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to install telephone wires to advance headquarters. Home address, Paul Florian, father, 1,717 Conton Street, Dallas, Tex.

Second Lieut. Ramon L. Hall, 105th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in bringing back to our lines a wounded soldier. His splendid courage and gallant conduct furnished a fine example to his command. Home address, Mrs. A. H. Duane, mother, Echo Long, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

Chaplain John C. Ward, 108th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he voluntarily and at a great risk to himself went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to care for the wounded and to search for the dead. Twice he was ordered off the field of battle by officers, being told each time that it was sure death to remain. During the entire time his regiment was engaged he remained in the field under fire, displaying a fine example of bravery and courage which was an inspiration to all. Home address, Colton Hamilton E. Ward, brother, Erie County Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Sergt. William H. Krause, Co. C, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on Sept. 29. He displayed great gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg line. A smoke barrage was put down by the enemy between his company and the company on the left. The company commander having been wounded, Sergt. Krause sent a soldier to establish liaison with the company on the left. When this soldier was severely wounded and unable to accomplish his mission, Sergt. Krause went himself, and succeeded in reaching the company. While returning to his own company he met a party of Germans attempting to break through the gap between the two companies. In a personal encounter he killed a German officer and forced the rest of the party to withdraw. Home address, Mrs. Clara L. Krause, wife, 314 Marguerite Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

First Sergt. Edward A. Duncan, Co. A, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he displayed great gallantry and courage by going forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire and bandaging the wounds of and bringing them back to our lines. Throughout the engagement he exhibited a fearless disregard of the enemy's fire, and performed valuable service by organizing new squads when his company was suffering heavy casualties as a result of shell and machine gun fire. Home address, Mrs. Ellen Duncan, mother, 681 McKinley Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. Harry W. Miller, Machine Gun Company, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he concealed the fact that he was wounded from his officers and continued to advance with his company during the entire day. He displayed exceptional bravery and gallantry, setting a fine example to all. Home address, William K. Miller, father, Pawpaw, Mich.

Sergt. John N. F. Bilitski, Co. A, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergt. Bilitski, although twice wounded, refused to leave the field, but remained with his platoon, exhibiting magnificent courage and bravery until he was wounded a third time. His devotion to duty set a splendid example to the men of his company. Home address, Mrs. Florence Bilitski, wife, 21 Olga Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. Leo H. Ingram, Co. F, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 19. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire and rescued five wounded soldiers. In performing this gallant act Sergt. Ingram and another soldier attacked an enemy dugout, killing two of the enemy and taking one prisoner. Home address, Mrs. Finda Ingram, mother, 16 Walnut Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

Sergt. Reider Waaler, Co. A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 27. He left shelter and crawled forward in the open under the enemy's heavy shell and machine-gun fire to a burning British tank. He entered the tank in spite of the fact that it was blazing fiercely and rescued two of the crew. He then returned for a third man, but found that this man was dead. In effecting these rescues Sergeant Waaler showed magnificent courage and bravery in repeatedly entering the burning tank, which contained a large quantity of high-explosive shells, and was in close proximity to a number of land mines, besides being under shell and machine-gun fire. Home address: Thorleif Waaler, brother, Noretrand, Norway.

Priv. Harold L. Shipman, Co. B, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Private Shipman, a Lewis gunner, exhibited great courage and dash when a party of about forty German prisoners, ageing their guards killed by German snipers, while going to the rear, seized rifles and opened fire on the Americans. Private Shipman rushed forward with his Lewis gun and put the entire group out of action. During the engagement he also silenced three enemy machine-gun positions. Home address: Louise Shipman, mother, 60 Lafork Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Corporal Ralph E. Taber, (deceased,) Co. L, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he left shelter, went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and succeeded in bringing back to our lines a wounded soldier. His splendid courage and gallant conduct was a fine example to his comrades. Next of kin: Nathaniel Taber, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mechanic John J. Finn, Co. K, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in rescuing a wounded soldier, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry. In performing this act he was wounded. Home address, Mrs. Grace Finn, 62 Grove Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Priv. Dewitt W. Crandall, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Private Crandall, although he had been twice wounded, courageously treated the wounded, inspiring the combat troops by his example until wounded a third time. Home address: Charles E. Crandall, father, Canisteo, N. Y.

Priv. Russell E. Laford, Co. K, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, he left shelter and went out into the open under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines a wounded officer. Home address, Mrs. R. E. Laford, wife, 112 Webster Street, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Priv. Harold R. Forster, Co. C, 108th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, when the advance of his company was held up by an enemy machine gun nest, he crept forward to the rear for medical aid and then returned to the front, thereby permitting the advance to continue. In accomplishing this courageous act, he was seriously wounded. Home address, Clyde, N. Y.

Priv. Lester Herrick, Co. C, 108th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he exhibited great courage and bravery by advancing alone against two enemy machine gun positions, putting both of them out of action. In accomplishing this he was seriously wounded. Home address, James W. Reals, stepfather, Nedrow, N. Y.

Priv. Earl W. Lautenslager, (deceased,) Co. B, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operation against the Hindenburg line, when his company was held up by an enemy machine gun nest, he volunteered to creep on open field in front of his company in order to ascertain the exact location of the enemy's position. While engaged in this enterprise he was killed by a bursting shell. His heroic self-sacrifice was a splendid example to the men of his company. Next of kin: Mrs. Anna M. Lautenslager, mother, 16 Sweeney Av., Geneseo, N. Y.

Priv. Archibald B. Case, Sanitary Detachment, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, he repeatedly left shelter and went forward into the open under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines many wounded soldiers. Home address, Mrs. Alice B. Case, wife, 69 Ella Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Priv. Michael S. Murphy, Co. B, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During operations against the Hindenburg Line he left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and succeeded in rescuing a wounded soldier, thereby exhibiting great bravery and gallantry. In performing this act he was wounded. Home address, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, mother, 138 Congress St., Cohoes, N. Y.

Priv. Sylvester J. Howland, Co. B, 105th Infantry—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg Line he left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire to care for the wounded and to search for the dead. Twice he was ordered off the field of battle by officers, being told each time that it was sure death to remain. During the entire time his regiment was engaged he remained in the field under fire, displaying a fine example of bravery and courage which was an inspiration to all. Home address, Colton Hamilton E. Ward, brother, Erie County Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

First Sergt. William H. Krause, Co. C, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy on Sept. 29. He displayed great gallantry during the operations against the Hindenburg line. A smoke barrage was put down by the enemy between his company and the company on the left. The company commander having been wounded, Sergt. Krause sent a soldier to establish liaison with the company on the left. When this soldier was severely wounded and unable to accomplish his mission, Sergt. Krause went himself, and succeeded in reaching the company. While returning to his own company he met a party of Germans attempting to break through the gap between the two companies. In a personal encounter he killed a German officer and forced the rest of the party to withdraw. Home address, Mrs. Clara L. Krause, wife, 314 Marguerite Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

First Sergt. Edward A. Duncan, Co. A, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he displayed great gallantry and courage by going forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire and bandaging the wounds of and bringing them back to our lines. Throughout the engagement he exhibited a fearless disregard of the enemy's fire, and performed valuable service by organizing new squads when his company was suffering heavy casualties as a result of shell and machine gun fire. Home address, Mrs. Ellen Duncan, mother, 681 McKinley Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. Harry W. Miller, Machine Gun Company, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he concealed the fact that he was wounded from his officers and continued to advance with his company during the entire day. He displayed exceptional bravery and gallantry, setting a fine example to all. Home address, William K. Miller, father, Pawpaw, Mich.

Sergt. John N. F. Bilitski, Co. A, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line Sergt. Bilitski, although twice wounded, refused to leave the field, but remained with his platoon, exhibiting magnificent courage and bravery until he was wounded a third time. His devotion to duty set a splendid example to the men of his company. Home address, Mrs. Florence Bilitski, wife, 21 Olga Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sergt. Leo H. Ingram, Co. F, 105th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 19. During the operations against the Hindenburg line he left shelter and went forward under heavy shell and machine gun fire and rescued five wounded soldiers. In performing this gallant act Sergt. Ingram and another soldier attacked an enemy dugout, killing two of the enemy and taking one prisoner. Home address, Mrs. Finda Ingram, mother, 16 Walnut Street, Gloversville, N. Y.

Sergt. Reider Waaler, Co. A, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy on Sept. 27. He left shelter and crawled forward in the open under the enemy's heavy shell and machine-gun fire to a burning British tank. He entered the tank in spite of the fact that it was blazing fiercely and rescued two of the crew. He then returned for a third man, but found that this man was dead. In effecting these rescues Sergeant Waaler showed magnificent courage and bravery in repeatedly entering the burning tank, which contained a large quantity of high-explosive shells, and was in close proximity to a number of land mines, besides being under shell and machine-gun fire. Home address: Thorleif Waaler, brother, Noretrand, Norway.

Priv. Harold L. Shipman, Co. B, 108th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action east of Ronssoy, on Sept. 29. During the operations against the Hindenburg line, Private Shipman, a Lewis gunner, exhibited great courage and dash when a party of about forty German prisoners, ageing their guards killed by German snipers, while going to the rear,

ASK 1920 BUDGET OF $7,443,000,000

Estimates Sent to Congress Drop from $24,000,000,000 Voted for Current Year.

WAR NEEDS STILL TO FORE

Army and Navy Call for $5,212,000,000—Shipping Board Wants $579,000,000.

DEBT INTEREST $893,000,000

Sinking Fund Proposal Renewed—New Military Policy Foreshadowed by Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—War expenses persisting in peace times, but falling off rapidly, will make the Government's outlay in the fiscal year 1920, beginning next July 1, $7,443,415,838, of which $5,212,000,000 will go to the War and Navy Departments, $893,000,000 to pay interest on war debt, and $579,000,000 for continuing the building of a merchant marine, according to departmental estimates presented today to Congress.

These expenses compare with the $24,289,000,000 appropriations for the current year, ending next June 30, with the $18,000,000,000 which probably will be actually spent this year, and with the ordinary annual expenses of about a billion dollars before the war. The advance estimates are necessarily rough, and many departments expect to cut them down during the next few months as committees of Congress work over the figures in drafting appropriation bills.

Secretary McAdoo transmitted without comment the estimates of various departments as submitted to him and compiled at the Treasury.

So-called Pork Barrels Small.

There is small provision for post offices and other public buildings and for river and harbor improvements. Only $1,567,000 is included in the estimates for buildings, and practically all of this is for continuing construction already under way. Similarly, about half of the $19,870,000 for rivers and harbors is for maintenance or continuation of existing projects; $5,000,000 is asked as a general fund for use by the Secretary of War, and $4,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River.

There is provision in the estimates for $267,000,000 for the establishment of a sinking fund, reported perfunctorily in previous years. In the face of tremendous public debt, however, it is regarded as probable that Congress now will provide for a real redemption fund with which to pay bonds when they fall due in future years. The estimated total of $7,433,000,000 does not include this item, nor $358,307,000 for postal service, the needs of which are covered automatically by appropriations, but are met directly from postal revenues.

Despite the uncertainty of life for a number of Government war agencies, estimates are made for the War Trade Board of $2,465,000, War Industries Board $1,000,000, Food Administration $12,000,000, Fuel Administration $1,500,000, the Capital Issues Committee $450,000, and Council of National Defense, $675,000.

Regular Army of 500,000.

A regular army of approximately half a million men is provided for specifically in the estimates submitted to Congress. Detailed items on the pay of the army show that in the total of $1,922,000,000 asked for, exclusive of the fortification estimates, provision is made for the payment of only 21,259 officers and 382,667 men of the line, and approximately 130,000 noncombatant troops with the requisite staff officers.

The inclusion in the estimates, however, of five items of pay with a nominal appropriation of $100 each asked, shows that the whole question of the strength of the army after the conclusion of peace has been deferred and that supplemental estimates are to be expected under these headings when it is possible to present a completed project. The items thus held in suspension are those providing for the pay of reserve and National Guard officers and men.

The naval estimates are framed on an exactly opposite theory. Every provision is made for steady and rapid increase of the fleet, a total of approximately $434,000,000 being asked.

The total appropriation for the naval establishment is estimated at $2,644,000,000, or an increase of approximately a billion dollars over appropriations made for the current year. The pay of the navy item stands at $579,946,000, against $227,372,946 this year. Similarly $155,286,000 is asked for the Marine Corps, against $143,000,000 this year.

Just what reductions in naval estimates were made following the signing of the armistice with Germany which ended hostilities is not disclosed. So far as the army is concerned, however, General March has stated that more than sixteen billion dollars was lopped off the original nineteen billion dollar war budget for the year, bringing the new total, including fortifications, down to less than $3,000,000,000.

The most striking equipment appropriation of the army budget is for the Air Service. Under aircraft production a lump sum estimate of approximately $145,000,000 is submitted, supplemented by an additional $20,000,000 for the Air Service itself. Last year the appropriations under these two headings were respectively $760,000,000 and $184,000,000. Even with the great cut made because of the end of hostilities, the total of $165,000,000 now sought, however, shows that great stress is to be laid hereafter on aircraft development.

Under fortifications a total of $574,237,000 is asked, against $3,098,799,000 this year. This estimate, however, carries much of the army artillery and ammunition expenditures, in addition to strictly fortification outlays. The artillery item of the fortifications estimate is $532,145,000, against $2,795,000,000 this year. A new appropriation of $31,684,000 is asked for aerial seacoast defenses.

The navy estimates provide an item of $225,000,000 for aviation, a slight increase over this year; duplicate last year's $2,985,000 for training camps and other recruit and naval reserve instruction, ask $77,500,000 for smokeless powder, $115,000,000 for new ships' batteries $125,000,000 for ammunition, $77,609,000 for reserve ordnance supplies, and $5,000,000 for equipping navy yards for construction work.

Among army estimates are $103,778,000 for small arms ammunition, $54,460,000 for ordnance equipment, $58,835,000 for machine guns, $61,146,000 for armored cars, and $6,032,000 for the Military Academy.

Aside from the half billion dollar artillery item, the fortifications estimates include $2,410,000 for proving ground expenses, and for Panama Canal fortifications $4,313,000, of which $3,300,000 is for aerial defenses.

NO B. R. T. SPEED CONTROL.

Chief Engineer Testifies Officials Never Considered Automatic Device.

The John Doe proceedings conducted by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, and presided over by Mayor John F. Hylan as a committing Magistrate to fix the responsibility for the death of nearly a hundred persons in the wreck in the Malbone Street Tunnel of the Brighton Beach Railroad came to an end early last evening in the Kings County Court House. The Mayor discharged from custody Samuel Rusoff, a guard on the wrecked train, who was arrested after the disaster on Nov. 1, and announced that he would on Monday next at 11 o'clock make known his decision as to what, if any, criminal proceedings are to be brought against any person or persons.

The Kings County Grand Jury, which has been conducting an investigation to establish criminal responsibility for the wreck, has not yet made a report as to its findings. District Attorney Lewis refused to talk yesterday, but it was learned that the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Herbert N. Warbasse has been very extensive.

The principal witness at the hearing yesterday was W. S. Menden, chief engineer of the B. R. T. He testified that the outside rail of the southbound track at the entrance to the Malbone Street Tunnel was only two inches higher than the inner rail, but that he believed that the elevation was sufficient to operate a train at from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. Later he asserted that he did not believe it safe to operate a heavily laden train there at more than twenty-five miles an hour.

Mr. Menden testified that an automatic system which controls the speed of cars was in use on the Interborough system and on the Williamsburg Bridge division of the B. R. T., but not on any other portion of the B. R. T. lines. He said he had talked with Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., about the installation of a speed control system, but it was decided that it could not be placed in operation because the structure of the Fulton Street elevated road from Nostrand Avenue to the Brooklyn Bridge was unsuited and that they had to let the question rest until that part of the structure had been third tracked.

T. S. Williams, as a witness, admitted there was no speed control system used on the lines of the B. R. T. and that he had discussed the use of such a system at the time of the signing of the dual contracts, but that the matter was left in the hands of the "practical" railroad men of the company.

2,761 OF SOCIETY IN WAR.

Social Register for 1919 Notes 64 Gave Their Lives in Service.

In the New York Social Register for 19[illegible] enumerated as in the army, 683 in the navy, and 93 in the British and French Armies, with 111 men and women in the service of the American Red Cross and allied organizations, indicating that 2,761 prominent families of New York have contributed their quota for the defense of their country. It is also reported that 64 have died on the field in the service of their country during the last four months.

The Register this year would seem to be an honor roll which many will preserve as an heirloom for the future. The various service abbreviations of the army and navy and their various subdivisions appear under a new heading of defense designations.

To discourage the writing out of the Christian name of dowagers, their late husband's Christian names are placed in brackets, to the end that the dowager's mail may not be confused by the Postmaster with that of her daughter-in-law.

Marked differences appeared in the marriage and death statistics. Last year 992 persons were married, while this year there was a falling off of 25 per cent., only 754 marriages being recorded. Less women have died during the year, but, on the other hand, there is an increase noted of nearly 50 per cent. in the mortality among the men, 384 deaths of men being indicated, as compared to 268 last year.

Southern Mountain Schools' Exhibit

The Southern Industrial Educational Association started a week's exhibition and sale yesterday at 395 Madison Avenue of articles made in the Southern mountain schools. Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan is President of the association and Mrs. J. L. Bell Chairman.

Acknowledgment.

A contribution of $5 from J. A. Cole of Charlottsville, Va., sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES to be used for the purchase of tobacco for the Czechoslovak soldiers in Siberia, will be turned over to the American Red Cross, 389 Fifth Avenue.

EDMOND ROSTAND, DRAMATIST, DIES

Author of "Chantecler," "L'Aiglon," and "Cyrano" Succumbs to Pneumonia.

FRANCE'S NATIONAL POET

His Famous Dramatic Productions Associated with Bernhardt, Coquelin, Guitry, and Simone.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Edmond Rostand, the French poet and dramatist, died this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock of pneumonia and the grip.

Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," "La Princesse Lointaine," "Les Romanesque," and "La Samaritaine," leaped suddenly into fame about 1897 when he startled the dramatic and literary world by producing the first-named play.

As the author of "Cyrano," Rostand's fame spread throughout Europe and America. He was hailed then and has been since as "the national poet." His eccentricities, almost as much as his literary work, kept him before the public. He was born at Marseilles, April 1, 1868, and early in life showed rare literary ability. His father was a noted French economist; his uncle, a prominent financier and official, and his family well known. He was educated in Paris, at the College Stanislas, and he studied under Professor René Doumic, who has lectured in New York. He began the study of law, but abandoned it in 1890 for literature when his first verses, "Les Musardises," were published. His first dramatic attempt, "Le Gant Rouge," was produced at the Cluny Theatre, Paris, and was a failure.

In 1894 his second play, "Les Romanesques," was given in Paris, but its success was indifferent. Not discouraged by these setbacks, Rostand produced "La Princesse Lointaine" in 1895, and as Sarah Bernhardt played in the title rôle it obtained favorable recognition.

Bernhardt in "Samaritaine."

"La Samaritaine" was produced in 1897, with Bernhardt and M. Bremond in the leading rôles. Paris liked the play, and Rostand began to be talked about. The same year he became the rage, when "Cyrano de Bergerac" was produced, with Coquelin in the title rôle.

Rostand's greatest play, from both an artistic and a financial standpoint, was "Chantecler." Its production had a checkered career, for the author was seven years in writing it. Probably there never was a play which paid its author so much money. M. Hertz, the theatrical manager, who produced it in Paris, paid Rostand $40,000 in advance royalties. Some $7,000 worth of seats were sold for the first performance. What he received from it made him a rich man.

Kept in Monastical Seclusion.

Shortly after his first success Rostand married and bought a palatial house at Cambo in the Pyrenees. Here he has kept in almost monastical seclusion for many years. The highest honors that France could heap upon him—he was already a member of the French Academy—could not lure him to desert the country and take up the Bohemian life of literary Paris. It was in June, 1903, that Rostand, fresh from his triumphs as the author of "L'Aiglon," "Cyrano," and his other poetic dramas, virtually shut himself in his Cambo palace to write "Chantecler." He finished the actual work of composition, it is said, within a year, but it was rewritten many times, and the public did not see it until the night of Feb. 6, 1910, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre.

Rostand chose the elder Coquelin to create the principal part, that of the barnyard cock, who is the hero of the drama. But Coquelin died during rehearsals, and at the funeral oration M. Rostand tacitly promised the part to the younger Coquelin. He later changed his mind and chose M. Guitry for the rôle. The cast was changed so often, so much secrecy was observed regarding it, and one incident followed so fast upon another that the interest of the public grew to such a degree of intensity that the play became the topic of almost universal conversation and discussion in the press. In advance of the production and before he was even permitted an inspection of the manuscript, Charles Frohman bought the American rights. When it was produced here at the Empire Theatre, Maude Adams played in it.

Rostand in 1910 was accused by Samuel Eberly Gross, a Chicago real estate dealer, of plagiarism in appropriating the idea for "Cyrano" from a play he had written called "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." Gross demanded Rostand's expulsion from the French Academy. He took the case to court and submitted what he alleged to be proof of similarity in the two plays. Rostand denied all the allegations, and the court upheld him. Rostand contended that the idea of "Cyrano" was widely disseminated throughout the world many years before it was produced, as he was taken ill shortly after the play was written, and that the Chicagoan concocted an imitation of it.

On May 1, 1915, Rostand published in l'Illustration, Paris weekly, a lyric tribute to the American flag, entitled "The Song of the Stars," and in an interview with the Paris correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in February, 1917, he expressed his great faith in President Wilson.

Engaged to Sergeant Trowbridge.

Arthur Collins Maclay of Plainfield, N. J., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Elisabeth Maclay, to Sergeant James L. Trowbridge of Easton, Penn. Sergeant Trowbridge, who is a graduate of Columbia, is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, where Miss Maclay is also in war service.

Zoller-Weinberg.

Carl Adolph Zoller, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Zoller of 349 West Eighty-seventh Street, and Miss Hilda Barbara Weinberg, daughter of E. A. Weinberg of Bretton Hall, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration. The couple obtained their marriage license earlier in the day. Mr. Zoller is a coxswain in the navy and a member of the Yale Club.

Bishop James B. Funston of Idaho.

The Right Rev. Dr. James Bowen Funston, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Idaho, died Sunday at his home in Boise. He was born on June 23, 1856, in Clarke County, Va., and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute and at the Law School of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1878. After practicing law he entered the Virginia Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1882. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of the South. From 1907 to 1909 he was Bishop in charge of Wyoming and was Bishop of Idaho since 1907.

NAME STREET FOR PERSHING

Space in Front of Grand Central Becomes Pershing Square.

The Board of Aldermen turned over a part of New York City to General Pershing yesterday. That is, the Aldermen decided to name a thoroughfare after the famous American General. All that part of Forty-second Street immediately in front of the Grand Central Terminal looking into Park Avenue is to be known as Pershing Square. Some weeks ago the business men of the district and others suggested to the board that it would be an appropriate action to name the neighborhood after the man who commanded the American forces in France and it met with universal commendation.

Major Joseph B. Bissell.

Major Joseph Bidleman Bissell, surgeon and radium specialis died yesterday at his home, 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his sixtieth year. He had been ill only three days, and had come nome for Thanksgiving from Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Md., where he had been chief surgeon.

Major Bissell was born in Lakeville, Conn., and was educated at Yale, where he was editor of the college paper, The Yale News.

After graduating from Yale, Major Bissell entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, from which he received his degree in 1883. For a year and a half thereafter he was an intern at the Charity Hospital. He then went to Europe to study surgery in the hospitals of Vienna and Munich. On his return to New York he became instructor in orthopedic surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School. For twenty-one years he was visiting surgeon of Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals.

About eight years ago Dr. Bissell established a sanitarium at 203 West Seventieth Street for the treatment of cancer with radium.

Major Straight's Funeral in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 2, (British Wireless Press.)—The funeral of Major Willard D. Straight, who died Sunday of pneumonia, will be held Tuesday morning at the American Holy Trinity Church here.

Obituary Notes.

MELVIN BROWN, a Brooklyn lawyer and an organist and pianist, died in his seventy-eighth year on Sunday at his home, 215 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Mr. Brown was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and Harvard University. The latest law firm of which Mr. Brown was a member was that of Stanley, Brown & Clark. He is survived by his wife, a son, Major Frederick R. Brown, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, stationed at Washington; Mrs. Susan E. Wisdom, wife of Commander John Wisdom of the British Navy, and Mrs. Evelyn B. Lane.

JOHN ENRIGHT, for fifteen years employed in the Register Meter Bureau of the Department of Water, Gas and Eelectricity, died yesterday at his home, 18 Garden Place, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

JOHN W. ASHMORE, a member of the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Eagle, was stricken with apoplexy at his desk yesterday morning and died within a few moments. Mr. Ashmore was born in Stockport, England, forty-one years ago, and at various times had been on The Tribune, The World, The Commercial, and The Dramatic Mirror. He lived at 2,709 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn.

EDWARD FITZGERALD, a retired battalion chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, of which he had been a member for forty-four years, died on Saturday at his home, 727 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, aged 78 years. Chief Fitzgerald was prominent in Democratic affairs in the old Ninth Ward, where he had lived for nearly sixty years.

Rear Admiral ICABOD GOODWIN HOBBS of the United States Navy Pay Corps died suddenly this morning of heart disease at his residence in Newport, R. I., in his seventy-fifth year. Admiral Hobbs was born in North Berwick, Me., and was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1864. Soon afterward he entered the Pay Corps of the navy. He had served at the Naval Torpedo Station, Naval Training Station, and Navy Pay Office in Newport

The Rev. FLOYD DECKER, pastor of the Emmanuel Reformed Church, 121st Street and Lexington Avenue, died Sunday. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., on Sept. 28, 1870. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1898, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1901.

JOHN L. RANDLE, 71 years old, for twenty years employed in the office of Commissioner of Accounts of New York City, died yesterday at his home, 375 Central Park West. After graduating from Yale University he entered the brokerage business in this city and was senior partner of the firm of Goff & Randle, at 3 New Street.

Sister M. AGNES, formerly Teresa C. Hart, of this city, died at St. Joseph's Home, 81 York Street, Jersey City, Saturday after illness lasting a year. She was a member of the Order of St. Joseph of Peace and had been associated with the home for twenty years.

EDWARD CLAUSING, 27 years of age, General Sales Manager of the California Dry Fruit Company, died Sunday of influenza at his home, 238 West 238th Street. His wife is critically ill with the same disease.

WARREN LENOX DAWBARN, Princeton athlete and Vice President of the Thatcher Furnace Company, died Saturday from pneumonia at his home in Hartsdale, N. Y. He was born in this city thirty-nine years ago. He held several running records at Princeton, winning the 220-yard dash in 1909.

Mrs. ESTHER SPAULDING VANDERLIN, 93 years of age, the oldest resident of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday at her home. She was born in Unadilla, N. Y., July 19, 1825.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KNOBLOCH.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Knobloch announce the birth of a son at Woman's Hospital Dec. 2.

HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood E. Hall of White Plains, N. Y., (nee Helen Lyman,) announce the birth of a son on Dec. 1, 1918.

MACKEOWN.—Lieutenant and Mrs. S. Stuart Mackeown, (nee Miss Little Uhrlaub,) announce the birth of a daughter, Little May, on Nov. 29, Washington, D. C.

MEYERS.—Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Meyers, (nee Hirsch,) announce the birth of a son, Lazarus H., on Monday.

SIMONS.—Mr. and Mrs David S. Simons, (nee Sadye Sable,) announce with joy the birth of a son on Sunday, Dec. 1.

Engaged.

FRANK—MALONE.—Dr. F. G. Frank of 216 West 100th St. announces his engagement to Miss Eleanor Malone.

Married.

BOGARDUS—CHUTE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1918, at Brooklyn, N. Y., Lida Louise Chute to Arthur Gleason Bogardus, Lieutenant U. S. A.

WOODWARD—LANDAU.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Landau of 53 Lenox Av. announce the marriage of their daughter Gertrude to Walter Woodward on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, at their home.

Died.

AGER.—Regret to announce the death of Amelia, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ager, (nee Sookne.) Funeral service will be held Tuesday, 1 P. M. sharp, from the residence, 145 Avenue C.

AMORY.—Killed in action in France on Oct. 2, Lieutenant Thomas D. Amory, son of Edward J. Amory of Wilmington, Del., and the late Maria O'Beirne, and grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas I. C. Amory, U. S. A., of Boston.

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 1, 1918, suddenly, of pneumonia, at his residence, 40 East 52d St., Horace Ellsworth Andrews. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M., St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St. Burial private.

BABCOCK.—On Nov. 30, 1918, at his home, Fanwood, N. J., Wright Babcock, in the 70th year of his age, husband of Adelaide L. Babcock and son of the late Paul and Emily Starr. Funeral at convenience of family. Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

BARNARD.—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918, Charles A. Barnard, in his 63d year. Funeral from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2:15 P. M.

BERGH.—Grace Bunker, on Dec. 2, 1918. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Richard A. Wright, 16 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 on Thursday.

BISSELL.—In the service of his country, Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, Major, M. C., U. S. A., aged 59, beloved husband of Josephine H. Bissell. Funeral mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral Wednesday, Dec. 4, 10 A. M. Interment private, at convenience of family.

BLANCHARD. — Marion Brownrigg Blanchard, born in Limerick, Ireland, called home Nov. 15, 1918. Burial Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

BROWN.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Melvin Brown, in his 78th year. Funeral service will be held at his late home, 215 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 11 A. M.

BUCK.—On Dec. 2, 1918, Annie M. Buck, daughter of the late Peter H. and Amalia L. Buck. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 925 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

CAMMANN.—On Dec. 2, at 104 West 70th St., Charles L., son of the late Oswald and Sarah Gilliespie Cammann and husband of Cornelia de Lancey. Funeral private.

CAVANNAH.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Miss Elizabeth Cavannah, in her 83d year. Funeral services on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, at 2:30 P. M., at the home of her sister, 478 William St., East Orange, N. J. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Rahway, at convenience of family.

CLAUSING.—Edwin J., on Dec. 2. Services St. John's Church, Kingsbridge Road, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Refer to Frank E. Campbell, 1,970 Broadway.

COHN.—Dec. 2, 1918, in his 53d year, Werner D. Cohn, brother of Albert. Funeral services at J. Millheiser & Son Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

DE BLOIS.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Ellen M. De Blois, in his 90th year. Funeral services will be held at her home, 252 Hancock St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

DECKER.—Rev. Floyd Decker, residence 178 East 122d St. Funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 P. M., at the Elmendorf Chapel, 171 East 121st St.

DE LAMAR.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, at Roosevelt Hospital, after a brief illness, Captain Joseph R. De Lamar, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 233 Madison Av., New York City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock.

DENIKE.—At the residence of her son, G. Clifford, of Peekskill, N. Y., on Dec. 1, Louise Hart, widow of George W. Denike, age 71.

DESHON.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, at his residence, 4 Maple Av., Albany, N. Y., Charles A. Deshon, formerly of New York City and Ridgewood, N. J. Services at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, at 1:44 P. M.

DESHON.—Charles A. The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death, on Dec. 1, 1918, of Charles A. Deshon, a member of the society.
WILLIAM G. FITZWILSON, Secretary.

DU BOIS.—Abraham, suddenly, on Dec. 1, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 303 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday Dec. 3, at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

EDEN.—On Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, Henry Eden of 348 Ninth St., Brooklyn, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, at 8:30 P. M. Automobile cortege.

ENGSTROM.—Frank G., on Dec. 2, aged 73, of 1,670 2d Av., beloved husband of Esther Charlotte, and father of Robert, Frank S., Helma S., and Grace F. Funeral services Wednesday, Dec 4, 8 P. M.

FORD.—Laura C. Ray Ford, on Dec. 1, 1918, at Huntington, L. I.; wife of the late Vincent Ford, mother of Clara Ray, Janet, and Eleanor Ford, and sister of Clara B. Ray. Funeral services at her late home on Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Litchfield, Conn., on Wednesday.

GASTON.—At Jersey City, Dec. 2, 1918, Margaret A. Gaston, wife of the late William Gaston of Elizabeth, N. J. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. James E. Fyfe, 36 Duncan Av., Jersey City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 2 o'clock.

GIESECKE.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, Caroline Giesecke, beloved mother of Babette L. Venino, Waldemar J. Wieglener, Albert C. Giesecke, Ferdinand Giesecke, and Corporal Edgar W. Giesecke, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 35 West 83d St., New York City, Tuesday, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

GOLDSTICKER.—On Dec. 2, Elaine, beloved daughter of Ella and Louis Goldsticker, aged 9 years. Funeral private.

GRIFFEN.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1918, Sarah Elizabeth, widow of Joseph C. Griffen, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 70 Prospect St., on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. Conveyances in waiting on arrival of the 10:06 train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers.

GROSS.—Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Simon, beloved husband of Lottie Gross. Relatives and friends, also members of Mount Sair Lodge No. 336, I. O. O. F.; Maimonides Lodge No. 761, F. and A. M.; Israelitischer Brueder Verein Blumenthal No. 1; Kismet Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Brooklyn, N. Y., Consistory of New York City No. 32 Lesle Aid Society, invited. Funeral Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 1,458 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

HANSON.—At her residence, 55 Adams St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, Minnie, in her 64th year, widow of Henry Hanson. Funeral at South Valley, N. Y., Thursday. It is requested no flowers be sent.

HELLRUNG.—On Dec. 1, Axel Hellrung, at his residence, 309 West 58th St., in his 66th year. Funeral service Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1 P. M., at Trinity Danish Lutheran Church, 1,179 Hoe Av., Bronx. Interment New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City.

HELMUTH.—Fannie I., widow of Dr. William Tod Helmuth, on Saturday, Nov. 30, in the 81st year of her age. Mrs. Helmuth requested that the funeral should be private and that no flowers be sent.

HELMUTH.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with regret the death on Nov. 30, 1918, of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, a member of the society, Eleanor Rensselaer Van Rensselaer Wadsworth Warfax.
President; Kathryn R. Pierrepont, Recording Secretary.

HELMUTH.—The Society of the Formers of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs announces with deep sorrow the death of their beloved leader, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, on Dec. 30, 1918, Honorary President of the New York State Federation, Honorary Vice President General Federation, ex-President Sorosis. Her unfailing characteristics were gentleness, justice, and generosity.
Mrs. ELMER BLAIR, Pres. The Formers.
ANNA MAXWELL JONES, Sec.

HELMUTH.—The Daughters of Holland Dames, descendants of the ancient and honorable families of New Netherlands, announce with sorrow the death on Nov. 30, 1918, of their member, Mrs. Fannie I. Helmuth.
CARA CROOKE MACDONALD,
Directress General.
JANE C. PARKER,
Corresponding Secretary.

HYNES.—Dec. 1, 1918, John J., beloved husband of Minnie Clarkson Hynes and son of the late Michael and Mary Hynes, (nee Sourem,) and member of Holy Name Society of Church St. Nicholas of Tolentine. Funeral from his late residence, 2,366 Davidson Av., Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Av. and Fordham Road, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

JEWETT.—Elizabeth M. Jewett, beloved eldest daughter of Elise M. Jewett and the late Major R. Dickinson Jewett, of pneumonia, at her home, Upper Nyack on the Hudson, on Dec. 1. Funeral service Thursday morning, Dec. 5, at Reformed Church, Piermont, N. Y., at 11:45. Train leaves Erie station, Jersey City, at 10:05, arriving at Piermont at 11:12. Automobiles will meet train.

JOHNSON.—At Loomis, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec 1, 1918, Ethel Colyer Johnson. Services at the Funeral Chapel, 402 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 5, 1918, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

KAHN.—Eugene, beloved husband of Amalie, (nee Grabenheimer,) and father of Bella Teutsch, Samuel, Jennie, and Helen; brother of Felix. Funeral from Millheiser's funeral parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1 P. M. Please omit flowers

KENT.—Suddenly in New York City on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Mary Abby Holman, widow of Elmore Albert Kent. Services at the Chapel of the Brick Church, 37th St. and 5th Av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. Interment Newton, Mass.

KILLEEN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late William H. R. Killeen on Tuesday morning at St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

KINSLEY.—On Dec. 1, 1918, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, Edgar Lyman Kinsley. Services at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

KIRK.—On Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, Agnes L. Kirk, (nee Coghill,) beloved wife of Joseph Busch Kirk. Funeral services on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock, Hotel San Remo, 74th St. and Central Park West.

KOCH.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918, Marie Sybil, wife of the late Fidel Koch. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Pauline Brisk, 23 Tompkins St., Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Moravian Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

LA PIERRE.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Ida La Pierre, wife of Joseph La Pierre. Funeral services at her home, 1,090 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1918, at 4 P. M.

LONG.—Margaret. Lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, between 66th and 67th Sts.

LUDWIG.—On Nov. 29, Charles H. Ludwig, in his 83d year. Services private, on Dec. 4 at his late home, Rahway, N. J.

McVICKAR.—A service will be held in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., at 4 o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 4, in the memory of Lieutenant John Bard McVickar, A. S., M. A., died in France in the service of his country Sept. 25, 1918; beloved son of Mary Louisa and the late William Bard McVickar.

MAHAN.—In Paris, France, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, Major Frederick A. Mahan, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

MEEKS.—At Westfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 1, 1918, Joseph Meeks, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral service from the chapel of Woodlawn Cemetery, Woodlawn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1:30 P. M.

MEEKS.—Kane Lodge No. 454, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the MASONIC SERVICES of our late brother, Joseph Meeks, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 1:30 P. M., in Chapel at Woodlawn.
ARTHUR M. JACOBUS, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

MEISSNER.—David, Sr., Dec. 2, 1918. Services Dec. 4, 8:30 P. M., at his late residence, 2,527 Woodbine St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

MENGEL.—Suddenly, at Louisville, Ky., on Dec. 1, in his 6th year, Charles C. Mengel, 3d, only son of Charles C., Jr., and Mary Kelly Mengel.

MILLIKIN.—On Dec. 2, 1918, Ella May, widow of Louis K. Millikin and daughter of Julia Munson (nee Ketcham) and of the late William W. Munson. Funeral service at her late residence, 2,425 1st Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M.

MURTAUGH.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of Major John F. Murtaugh, a member of this society.
J. I. C. CLARKE,
President General.
EDWARD H. DALY,
Secretary General.

PARHAN.—In Bronxville, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 2, at 3:15 P. M., Nell Cartwright, beloved wife of Frank Earle Parhan. Interment Nashville, Tenn. Nashville papers please copy.

PETTIT.—Killed in action, Nov. 10, Captain William Smith Pettit, beloved husband of Florence Coddington Pettit, and twin brother of James G. Pettit. Chicago and Cleveland papers please copy.

PIERKOWSKI.—Lieutenant Colonel Arthur E. Pierkowski of Leipsic, Germany, Dec. 2, 1918, in his 79th year, beloved husband of May Pierkowski. Funeral services at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 54th St. and Lexington Av., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock.

PINGRY.—On Dec. 1, 1918, Frank K. Pingry, age 70 years. Services at his residence, 46 9th Av., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M. Interment at Waitsfield, Vt.

PULLEYN.—Susan A., suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 1, beloved wife of John J. Pulleyn, mother of Captain John W. Pulleyn, Clare and Robert Pulleyn, and Mrs. Walston P. Kingsley. Solemn requiem mass on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 10 A. M., at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av. Interment private.

QUINN.—James B., aged 46 years, at his residence, 4 West 83d St., Dec. 1. Burial at Meriden, Conn.

RANDLE. — At his residence, 375 Central Park West, on Monday, Dec. 2, 1918, John Lounsbury Randle. Funeral private.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroad Stocks Turn Strong on President's Message—Call Money Firmer.

Trading in stocks was controlled yesterday almost entirely by considerations of President Wilson's message to Congress, and as the major contents did not reach the financial district until late in the market session prices showed a great deal of irregularity until the last half hour. The President's remarks on the railroad situation were awaited wtih a great deal of interest, and when it became clear that he was not to advocate any particular program, buying of railroad shares became active. The impetus supplied by late purchases in the rails helped the whole market, with the result that considerable strength was displayed in the final price list. Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern preferred, New York Central, Reading, and Union Pacific advanced from one to nearly two points each, while Southern Railway gained a full 2 points and the other issues showed considerable vigor. In the industrial department the gains were largely confined to fractions.

It would not be too much to say that the minds of traders were centred chiefly on the President's position toward the carriers. Waves of conflicting sentiment swept through the brokerage offices before his address began to reach the Street in piecemeal, resulting at one time in a rather extensive reaction. When it became clear that the Administration considered the railroad situation worthy of much study before a plan for the future of the roads could be prepared, speculation immediately began to favor the constructive side of quotations. This movement gained force when additional extracts of the message were received, indicating the view of the President that the roads would have to be returned to their owners during the allotted time unless the product of active minds in the interval was an effective plan for a new régime. Many traders had feared that emphasis would be laid in the President's remarks on a proposal for Government ownership, and events proved that their apprehension had not been well grounded as far as the message showed.

The comment heard in banking quarters on President Wilson's views in respect to the railroads was generally favorable. There are many leaders, both in railroad and banking quarters who maintain that a return of the carriers to their stockholders under old conditions would not be beneficial either to security owners or the country. While they do not favor complete Government control, still they believe that some modified supervision by Government agencies will be necessary after the war emergency is entirely passed. The information supplied by the President that efforts were begun immediately after the signing of the armistice to readjust industrial organizations to their accustomed business was received with satisfaction, and the financial community was not depressed by the statement that a fully rounded plan for the readjustment of all lines of business and industry had not yet been formulated.

Now that manufacturers and financial leaders have been informed that developments of the immediate future lie largely in their hands, it is to be expected that important efforts to meet existing problems will come to light in the next few weeks. A meeting of representative steel manufacturers, included in the special committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, dealt with certain details of changing conditions which would be made known to Government representatives at a meeting in Washington next week. Railroad managers, at a meeting tomorrow, are expected to undertake important plans.

Call money rose to the 6 per cent. level again, although most loans were made under this figure.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 90 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 25 francs 98 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 90 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6½
Low 5	Low 6½
Renewals 5	Renewals 6½
Last 6	Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances....4¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5¾@6	Sixty days....6
Ninety days....6	Ninety days....6
Four months....6	Four months....6
Five months....6	Five months....6
Six months....6	Six months....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅜
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days....6
4 to 6 months....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	5.45⅝	.00⅛
Cables	5.45	5.45	5.45	.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7580	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.45⅛	5.43
China—		
Hongkong	79.50	79.75
Peking	129.50	129.75
Shanghai	121.00	121.25
19.50 Greece	19.35	19.45
40.20 Holland	42.00	42.375
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.43	*35.73
Calcutta	35.43	*35.73
5.1326 Italy	6.35⅝	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	53.25	53.50
Yokohama	53.25	53.50
19.50 Spain	19.875	20.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.30	28.60
Copenhagen	26.60	26.90
Christiania	27.40	27.70
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.875	45.125
34.42 Rio	26.60	27.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.90	4.88
94.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	19.00	19.10
500 rubles	18.90	19.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71½	$4.72⅛	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $547,472,554; balance, $83,729,604; United States Treasury credit balance, $2,638,670; Federal Reserve credit balance, $60,448,778.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@13c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $14.6875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$11,874,946	$66,060,760
Internal revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	28,249,074	622,985,904
Miscellaneous	95,502,032	467,519,411
Miscellan. revenue	168,643,451	243,079,372
Total receipts	$304,269,506	$1,399,645,449
Excess of ord. disb. over receipts	1,295,567,748	5,434,004,433
Excess of tot. disb. over total receipts	367,119,311	106,386,171
Expenditures	1,599,837,254	6,853,649,883

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
East Butte	$1.50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 7
Chandler Motor	$3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Gen. Ry. Sig. com. and pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Int. Salt	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 14
Laclede Gas	1¾	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Do.	2¼	SA	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Union Trac., Phila.	3	SA	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Willys-Overland pf.	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's Sales	454,720	263,360	1,369,743
Year to date	131,854,574	172,412,173	206,274,245

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
22½	24½	300	Advance Rumely	24	24	24	24	+ ½
59	60½	900	Advance Rumely pf	59½	60¼	59½	60	+ ½
4¼	4½	2,200	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4½	4	4½	+ ½
2¾	2¾	4,800	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
27	27¾	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¾	27¼	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
101	102	1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	101	102¾	101	101	..
50¼	51	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	51	51½	50¼	50¼	—1½
82	90	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	85	+3
42¾	43	1,700	Am. Can	42¼	43¼	42¼	43	+1
94½	96¼	240	Am. Can pf	95¼	95¾	95¼	96¼	..
82¾	83¾	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾	..
107½	111	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	109	109	109	109	+2
14	14½	200	Am. H. & Leather	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
72¾	73½	700	Am. H. & L. pf	73½	73½	72	73	+ ½
41½	41¾	600	Am. Ice	40¾	41¼	40¾	41½	+ ⅝
55	56¼	300	Am. Ice pf	55	56	55	55	..
55½	56	400	Am. International	55⅝	56	55⅞	56	..
40½	40⅝	700	Am. Linseed	40¼	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
81½	82½	200	Am. Linseed pf	82	82	82	82	+1
60¾	61	2,300	Am. Locomotive	60¾	61	60	61	+ ¼
102	102¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	+1½
82	83¼	9,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	81¾	82⅝	81¾	82¼	+ ½
99	104	100	Am. Snuff	100	100	100	100	+ ½
90	90½	600	Am. Steel Fdries	90⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90	..
111	111½	500	Am. Sugar Ref. x d	111	112	111	111½	+1⅝
103½	104	1,100	Am. Sumatra Tob	104	105¼	103¾	103¾	— ⅝
102½	103¾	2,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	103¼	103⅝	101⅞	102¾	— ⅝
52⅞	53	1,700	Am. Woolen	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+1½
94½	94⅝	200	Am. Woolen pf	94⅞	94⅝	94¼	94½	+ ⅝
12⅞	13	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13	13	13	13	..
65¼	65⅝	6,900	Anaconda Copper	64⅞	65⅝	64⅝	65⅜	+ ⅝
1⅞	2⅛	300	Assets Realization	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
67½	67¾	100	Associated Oil	67	67	67	67	+ ½
94	94⅜	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	93¼	94⅜	93	94	..
89	90½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	89	89	89	89	+1⅛
7¼	7½	100	At., Birm. & At	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
108	109¾	1,600	At., Gulf & West I	109¼	109¼	108½	109½	+ ⅝
72	72¼	6,800	Baldwin Loco	72	72¼	71	72⅛	+ ⅛
55¼	56	4,600	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	56	54¼	55⅝	+1½
56⅝	57	1,600	Baltimore & O. pf	56⅝	57	56⅝	57	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅝	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
63¾	64½	200	Bethlehem Steel	63¾	65¾	63¾	65¾	+1
64	64½	5,600	Beth. Steel, class B	63¾	64½	63¾	64	+ ¼
103	107½	100	Beth. Steel 8% pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
23¼	23⅝	400	Booth Fisheries	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	..
38¾	39	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅝
8	8¼	800	Butte Cop. & Zinc	8	8	8	8	..
20⅝	20⅞	300	Butte & Superior	20	20	20	20	..
48	48¾	200	California Packing	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅝
19	19½	100	California Petrol	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
63¼	64½	100	California Pet. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
159½	160¼	1,800	Canadian Pacific	159	161	159	160	—1
58⅝	59	1,600	Central Leather Co	58⅝	59⅜	58¼	58⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	35	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34¾	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	..
102	103	100	Chandler Motor	103	103	103	103	+2¾
58⅝	59⅜	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58⅝	59½	58	59	+ ⅝
12	14	200	Chi. & Alton pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	—3⅜
9¼	10	400	Chi. Great Western	9	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
28½	28⅞	800	Chi. Great West. pf	27⅝	29	27⅝	29	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	46¾	48¼	46	47⅜	+1¾
81	82½	1,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	80¾	82	80¾	81	..
98⅝	99	300	Chi. & Northw. x d	98¼	99	98	98½	..
27⅝	28	4,000	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	27	28¼	26¾	28	+1
83½	84	1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	82½	83¾	82¼	83½	+ ½
71½	72	900	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	71¼	71¾	71	71	+1
19¾	20¼	1,000	Chile Copper	19¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
37⅝	38	1,900	Chino Copper	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
80	84¼	200	Chuet, Peabody	82½	82	82	82	+ ½
37⅜	38½	1,100	Columbia Gas & El	37¼	38¼	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
9	9¼	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
69	74	100	Continental Can	71	71	71	71	+1
47	47⅞	1,900	Corn Products Ref	47	47⅞	46¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
55	55¾	1,400	Crucible Steel	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	30½	1,000	Cuba Cane Sugar	30½	30¼	30	30½	+ ⅛
80¼	80⅝	300	Cuba Cane S. pf	80¼	80½	80½	80¼	— ⅛
9⅝	10¼	800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10¼	10¼	16	10¼	— ⅛
46¾	46⅞	2,100	Distillers' Secur	46¼	46¾	46	46⅝	— ⅛
12	12⅜	2,400	Dome Mines	12½	12⅝	12	12	— ⅛
29	31	100	Elk Horn Coal x d	30	30	30	30	..
19¼	19⅜	5,300	Erie	18¾	20	18¾	19½	+ ⅛
32	32¼	2,000	Erie 1st pf	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ⅛
38¼	41	100	Federal M. & S. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
29½	30	500	Gaston, W. & W	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½	— ¼
..	..	900	General Electric	153	154¾	153	153	..
..	..	100	General Motors	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	+ ¼
..	..	100	General Motors pf	81½	81½	81	81	—1½
53¾	55¼	300	Goodrich Co	55¼	55¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
78	79	100	Granby Consol	79	79	79	79	..
98¼	98¾	2,600	Great Northern pf	97⅝	99	97½	98½	+1⅝
31¾	32	1,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	31¾	32¼	31¾	32	+ ⅛
47½	49¾	200	Greene-Can. Cop	48	48	48	48	+ ¼
68	69½	100	Gulf States Steel	68	68	68	68	..
9	9¼	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
34¾	35	200	Gulf, Mob. & N. pf	35¼	35⅞	35	35	+ ⅛
90	95	100	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	95	..
47⅝	48¼	3,500	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	..
7⅞	8	400	Interboro Consol.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
33½	34½	200	Interboro Con. pf	33	34	33	34	..
12¾	13	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	+1
51¾	52¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½	+ ¼
113½	115	100	Int. Harvester new	113	113	113	113	+1
27¾	27⅞	3,700	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅜	28⅜	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
115	115½	22,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	117	117	115¼	115½	—1⅝
32	32½	1,200	Int. Nickel	31¾	32¾	31¾	32½	+ ⅝
30¾	31	400	Int. Paper	30	30¾	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	800	Kansas City South	20¼	20¾	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61	100	Kelly Spring. Tire	60	60	60	60	..
27	28	100	Kelsey Wheel	28	28	28	28	—5
35½	35¾	3,300	Kennecott Copper	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ⅛
103	105	100	Kress Co. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1½
68¾	69	2,200	Lackawanna Steel	68	69	67½	69	+ ⅝
21¾	22	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
60¾	60½	1,400	Lehigh Valley	60	60¾	60	60½	+ ⅛
36	39	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	+1
85¼	90	100	Marlin-Rockwell	85	85	85	85	+3
28	29	300	Maxwell Motors	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
52¼	53¾	900	Max. Motors 1st pf	51¾	52⅜	51	52⅜	+1½
20¼	21¾	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	+1½
157¼	157⅝	9,700	Mexican Petroleum	156	158⅝	155¼	157⅝	+1
..	..	400	Miami Copper	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25	..
..	..	2,725	Midvale Steel	44	44½	43¾	43½	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Minn. & St. L. new	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
..	..	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5¾	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅜
..	..	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	..
..	..	11,800	Missouri Pacific	26¼	27⅞	26¼	27½	+1
..	..	400	Missouri Pacific pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
..	..	100	Nat. Acme	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	..
..	..	4,300	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
..	..	600	Nat. Enam. & Stg	44½	44½	44	44	+1¼
..	..	100	Nat. Em. & St. pf	91	91	91	91	+3
..	..	2,100	Nat. Lead	63	64½	63	63⅝	+1
..	..	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	N. O., Tex. & Mex	33	33	33	33	+1
..	..	3,900	N. Y. Air B. x d	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½	+ ½
..	..	100	N. Y. Central	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+1
..	..	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ½
..	..	200	N. Y. Dock	24½	24½	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	N. Y. Dock pf	48	48	48	48	+ ⅛
..	..	7,800	N. Y. N. H. & H	35½	36¾	35⅜	36⅝	+1⅜
..	..	200	Norfolk & Western	106	106	106	106	..
..	..	3,300	Northern Pacific	93	97¼	93	95¾	+ ⅝
..	..	1,000	Ohio Cities Gas	42¼	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
..	..	100	Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
..	..	100	Owens Bottle Mach	57	57	57	57	+2
..	..	500	Pan-Am. P. & T	65⅞	65⅞	65¾	65½	+ ⅛
..	..	500	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	..
..	..	1,500	Penn. R.	47	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
..	..	100	People's Gas. Chi	52	52	52	52	+ ½
..	..	500	Pere Marquette	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Pettibone, M. & Co	30	30	30	30	..
..	..	1,400	Pierce-Arrow	43¾	44⅝	43½	44	+1¼
..	..	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	102	102	102	102	..
..	..	1,400	Pierce Oil	16¼	16⅝	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
..	..	100	Pittsburgh Coal	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
..	..	5	P., Ft. W. & Chi	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ⅛
..	..	6,000	Pitts. & West Va	36	36½	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Public Service N. J	91½	91½	91	91	—2
..	..	100	Pullman Co	124⅜	124⅞	124¾	124¾	—1¼
..	..	1,800	Railway Steel Sp	21¾	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅛
..	..	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	22¾	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
..	..	15,100	Reading	85⅝	85⅞	83½	85	+1⅜
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
..	..	1,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	74¾	74¾	73⅝	74¾	..
..	..	1,900	Royal Dutch t r	99	100	98	98½	..
..	..	1,000	St. Louis-San Fran	13¾	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅝
..	..	200	St. L.-San Fran. pf	30	30	30	30	..
..	..	100	St. L. Southw. pf	37	37	37	37	—1
..	..	100	Savage Arms	58	58	58	58	..
..	..	300	Saxon Motor	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Seaboard Air Line	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
..	..	800	Seab. Air Line pf	21	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Shattuck-Arizona	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
..	..	500	Sinclair Oil Refin	38¾	34½	38⅝	34¼	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Sloss-S. Steel & I	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
..	..	59,700	Southern Pacific	101	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+1⅜
..	..	26,300	Southern Railway	39¾	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+2
..	..	100	Southern Ry. pf	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
..	..	23,800	Studebaker Co	51¾	51¾	49¾	51⅝	+1⅝
..	..	300	Studebaker Co. pf	95	95	95	95	—4
..	..	200	Stutz Motor	47	47	47¼	47¼	..
..	..	100	Superior Steel	36	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Tenn. C. & C	14	15½	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Texas Co. x d	182¼	182¼	180½	182½	—2
..	..	600	Texas & Pacific	22¾	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅞
..	..	100	Third Avenue	16	16	1	16	+1
..	..	1,400	Tobacco Products	77	77¼	77	77	..
..	..	7,600	Union Pacific x d	129	131⅜	129	130¾	+ ⅛
..	..	50	Union Pacific pf	74	74	74	74	..
..	..	600	United Alloy Steel	39	39	38½	38½	+ ¾
..	..	1,700	United Cigar Stores	103	104	103½	103⅞	+ ⅝
..	..	100	United Drug 2d pf	83	84½	84	84	..
..	..	200	United Fruit	145	147	145	145	+1
..	..	900	U. S. Ind. Alco. x d	96	96¾	96	96¾	+ ⅝
..	..	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	96	96	96	96	+1½
..	..	5,500	U. S. Rubber	72¼	74½	72¼	72½	—1½
..	..	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	107	107	107	107	+1
..	..	60,700	U. S. Steel	93¾	96	93¾	95⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	300	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	..
..	..	3,300	Utah Copper	76	77⅝	75¾	77⅝	+ ⅞
..	..	800	Va.-Car. Chemical	37½	38¾	37½	38⅝	+1⅜
..	..	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	58	58¼	58	58⅛	— ⅞
..	..	1,360	Wabash	..	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
..	..	900	Wabash pf. A	38	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+1
..	..	200	Wells Fargo Exp	73	73	73	73	—1
..	..	5,000	Western Maryland	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
..	..	600	Western Md. 2d pf	28	29½	28	29¼	+2¼
..	..	200	Western Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
..	..	100	Western Pacific pf	61	61½	61	61½	..
..	..	1,100	West. Union Tel	87	88⅜	87¼	87½	+ ⅛
..	..	300	Westinghouse El. & M	42	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
..	..	8,900	Wilson & Co.	78	80	78	80¼	+1¼
..	..	2,500	Wilson & Co. pf	24	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅝
..	..	300	Wisconsin Cent.	35	36	35¼	35¾	+1¼
..	..	400	Worthington Pump	..	..	..	51¼	—1¼
66½	68	100	Worth. Pump pf B	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼

STEEL MEN IN LONG SESSION

Institute's Committee Thought to Have Discussed Price Control.

The General Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute held an all-day session yesterday at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation. Following this meeting there was no official announcement made as to the nature of the conference. It is understood, however, that the members of the committee considered what would be its plan of action when the steel men meet with the War Industries Board at Washington next week.

Several reports have come from the national capital recently that there was a probability that the War Industries Board would abandon its plan of price fixing for the steel trade with the close of the present year. The question of price control is believed to have been one of the chief topics given consideration at the meeting of the committee.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	86.83	84.46	86.33	+ .57
25 industrials	83.49	82.41	83.01	+ .22
50 stocks	74.53	73

Municipal Bonds

	Due.	Yield.
West Hoboken, N. J., 5s	1919-1938	4.55%
Jacksonville, Fla., S. D. 5s	1945	4.60%
San Francisco, Cal., 5s	1947	4.70%
Orange, Tex., 5s	1958	4.90%
Okmulgee, Okla., 5s	1943	5.05%
Lawton, Okla., 6s	1928	5.20%
Cherokee County, Tex., 6s (Warrants)	1930-1940	6.00%

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CITY BANK EXTENDS FOREIGN FACILITIES

Opens Three New Branches in South America and Plans Others Abroad.

SOLDIERS AS BANKERS

Vanderlip Declares That Fighters Will Make Excellent Business Representatives.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said yesterday he believed that soldiers who had served abroad would hereafter play an important part in the extension of American banking and commerce abroad. Already, he said, many applications for places in the City Bank's foreign branches had been received from officers and privates who expect to be released from the national service in the near future.

Mr. Vanderlip's opinion was voiced after the bank had announced the opening of three new branches in South America. He indicated that the National City Bank management intends to take full advantage of the new supply of workers developed by the war, and said that plans were being worked out for the establishment of branches in Spain, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium in the near future.

"When the bank first began to establish branches in foreign countries," said Mr. Vanderlip, "many men trained in banking considered it a great sacrifice to go abroad to work. We sought to build up our foreign force through educational methods and have met with success. The school maintained by the bank in connection with its foreign operations has taken many young men fresh out of the colleges and schools, about sixty a year, and as they have grown familiar with operations abroad they have become steadily more efficient. Soldiers should make excellent representatives abroad for American banks and business houses. Their experiences in the war have made many young military men grow rapidly in respect to their grasp of important things. They have had great responsibilities put upon them and under such conditions mental growth is quickly attained.

COTTON PRICES DECLINE.

Market Opens Firm, but Later Recedes to Saturday's Level.

In a market that was irregular and unsettled, cotton prices yesterday again went to lower levels. The opening was firm, first prices being 40 to 50 points higher than Saturday's closing quotations. The strong position of the market at the opening was attributed by some to the possibility of the closing of the Exchanges, as interpreted from an Atlanta dispatch over the holiday, but in other quarters the good tone was held to be concomitant with the demand from Wall Street and the trade interests. At the opening December started at 27c, January 25.75c, March 24.93c, May 24.55c, and July 24.15c.

After the call some of the active positions scored slight advances over these prices, but on later profit taking the options went back to the levels of Saturday's close. Around 2 o'clock a sudden weakness in active months caused December to go to 26c, January 24.80c, March 24c, and May 23.25c, and before the close prices receded a little further from these levels. After the President's address to Congress started to come in on the tickers, traders relaxed their interest in the market to watch for the possibility of any development in the matter of restrictions on trading. Nothing along this line could be observed in the President's message, but the advocacy of priority shipments of American raw materials to Europe was regarded as favorable to cotton, which is most ugently needed on the other side. Spot cotton was quiet at a decline of 60 points for middling, at 27.50c.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Dec.	27.00	27.15	25.70	25.99@26.10	26.50
Jan.	25.75	26.00	24.53	24.75@24.85	25.30
Feb.	....	....	....	24.13 bid	24.60
March	24.93	25.30	23.90	23.98@24.00	24.45
April	....	....	....	23.45 bid	24.10
May	24.55	24.65	23.20	23.40@23.50	24.05
July	24.15	24.40	22.95	23.10@23.20	23.75
Aug.	23.25	22.95	22.90	22.30 bid	22.75
Sept.	....	22.25	22.25	21.60@21.90	21.95

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 27.50c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 29.50c; New Orleans, 28.75c; Savannah, 29c; Augusta, 26.62c; Memphis, 29c; Houston, 28c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	17,251	21,780	37,540
Exports	9,850	17,904	6,893
Exports, season	1,271,380	1,153,421	1,738,805
New York stocks	157,007	157,381	130,094
Port stocks	1,398,360	1,397,924	1,220,431
New York arrivals	12,559		

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, 19.80d for good middling. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 1,000 bales. Imports, 16,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales. Futures opened quiet, 86 to 100 points decline, and closed dull, 77 to 100 points down. December, 19.14d; January, 17.88d; February, 17.06d; March, 16.27d. Manchester: Yarns weak and cloths dull.

Colonial Oil Liquidation.

Colonial Oil Company trustees have notified stockholders that they intend to pay a liquidation dividend of 31 per cent. The payment will be made on surrender of stock certificates at the office of the company. Since November, 1915, when the shareholders voted to liquidate the company, 150 per cent. has been paid to stockholders in addition to the dividend just announced.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week:

	Nov. 30.	Decrease.
Circulation	$4,703,000	$1,000
Loans, discounts and investments	533,182,000	6,816,000
Indiv. deposits inc. U. S.	458,044,000	82,444,000
Due to banks	114,880,000	5,020,000
Time deposits	14,006,000	*435,000
Exchange, clearances	16,580,000	*18,000
Due from banks	77,537,000	2,860,000
Cash in banks and in F. R. Bank	62,819,000	5,431,000
Cash excess and with F. R. Bank	14,518,000	2,985,000

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Jacket	.03
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.06	Mexican	.06
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.05
Caledonia	.01	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.06
Confidence	.10	Sierra Nevada	.01
Con Virginia	.11	Union Con.	.13
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.12	Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Atlanta	.07
Cash Boy	.07	Booth	.12
Mold Zone	.10	Florence	.15
Great Western	.04	Goldfield Con.	.25
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Merger	.08
Jim Butler	.40	Great Bend	.04
MacNamara	.23	Jumbo Extension	.16
Midway	.12	Kewanas	.08
Mizpah	.05	Lone Star	.04
Monarch Pitts	.04	Silver Pick	.07
Montana	.12	Spearhead	.25
North Star	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.08	Manhattan Con.	.03
Tonopah Divide	1.35	Nevada Hills	.02
Tonopah Ext.	2.20	Packard	.36
West End	1.20	Rochester	.30
West Tonopah	.12	Round Mountain	.21
		United Eastern	4.25
		White Caps	.13

GOLDFIELD.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	7/8	1 1/16
Doctor	4¾	6	McKinney	10	11
Elkton	8	8½	Portland	105	125
El Paso	20	30	U. Gold M.	16	17
Gold Cycle	153	177	Vindicator	40½	42
Granite	20	30	Rose Nicol	9½	11

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.29¼	1.25⅝	1.26⅛	1.27⅛	1.23⅝
January	1.26⅛	1.26	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.20⅝
February	1.29¼	1.26¼	1.26⅛	1.27	..
March	1.29⅞	1.27¼	1.28⅞	..	..

OATS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	73⅝	72	73⅛	72⅛	72⅝
January	73⅛	71⅝	72⅝	71⅝	..
February	73⅛	71⅞	72½	71⅞	..
March	73⅛	72	72⅝	..	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 85c; No. 2 white, 84½@85c; No. 3 white, 84@84½c; No. 4 white, 83½@84c; ordinary clipped, 83½@84½c.

PROVISIONS.
CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	26.15	26.07	26.15	26.05	24.35
Ribs—					
January	25.12	24.87	25.12	24.82	25.15
May	24.50	24.35	24.40	..	..
Pork—					
January	47.35	46.80	47.25	46.50	46.90

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	1.65	1.63¼	1.64½
February	1.66¼	1.65¾	1.66¼

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,490 packages. There was a shortage of high grade fresh butter at the opening and prices were advanced another half cent. Fair business followed, but the later arrivals seemed to fully meet the requirements of the trade and the feeling was not quite so strong at the close. Renovated doing a little better. Ladles firm. Packing stock scarce and wanted. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 60@60½c; extras, 92 score, 68@68½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 61½@67½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 57@61c; lower grades, 52@56c; unsalted, higher than extra, 71@71½c; extras, 70@70½c; firsts, 64@69c; seconds, 59@63c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 66½@67½c; good to prime, 62@66c; common to fair, 50@61c; renovated, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 48@50c; lower grades, 45@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 47@48c; ladles, current make, firsts, 44@45c; seconds, 42½@43c; lower grades, 40@42c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41½@42c; No. 2, 40½@41c; lower grades, 37@40c.

EGGS.—5,009 cases. While the demand for fresh gathered eggs continues limited to urgent current needs, these appear to be rather more than can be readily supplied with high grade stock, of which the supply is small. Prices rule firm and on the sales reported some further advance in quotations is established. Under grades quiet and irregular. A moderate movement in Fall held eggs at irregular prices as to quality. Storage eggs continue wanted beyond the supply readily available and the market rules strong, with some sales of late Summer and early Fall packed goods of fine quality above previous top quotations. Nearby white eggs scarce and firm. Further receipts of California of fine quality are selling at 92c, some very good lots have been shaded to 90c and lower grades are offered at lower prices. Fresh gathered, extras, 74@75c; extra firsts, 72@73c; firsts, 69@71c; seconds, 63@68c; Fall gathered, poor to prime, 50@65c; dirties, No. 1, 48@50c; No. 2 and poorer, 43@47c; checks, good to choice, dry, 43@45c; under grades, 38@42c; refrigerator, 42@54c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby whites, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 93@95c; ordinary to prime, 75@92c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 75@92c; pullet whites, 70@75c; Pacific Coast, firsts to finest, 90@92c; lower grades, except pullets, 84@86c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 66@85c; hennery browns, 74@80c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 65@75c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Thirty-one new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $474,460, were chartered today. They include:

Buffalo Shoe Hospital, Inc., Buffalo; 100 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $10,000; E. C. Schlenker, V. E. O'Grady, M. G. Kazus, Buffalo.

Progressive Merchant Tailors and Cleaners' Corp., Woodhaven, $10,000; W. J. Gubitz, I. Feldman, W. Britican, Woodhaven.

Hudson Guild Co-operative Stores, Manhattan, $5,000; H. Nally, N. Hooky, N. Seguine, 292 10th Av.

Newburg Waist Co., Newburg, $5,000; H. Rechtschaffer, L. and M. Platt, Newburg.

Bertram J. Goodman, Inc., Brooklyn, dress and dye furs, skins, and leather goods, $25,000; W. M. Goldsmith, A. and B. J. Goodman, 285 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Banner Sales Corp., Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $50,000; H. M. Ross, L. Goldsmith, C. Hirsch, 303 5th Av.

The Halvord Publishing Co., Manhattan, $20,000; H. M. Barnes, C. E. and M. W. Cameron, 103 Waverley Place.

King Garage, inc., Manhattan, $10,000; H. A. Shea, L. F. Glaser, J. E. Masterson, 496 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Louis Biau, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' dresses, $50,000; M. Nobel, M. Bloom, L. Blau, 218 Rutledge St., Brooklyn.

Leff's Boot Shop, Inc., Buffalo, $10,000; L. Sperling, A. and A. Leff, Buffalo.

Coughlin & Rogge, Inc., Manhattan, contracting and construction business, $10,000; M. V. O'Malley, D. Rogge, W. J. Coughlin, 270 Convent Avenue.

Gift Granny, Inc., Manhattan, gift merchandising, $30,000; E. C., F. M., and O. P. Riegel, 260 Riverside Drive.

Ragone & Grieco, Manhattan, paper stock business, $10,000; G. Ragone, E. A. McShane, N. Grieco, 20 James Slip.

M. Schreiber Co., Portchester, 5, 10 and 25 cent retail stores, $5,000; A. I. Goodman, I. Lefkowitz, M. Schreiber, Portchester.

Standard Business Corp., Buffalo, realty, $10,000; A. F. Voght, R. and W. Lautz, Buffalo.

Joseph Freed & Co., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Rosenblatt, J. and J. Freed, 1,788 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Vogue Leather Goods Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; M. Smith, C. E. Schaffer, M. M. Loftus, 233 Broadway.

Manley and Mount Street Realty Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; S. and S. and H. Blickman, 1,228 Grand Concourse, Bronx.

Premier Reading Corp., Manhattan, commission business and selling agents in furniture, $10,000; R. Sudja, A. E. Henschel, C. Jacobson, 414 West 120th St.

Corwith Bros., Brooklyn, real estate, $100,000; F. Rhinehart, E. H. Way, G. A. Depew, 900 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Remington Typewriter Co., Manhattan, $20,000,000 to $22,000,000.

Railway Utilities and Export Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $25,000.

Gott-More Holding Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $2,000.

Hob Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $50,000.

Manhattan Fastener Co., Manhattan, $600 to $20,000.

Seneca River Power Co., Syracuse, $50,000 to $100,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

I. Zion, Inc., Manhattan, from $35,000 to $25,000.

AUTHORIZATIO.

Knapp & Baxter, inc., Cal., general manufacturing and mercantile business, forwarders, $20,000; representative, J. E. Coulter, 30 Church St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Wright Flying Field, Inc., Manhattan.
Vacuum Muffler Corp., Manhattan.
Warwick Grange Co-operative Association, Warwick.
Busch & Jolles, Inc., Manhattan.
Foulard Realty Co., Manhattan.
Surpass Drug Corp., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—Charter filed:

Santelmo Cigar Mfg. Co., Newark, $10,000; Oscar Rosenberger, James E. Martenette, Charles A. Tubbs, all of Detroit, Mich.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 2.—Charters filed:

Hatfield Resilient Wheel Co., $5,000,000. M. L. Horty, L. A. Denver, J. D. Frook of Wilmington.

Universal Petroleum Shale Oil Co., $8,000,000. G. Albert Campbell, W. H. Ellis, Henry L. Sprague, all of New York; John G. Gray of Wilmington.

D-G Battery Co., $550,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. B. Drew of Wilmington.

Detroit Free Engineering Motor Corp., $500,000. M. E. Dorsey, Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey of Wilmington.

Glenn Knitting Co., $300,000. M. M. Lucey, Ferris Giles, M. E. Dorsey of Wilmington.

Piedmont Mining Co., $100,000. M. E. Dorsey, Ferris Giles, M. M. Lucey of Wilmington.

Utility Supply Co., $100,000. F. R. Hansell, E. M. MacFarlane, J. Vernon Pimm of Philadelphia.

Acme Hog Co., Inc., grazing and planters business; $50,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. B. Drew of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

Cadet Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, from $2,250,000 to $2,850,000.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	5	20	Houghton	40	60
B. S. Gas	7	8	Homa Oil	33	34
Bos. Detroit	2	4	Iron Bloss	54	60
Begole	30	60	Iron Cap	16	16½
Bohemia	80	95	Jerome V	45	55
Black Hawk	25	50	La Rose	30	40
Boston Ely	80	90	Majestic	25	26
Boston Ariz	..	1⅛	Mex. Metals	28	30
Butte London	48	49	McKinley-D	49	52
Boston Mon	15	18	Moj. Tung	10	11
Cal. & Ariz	1⅛	2¼	New Baltic	1	1½
Cal. Jerome	45	55	Nat. Z. & L	10	12
Calaveras	¼	1½	New Cornelia	17	17½
Champ. old	4½	5	Niven Nev	35	36
Chief Con	3½	3¾	Oneco	29	40
Cortez	15	25	Onondaca	10	18
Crown Res	20	28	S. W. Miami	..	..
Denbigh	52	54	full paid	99	1½
Earl-Eagle	1½	2¼	U. V. Ext	36	37
Eagle B. B.	2¼	2½	Victoria M	..	50
Fortuna	2	5	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
First Natl	2½	2¾			

CALLS FOR CLAIMS FOR U-BOAT LOSSES

Lansing Invites Owners to File Information with State Department.

FOR USE AT PEACE PARLEYS?

Department Gives No Explanation, but That Is Understood to be Its Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—American citizens were advised in a statement today by Secretary Lansing that they file at the State Department within thirty days from Dec. 1 information concerning losses sustained through German submarine warfare either before or after the United States entered the war.

Losses and details concerning them, covering cargoes or personal property or effects, should be submitted where the property was uninsured or only partly insured, and regardless of whether the property was carried in American or foreign vessels.

While the announcement gave no reasons for the request, it was understood that the State Department desired to have ready all necessary documentary evidence in the claims against Germany for use at the Peace Conference.

Those filing claims must give the locality where the loss occurred or the destination of the ship, and the amount of insurance, if any, carried. Insurance companies which have paid or have pending for settlement cargo or other personal losses of American citizens may submit statements giving the totals of such payments or claims.

145 American Ships Sunk.

According to official figures announced by the Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce, a total of 145 American passenger and merchant vessels, having a gross tonnage approaching 375,000 tons, was lost through enemy acts from the beginning of the world war to the cessation of hostilities on Nov. 11. In all 775 lives were lost in the destruction of the ships. On account of the failure of official reports of sinkings to give, except in a few instances, the valuation of the ships or their cargoes, it is impossible to furnish an accurate estimate of the monetary loss sustained by American ship owners and shippers. Attempts by THE NEW YORK TIMES to induce shipping experts to give their opinions of the average value per ton of world shipping today brought forth views so divergent that no sound figures for the basis of computation of loss through multiplication of gross tonnage by cost per ton was considered available.

Yield to Arms Minority Holders.

It was announced yesterday that concessions had been made to the minority stock holders of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company who had objected to the provisions of the reorganization plan as originally set forth. The committee representing these interests, which it is said represent about one-quarter of the capital stock of the company, said that the concessions answered in the main the objections originally voiced, but that there were still some minor adjustments to be cleared up. It is expected the concessions will be announced today.

Paris Branch for Montreal Bank.

The Bank of Montreal announced yesterday that it would open an agency in Paris in the near future. This was made necessary, it was stated, by expansion and to specially serve Canadian and British soldiers who will serve some time in France and even in Germany after the articles of peace have been signed. The Board of Directors decided to place the stock of the bank on a straight 12 per cent. basis, instead of retaining the old method of 10 per cent., paid quarterly, with a semi-annual bonus of 2 per cent. Payments have been placed on a straight percentage basis.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company's October report shows a total net income of $611,421, against $661,719 in the preceding month. The balance after dividends on the preferred stock and interest payments decreased $49,358, compared with September, while total net income increased $122,017 when compared with October, 1917.

William West & Co. have compiled for distribution a list of convertible short term notes secured by first mortgage bonds.

Harry A. Sharpe has been appointed assistant to the sales manager of Bonbright & Co. He was formerly with the Duquesne Bond Corporation.

Major Garrard Comly has resigned from the army and has returned as Vice President of the National Bank of New York. He returned from France early last month after serving as a member of the General Staff.

Robert Garret & Sons of Baltimore report that their offering of five-year 6 per cent. Washington Railway and Electric Company notes has been sold.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WILSON & CO., INC.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Wilson & Co., Inc., will be held at its principal office, No. 816 First Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on Tuesday, December 17, 1918, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the following purposes:

1. To take action upon an amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of said Company filed and recorded April 6, 1910, as amended by a Certificate of Amendment filed and recorded December 7, 1910, and as further changed by a Certificate of Reorganization filed and recorded August 10, 1918, such amendment, which has been authorized by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors of said Company, to be made by adding a provision substantially as follows:

"In case the Board of Directors, pursuant to the requisite vote or consent of stockholders of the reorganized corporation, shall confer upon the holder of any debt or obligation of the reorganized corporation the right to convert or exchange the principal amount thereof into its common stock, the Board of Directors may fix the price or prices at which the common stock may be issued on such conversion or exchange; provided always that the price or prices so fixed for such conversion or exchange shall not be less than the fair market value, at the time of such vote or consent, of the amount of common stock authorized to be issued on such conversion or exchange."

2. To authorize the issue of $20,000,000, principal amount, of Ten-Year Convertible Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company, to be dated December 1, 1918, to mature December 1, 1928, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from December 1, 1918, payable semi-annually, and to be issued under a Trust Indenture to be made with a trust company doing business in the City of New York; said bonds to be convertible into shares of the common stock of said Company, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Board of Directors, at such price or prices as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors, but not less than the fair market value, at the date of the authorization by the stockholders of the issue of said convertible bonds, of the amount of common stock authorized to be issued on such conversion.

3. To transact such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting or any adjournment thereof.

In order to insure the sale of the $20,000,000 of proposed Ten-Year Convertible Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds said Company has entered into an agreement with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., Messrs. William Salomon & Co. and Chase Securities Corporation, for the formation of a syndicate to underwrite the subscription for said bonds, said bankers and syndicate to receive compensation for their services. Mr. W. Palen Conway, a Vice President of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Mr. Henry H. Wehrhane, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co.; Mr. Elisha Walker, a member of the firm of Messrs. William Salomon & Co., and Mr. Edward R. Tinker, a Vice President and Director of said Chase Securities Corporation, are Directors of Wilson & Co., Inc., but did not participate in the action of its Board of Directors authorizing said underwriting agreement. The President, Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, is a Director of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Approval of said agreement will be asked at said meeting.

The books for the transfer of the preferred and common stock of said Company will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, December 10, 1918, and, unless otherwise directed by the Board of Directors, will be reopened at the opening of business on Wednesday, December 18, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS E. WILSON, President.
GEORGE D. HOPKINS, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, December 2, 1918.

$20,000,000
Wilson & Co., Inc.
Ten Year Convertible Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds

To be Dated December 1, 1918 **To Mature December 1, 1928**

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City
Total to be Authorized and presently Issued $20,000,000

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal only

Redeemable as a whole, or in part, at the option of the Company, on 60 days' notice on June 1, 1919, at 105% and interest, and on any interest date thereafter at 105% and interest less ½ of 1% for each year, or part thereof, elapsed after June 1, 1919

Convertible at the option of the holder at any time from and after December 1, 1920, into Common Stock of the Company at the rate of 10 shares of Stock for each $1,000 principal amount of Bonds

Sinking Fund of $1,500,000 on each March 1, 1921 to 1925, both inclusive, and $2,000,000 on each March 1, 1926 to 1928, both inclusive, to be applied to the purchase of Bonds at not exceeding their redemption prices or to their redemption. Credit to be allowed on conversions.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

From the letter of Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, President of the Company, which is on file with us, we summarize as follows:

The Bonds are to be direct obligations of Wilson & Co., Inc., one of the four largest packing concerns in the United States. The proceeds of the issue will be used to reduce the Company's current liabilities and will greatly improve its working capital position.

After giving effect to the sale of these Bonds and the additional First Mortgage Bonds about to be issued, the net quick assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, based on the balance sheet as of September 28, 1918, will approximate $45,000,000.

Net sales have increased from $55,000,000 in 1903 to $225,000,000 in 1917, and to $250,000,000 in the first nine months of 1918.

In the Trust Indenture under which the Bonds are to be issued the Company will provide in substance, among other things, that so long as any of these Bonds are outstanding,

(a) no new mortgage, except inter-company or purchase money mortgages, shall be placed on the properties of the Company or of any subsidiary, (b) quick assets shall at all times be maintained in an amount at least equal to 1¾ times current liabilities, and (c) net quick assets shall be maintained in an amount at least equal to 1¼ times the principal amount of these Bonds then outstanding; all as defined in the Trust Indenture.

The Sinking Fund provisions call for the retirement prior to maturity of about 65% of the total issue.

EARNINGS

Fiscal Years	1915	1916	1917
Net Sales, including sales of companies the entire stock of which (except directors' shares) is owned	$122,000,000	$159,000,000	$225,000,000
Net Profits after all depreciation, interest charges and tax reserves	$2,463,732	$4,913,873	$6,504,422

Inasmuch as the aggregate indebtedness and interest charges of the Company will not be increased by this issue of Bonds, the above mentioned Net Profits represent income available for interest on this issue averaging 4.8 times, and in 1917 over 6.4 times such interest.

It is estimated that the Net Profits for the present fiscal year, after interest charges and reserves for depreciation and taxes, will exceed $7,500,000.

We offer for subscription subject to allotment such of these Bonds as may not be taken up by others through the exercise of rights, when, as and if issued and received by us, and subject to approval of counsel, at

95 and interest to yield about 6.70%

As holders of voting trust certificates representing Common Stock are to be given the prior right to subscribe to this issue through the exercise of rights, allotments cannot be made before December 26, 1918. It is expected that Bonds or Interim Receipts will be delivered soon thereafter.

Subscription books will be opened in New York at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Tuesday, December 3, 1918, and may be closed at any time at the discretion of the undersigned without notice. The right is reserved to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to allot less than the amount applied for.

The undersigned have been assured that they will be able to obtain for account of the Syndicate which is offering these Bonds (through rights which it has been agreed will be assigned to them when issued) at least 25% of the total issue.

All legal details pertaining to this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, and Messrs. Larkin & Perry, for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Cravath & Henderson, for the Company

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Hallgarten & Co. **William Salomon & Co.**
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate

FINDING OF CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A3038."

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Municipal Bonds
To Yield from 4.20% to 5.25%

		Rate	Maturity	Yield
N* $245,000	Rochester, N. Y., Reg.	4½%	1935-39	4.20%
N 75,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Reg.	5%	1921	4.45%
N* 3,500	Bronxville, N. Y., Reg.	5%	1948	4.50%
N 195,000	Akron, Ohio	6%	1919-23	4.60%
81,000	Pinellas County, Fla.	5%	1946	4.80%
30,000	Stamford, Texas	5%	1952-56	5.00%
150,000	Renville County, N. D.	6%	1922	5.25%

N—Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State.
*—Exempt from all taxation in New York State.

STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street
Toledo New York Cincinnati

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey
Member of Federal Reserve System
Main Office { Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries, Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes } Jersey City

THE BANKING, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES OF THIS COMPANY, BECAUSE OF ITS LOCATION, ARE MOST ACCESSIBLE FOR THOSE DESIRING TO TRANSACT THEIR BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

Marine Trusts
We have ready for free distribution a reprint of an article which appeared in the December issue of the Marine News, describing the investment characteristics of First Mortgage Marine Trusts.
Send for Pamphlet B-2.
Hannevig & Co.
Marine Financing
Marine Securities
139 Broadway, New York
Foreign Exchange Letters of Credit

ROBINSON & CO.
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL EXPANSION.
Investigator of financial conditions in Southwest, West, and Northwest finds no fear of unhealthy inflation. His views are given in The Annalist this week. Ten cents on news stands—$4.00 a year by mail. Published by The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, December 2nd, 1918.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 79.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Wednesday, January 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, December 12, 1918.
Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
S. S. De LANO, Treasurer.
H. C. WICK, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, December 2nd, 1918.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 65.
A quarterly dividend of two per cent

WANTS FIVE-YEAR IMMIGRATION BAN

Morrison Puts Labor Plan Before Civic Federation Reconstruction Board.

GOMPERS URGES CALMNESS

H. A. Wise Wood Decries Public Ownership—Cites Russia, Where State Claims Wives.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, introduced two resolutions yesterday at the meeting of the Reconstruction Committee of the National Civic Federation, one urging Congress to forbid all immigration into this country for five years, or until such time as all soldiers and workers have found employment, and another resolution calling on Congress to appropriate funds to enable the Department of Labor to transport all war workers thrown out of employment to points where they may obtain work, and to pay them a weekly wage during their enforced idleness.

The two resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation. The Reconstruction Committee voted to empower V. Everit Macy, President of the Federation, to appoint a commission to visit England, France, and Italy to study the after-war policies in those countries and to report on progress there in the relations between employer and employe. It was also voted to create a committee to study the reconstruction measures adopted by Government bodies in this country, and particularly to investigate the efficiency maintained in public utilities and basic industries under Government control.

In his address, Mr. Macy suggested that arbitration methods, by which loss of production over labor difficulties had been generally averted during the war, should be continued after the war.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, also spoke on the recommendation of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation for their consideration.

"The proposals," he said, "are each of them worthy of great thought, and I am inclined to believe that they point to the wisest course to be pursued, and that the Executive Council will in a short time adopt some or all of them. I think they will do much good.

"During the early weeks or months of the war a phrase was coined, or, rather, a phrase that had been coined before, was applied to the industrial conditions then in the course of development. It was this: 'During this period, don't rock the boat.' I want to apply that same phrase to the present situation: 'Don't rock the boat.' There are too many circumstances and conditions of turbulent waves of an unruly sea to attempt to rock the boat now."

The extention of Government ownership was attacked by Henry A. Wise Wood.

"Public ownership!" he exclaimed, "the railways and express companies, the telegraphs, telephones, cables, and wireless, mines and oil wells, and water powers, the basic industries, thence to the common machinery of life. Public ownership! In Russia it extends to wives and children.

"What, let us ask, is the great boon in exchange for which the hard-won right of possession is to be surrendered for all time by the individual? Is it a more precious right that comes to him in return? A fresh hold upon liberty? A new moral conquest?

"It is none of these; it is merely the fancied advantage of being able to buy the goods and services he consumes at a lower price. He is to sell, for cash, this right that cost him his blood.

"I say 'fancied advantage' because, having exchanged for it part of his economic freedom, he will have lost the one without gaining the other. Because of the very nature of the laws of economics, and of human behavior when exhibited in sheltered surroundings, he will inevitably pay more under public ownership for the goods and services he consumes. The railways should already have taught him as much.

"But the right of possession is not the only right that the individual loses when he yields to the sirens of socialism. He surrenders still another right; but, what is of vaster importance, he shakes the foundations of representative government, when he consents to the erection of the enormous bureaucracy which is part of the plan of public ownership; when he countenances an organized force intrenched in the seats of Government, to whose interests it is to maintain in power the sovereign head of the reigning political house."

Midwest Refining Stock Issue.

With the approval of the Capital Issues Committee, it was announced yesterday by the Midwest Refining Company that stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 12 would be given the right to subscribe to new stock, at the par value of $50 a share, to the extent of 20 per cent. of their holdings. The new stock will amount to about $5,100,000 par value. Warrants will be issued for full and fractional shares, and payment for the new stock will be payable at the New York Trust Company on or before Jan. 6. The total number of shares of new stock is 102,234.

Name Head to Conduit Company.

Hugh J. Pritchard was elected President of the National Conduit and Cable Company yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George J. Jackson, and G. H. Hawley, who has been connected with the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, was elected a Vice President of the cable company in charge of manufacture. It was said that the outlook for new business was favorable.

Banker's Transfer Convention.

The Investment Bankers Association of America has announced that because of a fresh outbreak of influenza in St. Louis, the association's annual convention, which was to have been held in that city Dec. 9, 10, and 11, has been transferred to Atlantic City on the same dates.

All-Fur Hats Being Bought.

Sellers of the more expensive kinds of millinery here are reporting a good demand for tricornes, coronet turbans, and other small hats made entirely of fur. Most of these hats are shown without trimmings, but a number of those that are trimmed make use of paradise. The high cost of all-fur hats this year precludes their being bought by few but wealthy women, which prevents their sale from becoming large. In some of the more popular-priced fur hats are incorporated crowns of novelty ribbons in attractive color combinations. Noticeable among these is blue and silver, which is used to considerable extent with seal, mole, and nutria.

DISSOLVE CREDIT COMPANY.

Usefulness of Essential Industries Corporation Ended with War.

The Essential Industries Finance Corporation, which was organized early in September at the instance of the War Finance Corporation to undertake the financing of public utilities in need of aid, was dissolved by the Directors yesterday. The announcement was made by Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank, who was also head of the corporation. The war having ended, and the demands on credit for such financing having lessened, it was found that there was no further function for the corporation to perform.

When formed, the Essential Industries Finance Corporation, which included on its directorate a number of the prominent bankers of the city, was expected to have a field of wide activity. It developed, however, that its province of usefulness was almost nil. While preparations were made to finance one company, the task was not completed before Germany quit. The capitalization was $3,000,000.

Woolen Manufacturers to Meet.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and William J. Matheson, head of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, will make addresses at the twelfth annual meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, which, following a luncheon, is to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday at 2 P. M. The general topics for discussion at the meeting will be the adjustment and reconstruction problems of the industry. Mr. Vanderlip will discuss the financial situation in relation to the woolen industry, while the subject of Mr. Matheson's talk will be dyestuffs. It is hoped that one or more representatives of various Governmental boards in Washington will be present.

Burlap Market Unsettled.

While prices on heavy burlaps in the local market yesterday were steady and held close to the Government maximums, the same could hardly be said of the lighter ones. These were quoted on a basis of 12½ cents for 8-ounce goods, and did not meet the demand that was told of for the heavier cloths. Manufacturing on a four-days-a-week basis began in Calcutta yesterday, in order to prevent a piling up of stocks and a subsequent weakening of prices. The plan was made necessary by the difficulty in shipping these goods from there at the present time. The ban on shipments from Dundee is gradually being lifted, and arrangements are under way for the resumption of deliveries of wide and other special goods called for by orders placed before the embargo went into effect.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.			Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	99	99¼	3s, conversion, 1947		89	..
2s, coupon, 1930	99¼	99½	4s, registered, 1925		103¼	106¼
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½	4s, coupon, 1925		103¼	106¼
2s, Panama, '38, coup	99	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg		88	92
2s, registered, 1946	89	..	3s, Panama, '61, coup		88	90
2s, coupon, 1946	89	..	5s, Fed Land Bank, '38		103½	104½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.		Bid.	Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	102¾	210³⁄₃₂	102¾	102¾	3½s Nov., 1955	84	..	84	84
4½s June, 1965	102¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	3½s Nov., 1954	84¾	85¾	84¾	..
4½s, Mar., 1963	102¾	103¾	102¾	102¾	3½s Nov., 1954	84	85¾	84	..
4½s Nov., 1957	102¾	103	102¾	..	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s May, 1957	102¾	103	102¾	..					
4½s Mar., 1960-30	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98¾	4½s 1924-1981	4.50	4.35	4.50	..
4½s Mar., 1964	98¼	99	98¾	98¾	4½s 1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50	..
4½s Apr., 1966	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	4½s 1919-1920	4.50	4.25	4.50	..
4½s Mar., 1962	98¾	99	98¾	98¾	4½s 1919-1925	4.50	4.30	4.50	..
4½s Sept., 1960	98¼	99	98¾	98¾	4½s 1924-1932	4.50	4.30	4.50	..
4s May, 1959	93½	94¼	93¾	93¾	4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50	..
4s Nov., 1958	93½	94¼	93¾	93¾	4s 1980-1930	4.50	4.35	4.50	..
4s May, 1957	93½	94¼	93¾	93¾	4s 1922-1929	4.55	4.35	4.55	..
4s Nov., 1956	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	4s 1919-1921	4.55	4.35	4.55	..
4s Nov., 1955	93¾	94	93¾	93¾	4s 1940-1963	4.55	4.40	4.55	..
4s Nov., 1936	94¼	96	94½	94½	4s 1926-1930	4.55	4.40	4.55	..
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼	99¼	3s 1919-1925	4.55	4.40	4.55	..

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
440	Cities Service	206	203	204	207
785	Cities Service pf	82¼	81½	81½	82
$31,500	Cities Service deb. 7	118	115½	115½	118

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	15	17	Miss River Power	12	14½
Adiron Elec Power pf	68	69	Miss River Power pf	38	42
Am Gas & Electric	102	109	Northern Ohio Electric	17	19
Am Gas & Elec pf	44	47	Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	60
Am Light & Traction	228	232	Northern Ont Lt & P	10	18
Am Light & Trac pf	100	103	Northern Ont Lt & P pf	50	55
Am Power & Light	55	60	Northern States Power	61	64
Am Power & Light pf	74	76	North States Power pf	88	91
Am Public Utilities	..	25	Northern Texas Elec	60	65
Am Public Utilities pf	38	41	Northern Texas Elec pf	70	75
Am W W & Electric	7	7¾	Pacific Gas & Electric	43	47
Am W W & El 1st pf	60	71	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	85	87
Am W W & E partic	14	16	Puget Sd Trac, L & P	15	20
Carolina Power & Light	32	37	Puget S T, L & P pf	47	51
Carolina Power & L pf	95	98	Ry & Lt, Secur pf	80	85
Colorado Power	20½	29	Republic Ry & Light	17	20
Colorado Power pf	92	96	Republic Ry & Lt, pf	57	59
Columbus Electric pf	73	77	Southern Cal Edison	79	82
Com Power, Ry & Lt	22	24	Southern Cal Edison pf	97	100
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	48	50	Standard Gas & Elec	12	14
Com Power pf	73	77	Stand Gas & Elec pf	31	33
Consumers Power pf	80	85	Tampa Electric	99	4
Eastern Texas Elec	50	54	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	3¾	4
Eastern Texas Elec pf	73	77	Tenn Ry, Lt & P pf	16½	18
El Paso Electric	37	39	United Light & Rys	37	39
Electric E & S pf	92	95	United Light & Rys pf	72	74
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	Wash I W D & P pf	81	84
Federal Light & Trac	8	11	Western Power	4	6
Federal Lt & Trac pf	43	47	Western Power pf	60	63
Houston-Houston E 6s	25	30	West, Church & Kerr	54	67
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	63	68	West, Church & K pf	75	79
Gas & Elec Securities	250	275	Yadkin River Power pf	98	100
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97½	98¾	Miss River Pow 1st 5s	74	..
A W W & E col 5s	70	73	Miss V G & P 5s, '22	80	85
Appalachian Pow 5s	92	95	Nor States Power 5s	93	94
Gas & El 5s, '56	90½	95	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	90	92
Gas Fuel & P 7s, '19	98½	100	Nor Tex Elec col 5s	80	85
H G & E deb 5s, '27	75	80	Omaha & C B 5s, '28	80	85
Commonwealth Power	..	..	Penn Elec 7s, '23	98	100
Cobb 1st & Ref 1014	93	100	Phila Co 5½s, '19	88¼	100
Com Power 5s, 1963	80	88	Puget S T, L & P 7s	96½	99
Conn Elec 5s, '22	84	88	Roanoke W W 5s, '19	96½	97¾
Del Pow Elec col 5s	82	90	So Cal Edison 5s, '39	86	91
Des Moines Ry 5s, '23	82	90	Tampa Stanley Gas & El	..	..
Empire Dist Elec 5s	82	89	5s, '53	80	86
Empire G & F 6s, '26	98½	100	Un L & R 1st 5s, '32	81	86
Empire ref, 6s, '27	94	97	Un L & R deb 6s, '26	86	92
First West Pow 5s, '46	80	85	Un Utilities 6s, '43	90	95
Gt West Pow 6s, '25	85	90	Utah Securities 6s	88½	89½
H M Ry, L & P 6s	90½	99½	Wash I W L & P 6s	94	98
Hous Ltg & P 5s, '37	85	90			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Atlantic Pet.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	Fid & Dep.	119	119	119
15	Ala 2d pf	67	67	67	83	Md Cas'ty	84	84	84
25	Cosden	6¾	6¾	6¾	50	Mt Ver'n pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾
50	Tay Chem	3½	3½	3½					

Bonds.

$1,000	City 4s	95	95	95	$2,000	Md Elec 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,000	City School	95	95	95	3,000	Norfolk R & Light 5s	95	95	95
1,000	Cosden B 6s	84½	84½	84½					
2,000	House O & C 6s	99½	99½	99½	2,000	Un Ry 4s	77	77	77
1,000	Kirby L 6s	99	99	99	1,000	Do inc	57	57	57

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
280	Am Ship'g	111	109½	111	10	Lindsay	14½	14½	14½
145	Armour pf	102¾	102	102¾	55	Nat Carb pf	120	120	120
200	Booth	23¾	23¾	23¾	130	Sears-Roe	161	160	161
50	Do pf	80	80	80	70	Stewart-W	75½	75½	75½
50	Chi Rys Ser2	10½	10½	10½	515	Swift	125	124½	124½
100	Cudahy	129	129	129	1,652	Swift Intl	45¾	44¾	45¾
30	Com Edison	116¼	116¼	116¼	672	Cudahde	67	66½	66⅝
25	Deere pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	45	Wilson	70	68½	70
1,784	Libby	24¾	24	24⅜	35	Do pf	99	99	99

Bonds.

$25,000	City & Con 5s	52	52	52	$1,000	Com Ed 1st 5s	96½	96½	96¾
1,000	City 1st 5s	89¾	89¼	89¾	2,000	Swift 1st 5s	97	97	97

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am Zinc	12½	12	12¼	50	Nipissing	8¾	8¾	8¾
55	Ahmeek	77	77	77	10	Osceola	55	55	55
410	Alaska Gold	4¼	4¼	4¼	25	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½
100	Algomah	30c	30c	30c	270	Seneca Cop	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
15	Allouez	47	47	47	50	Shannon	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Anaconda	65¾	65¾	65¾	300	South Utah	10c	10c	10c
1,580	Ariz Comwl	13¾	13	13¾	10	St Mary's L	42	42	42
164	Cal & Ariz	67½	66½	67½	30	Sup Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
20	Cal & Hecla	360	360	360	100	Sup & Bost	3½	3½	3½
182	Cop Range	42	42	42	25	Tamarack	47	47	47
215	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	20	Do pf	45½	45½	45½
345	East Butte	11	11	11	250	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Inspiration	47¾	47¾	47¾	20	Utah Cons	8¾	8¾	8¾
15	Isle Royale	26	25¾	25¾	1,111	Utah Metal	2	1¾	1¾
757	Mass Gas	77¾	77¾	77¾	25	Utah Copper	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	Mohawk	55	55	55	376	Winona	95c	75c	75c
30	NewArcadian	17¾	17¾	17¾					

Railroads.

3	Bost & Alb	143	143	143	6	Man & Law pf	105	105	105
5	Boston Elev	76½	76½	76½	400	Mass Elec	19	19	19
38	Bos & Low	68	68	68	75	Do pf	12	11¾	12
220	Bos & Me	35	32¾	35	120	NY, NH & H	37	35½	36⅝
8	Conn River	120	120	120	56	West End	49¾	49	49¾

Miscellaneous.

230	Am Ag Ch	101½	101¼	101⅞	8	Mass Gas	85	85	85
4	Do pf	97½	97½	97½	40	Do pf	67	66⅝	66⅝
35	Am Sug pf	114	113½	113½	32	N E T & T	96¾	96	96
405	Am T & T	103½	102	103	4	Pullman	129	126	126
46	Am Woolpf	94¾	94¼	94¾	18	Reece Button	132	124½	132
10	A G & W	109½	109½	109½	675	Stewart	38½	37¾	38½
100	Art Metal	18	17	18	12	Swift & Co	125¾	125¼	125¾
60	Booth	23¾	23¾	23¾	105	Torrington	55¾	55	55¾
91	Cen Steel	13½	13½	13½	20	United Drug	82	82	82
13	Edison	184	184	184	100	Do 1st pf	50	50	50
45	Fairbanks	60	60	60	155	Unit Fruit	135	134	135
5	Gorton	29½	29½	29½	150	United Shoe	44¾	44	44⅝
10	Int Por Cem	6½	6½	6½	135	Walworth	18¼	18	18¼

Bonds.

$1,000	A T & T 6s	102½	102½	102½	$1,000	Ventura 7s	93	93	93
1,000	C, B & Q 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
29	Baldwin pf	102	102	102	36	Penn Salt	86	86	86
190	Cramps	86	86	86	647	Phil Elec	25¾	25¼	25½
176	Elec Stor'g	30¾	30	30¾	20	Phila Co	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	Ins Co, N A	26	26	26	50	Ton Belmt	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Gen Asp't pf	72	71	72	5	Ton Mining	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,830	Lake Sup	18	17¾	18	14	U G Imp	72½	72¼	72½
159	Lehigh Nav	75¾	71	75¾	205	Union Trac	40	40	40
15	North Cent	76	76	76					

Bonds.

$14,000	Drexel & Co ctfs	102½	102¼	102¾	$1,000	Leh V 4½s	93	93	93
1,000	Lake Sup 5s	54	54	54	1,000	Phil Elec 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾
4,000	L V gen 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2,000	Pub Svc 5s	102	102	102

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.	Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Bid.	Ask.
Am Brass	209	212	207	Du Pont deb	89½	92	89
Atlas Powder	160	168	160	Laflin & Rand	205	..	205
Atlas Powder pf	86	88	86	Laflin & Rand pf	105	110	105
Babcock & Wilcox	110	111½	110	Miles-Bem't-Pond	115	120	115
Bliss	250	250	250	Miles-Bem't-P pf	95	100	95
Do pf	80	80	80	Scovill Mfg	340	350	340
Colts Arms	45	48	45	Standard Screw	265	275	265
Du Pont	260	265	260				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Exchange was dull and irregular, awaiting the receipt of the President's address to Congress. The latter came in fragmentary fashion in the early afternoon and had little effect on prices except so far as the rails were concerned. The latter were helped by the apparently favorable interpretation of the President's remarks on the future of the carriers. Business was on a restricted scale, as traders evidently preferred to await the receipt of the full text of the message before taking a decided market position.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm.	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	10	Miami Cop	25	25	25
30	Am Beet S	51	50¾	51	10	Midvale S	44	44	44
70	Am Car & F	83	82½	83	410	Mo Pacific	27¾	26¼	27½
110	Am Loco	61	60¾	61	10	Nat Conduit	15½	15½	15½
1,100	Am Sm & R	83	81½	82¾	10	Nat Lead	64¼	64¼	64¼
30	Am Sugar	112¾	111¾	112¾	90	N Y Cent	73⅜	73⅛	73⅜
30	Am Sum Tob	104½	104½	104½	140	N Y, N H & H	36⅝	36	36⅛
20	Am T & T	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	100	Nor Pacific	97¼	96	97¼
440	Anacon Cop	65½	64⅞	65¼	80	Ohio C Gas	42	41¾	42
10	A G & W I	109	109	109	40	Pennsylvania	47¼	47¼	47¼
1,700	Bald Loco	72⅜	71½	72¼	95	Pierce Oil	10¾	10	10¾
50	Balt & Ohio	56	55¾	55¾	80	P & W Va	35¾	35½	35¾
120	Beth Steel B	64¾	63½	63⅞	10	Ry Steel S	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
10	Butte & Sup	20	20	20	1,190	Reading	85½	83½	85
60	Cent Leath	53¾	53½	53¾	10	Rep I & S	74½	74½	74½
30	Ches & Ohio	59¾	58¾	59⅜	5,230	South Pac	104½	101⅞	104
850	C, M & St P	48	45¾	47⅜	510	South Ry	32¾	30	31½
280	C, R I & P	28¾	26¾	28¾	2,440	Studebaker	51⅝	50	51⅜
90	Chile Cop	20½	20¼	20¾	80	Tob Prod	77¼	77	77
10	Chino Cop	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	550	Union Pac	131½	129¼	130¾
100	Corn Prod	47¼	46¾	47	20	Un Cigar S	104	104	104
30	Cruc Steel	55¾	55¼	55⅝	10	U S Ind Alc	95½	95½	95½
80	Cuba C Sug	30½	30¼	30¼	730	U S Rubber	74⅝	72⅞	73¼
480	Erie	19¾	18⅝	19⅛	17,210	U S Steel	96	94⅝	95⅝
160	Erie 1st pf	32½	31⅞	32⅜	2,400	Wayne Coal	3⅞	3¾	3¾
300	Marc of Am	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	1,200	W-Mar Alr	4⅝	4⅝	4½
200	N A P & P	3	2⅞	2⅞	500	Do pf	60	60	60

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,700	‡Anglo-Am	16¾	16½	16¾	10	Std Oil, NY	282	282	282

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800	‡Barn't O&G	⅞	¾	¾	1,800	Okla P & R	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	‡Cosden & Co	7	6⅝	6⅞	5,000	‡Omar O & G	25	25	25
200	‡Elk Basin	6¼	6	6	1,500	‡RoyalDutch	..	..	..
3,600	‡Esmeralda	5	5	5	new		62	60	60
500	‡Federal Oil	2½	2	2	210	‡SapulpaO&R	7	6⅞	6⅞
400	‡Glenrock Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	800	Security P&R	⅜	¼	⅜
1,000	Intl Petrol	15¾	15¼	15¾	1,000	Sequoia	⅝	⅝	⅝
3,700	‡Isl'd O & T	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	200	‡Southw Oil	35	35	35
500	‡Merritt Oil	22½	22	22½	1,800	‡Stanton Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,000	Met Petrol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200	‡Tex Co rts	15	14¾	14¾
1,000	‡Midw Oil	107	104	107	400	‡Victoria Oil, new stock	2¾	2¾	2¾
2,000	‡Midwe Ref	137½	133	136					
2,000	‡Northw Oil	48	48	48					

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	‡A-B Col M	40	40	40	15,700	‡Jumbo Ext	19	15	18
300	‡Am Mines	88	88	88	20,300	‡Kewanas	6¼	6	8
15,700	‡Atlanta	8	6	8	800	‡Lib Silver, Co prod	48	40	46
2,200	Big Ledge	1	1	1⅛	300	Mason Val	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
12,700	‡Booth	12	6	12	1,000	‡Mother L	35	35	35
4,000	‡Bos & Mon	50	48	49	500	‡Nixon Nev	35	35	35
7,500	‡Caledonia	35	33	33	3,500	‡Roch Mines	32	31	32
10,000	‡Cal & Jer	⅞	½	⅞	2,500	‡San Toy	9¼	8½	9
100	Can Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	600	‡Red W M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3,200	‡Can Silver	49	47	48	3,500	‡Rochester	1¾	1¾	1¾
3,300	‡Cashboy	7	6	6½	2,500	‡San Toy	9¼	8½	9
1,100	‡C S M & M	1¾	1¼	1¼	1,500	Seneca C Cp	13¾	13	13
4,500	Con Cop M	6¼	5⅝	6	500	‡Silver P Q	11	11	11
500	‡Con-Home	¾	¾	¾	1,000	‡Silver P'k	9½	6	9
1,000	Cresson C G	5¾	5	5⅛	100	Stand S-L	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	‡Denbigh M	⅝	½	⅝	4,700	‡Stewart	16	15	16
700	‡E C M Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	2,500	‡Ton Ext	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	First Nat C	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	500	Un Eastern	4½	4½	4½
500	‡Fort Con	40	40	40	2,500	‡W M & M	31	31	31
12,200	‡Gold Con	28	23	27	1,500	‡Wasap'a	47	45	46
27,500	‡Gold M'r	7½	5	7½	1,000	‡Gold Q	82	81	82
85,000	‡Gt Bend	5½	4	5	2,000	‡W Jo Con	1¾	1¾	1¾
850	Hecla Min'g	5¼	5	5⅛	12,500	‡W T Ext, fa pros	21	19	20
600	‡Iron Blm	⅞	⅝	⅞	7,500	‡White Caps	16	15	15
4,500	‡Jim Butler	39	37	38					

BONDS.

$25,000	‡Am Tob 7s, 1920	101½	101	101½	$3,000	‡K C R T 6s, '23, w l	99¾	99¾	99¾
100,000	‡Do, 1921	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	50,000	‡Lig & M'r 6s, 1921	98¾	98½	98¾
10,000	‡Do, 1923	102¾	102	102¾					
10,000	‡Beth S 7s, 1926	100¾	100	100¼	750,000	‡Nort & W 6s, w l	109½	107½	109¼
1,000	‡Cud 7s, '23, w l	101½	101½	101½	42,000	‡Russ Gov't 5½s	68	65	68
25,000

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

3 Cents per word each insertion.

ATTER Wanted.—Blumenthal's and Chase's brami, poplin, tricotine, 12075, pom pom. Gramercy 1087.

BELTINGS Wanted.—All qualities and quantities. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe, Bergundy, and brown; could use quantity at right prices. Farragut 3745.

CAPES, Coats, Suits Wanted.—Spring, better grade. Max Leiberthal, 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

CAPES and Coats wanted for Spring; better grade; appointments made. Madison Square 3466.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—High colors at a price. Elnhorn, 112 Madison Av.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Salt's No. 2 white chinchilla. Greeley 2927.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring models of the better order for misses' and juniors'. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 12, 29 West 30th St., 12th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Spring coats and capes; stout and regular; call with samples. 137 West 25th St., 8th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Spring coats and suits, ladies', misses' and juniors'; better grade manufacturers who sell jobbing trade. A. Abrahamson, care of Prince George Hotel.

COATS Wanted.—Made of crystal cord and silver tip bolivia, trimmed with big shawl collar cuffs and collars; can use quantity. Call 1,133 Broadway, Room 626.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders in snappy Spring styles of junior and misses' coats and suits. Call all week, 11th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; popular prices. Call all week, after 10 A. M., 3d floor, 14 East 32d St.

COATS, SUITS, AND CAPES Wanted.—Jobber looking at high and medium priced Spring samples. Call, 6 W. 18th St., tenth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples misses', juniors', children's; also ladies', juniors' suits. Bierman, 18 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look all week from 1 to 5 at Spring samples of infants' and children's coats. 126 West 22d, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy cloth and silk Spring coats. Call with samples, 1240 West 27th St., 7th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing sample orders on better make garments. Ullus, 37 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS WANTED.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats and suits. Fourth floor, 45-51 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on high-grade Spring coats and suits. 32 E. 31st St., 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS, CAPES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, better grade. Call all week, 4th West 25th St., 4th floor.

COATS, Suits, and Capes Wanted.—Big jobber placing large stock orders. 129 West 38th, 3d floor. Farragut 4717.

COATS, SUITS, and Capes Wanted.—Placing orders for the Spring. 22 West 32d St., 13th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of children's and junior coats. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring line of the better kind. 8th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of coats and suits. 38 West 26th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring numbers. Call all week, 164 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Buying Spring ladies', juniors', children's better grade. 15 West 20th, Neumann.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Highest grade garments, to $100. National, Canal 4822.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. 5th floor, 151 West 26th St.

COATS AND CAPS Wanted.—Jobber will look at 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. 22 W. 27th St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles; placing orders. 1,123 Broadway, Room 1116.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobbers buying Spring garments. 7th floor, 45 West 31st.

COATS Wanted.—For cash, 1,000 children's and ladies' coats. Telephone Farragut 606.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at all week. Room 804 27 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Snappy Spring styles. Eisenson, 122 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring, better grade. 5th floor, 115 W. 26th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring; better grade. 158 W. 29th, 10th floor.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—36-inch white repps and piques, also 27-inch poplins and other white materials. N., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Petticoat material at a price. Call after 1 P. M., Economy Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread white and flesh cheap for cash. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard, all shades, for cash. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st St.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden-Leonard, all shades; must be cheap. Greeley 1544.

DRESSES WANTED.—We will place orders on snappy models taffeta, georgette, crepe de chine, crepe de meteor, and serge dresses for Spring; only those catering for jobbers; submit samples all week. 105 East 29th St., 8th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are looking at samples and placing orders on Spring dresses in silks and serges. 129 West 27th, 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at Spring samples, serge dresses of the better grade. S. A. F. Co., 9th floor, 36 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for better grade of serge dresses, only those who manufacture for jobbers. 6 W. 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line of dresses; placing stock orders. 8th floor, 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring. 116 West 29th, 10th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all week. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Call all week with Spring styles; orders placed. 39 W. 32d, 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring serge and silk dresses. Fourth floor, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at popular price silk dresses. 4th floor, 134 W. 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity of serge dresses. Phone Madison Square 6050.

FLAGS Wanted.—All kinds, small printed silk or cotton, by the yard. Phone Stuyvesant 5794. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av.

FLANNEL Wanted at once. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 3822.

FURS Wanted.—Open for all kinds of shawl fur collars. Morris Nagel & Co., Inc., 105 Madison Av.

FURS Wanted.—Nutria, opossum, raccoon, coney, collars and cuffs, for cash. N. Hurowitz & Sons, 109 W. 26th.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Two-skin kit cooney, at a price, for cash. Chelsea 1172.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Men's, ladies', children's; cash. Call today, Marcus, 52 University Place.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open for all quantities silk jersey; spot cash. Harry Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

LININGS Wanted.—Heavy velours, serges, poplins, broadcloth, thibets, fur trimmings. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Woolens, jerseys, silks, cotton goods, trimmings, and garments re-dyed to all colors. Arrow, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

PLUSH Wanted.—Salt's black Hudson seal or Blumenthal's Prybiloff. Farragut 8129.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Feco plush for cash. Farragut 8204.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, at very low price. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15 East 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—Spring shades, tricotines and velours. Mad. Sq. 2639. Ext. 2.

POPLIN Wanted.—Susquehanna, all colors; also silks, any description, or quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d.

POPLIN Wanted.—Silk and wool; will exchange black for navy. Greeley 2810.

SERGES Wanted.—0936 or similar qualities; also American poplins, in all colors, for cash. Chelsea 1070.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy Whitman 99 or similar, reasonable, cash basis. Chelsea 5183.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to exchange navy 4433, 104, for 54289, 7120. Vanderbilt 4634.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 2004, 1166, or similar other grades cheap. Spring 7036.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—50-50 or 75% worsted and 25% cotton. Call with samples, 9 to 12, Hemlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, 36th St. entrance.

SHEPHERD CHECKS WANTED.—All constructions; mail swatches with lowest prices. K 23 Times.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Garfield, Read's, all colors; price right. Mad. Sq. 2956.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Pekin, poilu, and tan. Call Mad. Sq. 4218.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge and panama skirts; bring samples. Call all week, Eskin Mfg. Co., 147 West 25th, ninth floor.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Looking at samples wash and cloth, morning. Ford, 151 West 36th, all week.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, all week. 42 West 18th St., 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Prominent jobber buying Spring garments; want new snappy styles every day, 9 to 12 and after 4:30. 1,140 Broadway, 10th floor.

SUITS and SKIRTS Wanted.—Broadcloth suits, silk and serge skirts wanted. Wm. Rosenberg, 38 West 26th, eighth floor. Call between 11-12 only.

SUITS Wanted.—S. Gerber of Nashville, Tenn., looking at high-class line Spring suits. Apply 303 5th Av., Room 910.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits and coats. Call between 11 and 2, 10 East 33d St., 3d floor.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking Spring suits and coats, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M. 133 West 27th St., sixth floor.

SUITS, Coats, Capes Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. First floor, 15 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples. Call third floor, 12-16 West 27th St.

SUITS, Coats, Dresses Wanted. — Better grade Spring line. 131 W. 28th, 4th floor.

TAFFETAS AND CREPE DE CHINES Wanted; can use quantities. I. Streicher, 142 5th Av.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All light shades; open for large quantity. 14th floor, 6-8 West 32d St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity all Spring shades at a price. Joseph Sedwitz Co., 1,107 Broadway.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy, any mill. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8385.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILL Wanted. Sprayregen & Marks, 158 W. 29th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield's 4718; also Poiret Twills; Spring shades. Farr. 5750.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718 navy, Posner, Marinace. Madison Square 2098.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—4718, principally navy; cash. Samuel Gerst, 29 West 30th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Garfield 4718. Cohen Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—4718 or similar, quantities. Gramercy 5098.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash Spring tricotines, high color; velours, silvertones, Bolivias and zibarlines. Sperler, Frank & Engel, 27-31 West 33d St.

VELOUR and Wool Cloth Wanted.—White, suitable for powder puff. Address Polson, 138 West 42d St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer, pekin, brown, green, taupe; cash. Lustgarten & Bloch, Farragut 5054.

VELOURS Wanted.—Spring weights; also tricotines, in all colors, for cash. Chelsea 1070.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 4231 and 032, all shades. Schlossman-Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOURS Wanted.—All shades. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

VELOURS Wanted.—American heavyweight 318, also 1205. Merit Co., Greeley 1120.

VELOUR Wanted.—Brown 0360; also reindeer, clay and gray. Gramercy 2066.

VELOURS Wanted. — Copen, lightweight. Relkes & Hamsman. Chelsea 9843.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown 0360 or similar. E. Wilensky & Co. Farragut 5142.

WASH GOODS Wanted.—Buyer open for cleanout lines of wash goods; must be cheap. Call with samples Tuesday, Room 740, 47 West 34th St.

Contracts Wanted.

HOMEWORK Wanted.—I have from 200 to 500 hand operators on call. K 85 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

9 Cents per word each insertion.

ARMY BLANKETS.—Military, civilian, institution, and camp; various sizes, weights, and colors; good value. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

ARMY BLANKETS.—To close out very cheap, one seam, regulation sizes and colors. V. C., 803 Times Downtown.

BATH ROBES.—Ladies', men's, children's, immediate delivery. Michael Cooper, 133 West 21st.

BEAVERS.—56 inches, all qualities, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5573.

BEAVERS.—56 inches, all qualities. Republic Textile, 244 5th Av.

BLANKETS.—All wool khaki and gray plaid and 6-4 full army length and width, to close out. S. H. Lipps, 53 East 8th St. Stuyvesant 3335.

BROADCLOTHS, Velours, Kerseys.—All colors and makes, also serges and poplins. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's 315, green, Juillards 110, black; very reasonable. Gramercy 5637.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany; also velours. Farragut 5759.

BURELLA.—American, $1.65; velours, all kinds, in all colors, $2.50; silvertones, serges, broadcloths, kerseys, shepherd checks, at prices lower than the lowest. R. Smith & Co., Gramercy 1280.

BUTTONS, braids, trimmings, mercerized spool cotton for sale cheap. Samuel Abrams Co., 31 East 28th St.

CHASE BEAVERS, Silks, Satins, Serges, Passementerie, Braids, Buttons. 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

CHEVIOTS, Melton, and Velours.—W. Valentine's, McKenney's, Golden's, Flagler's, Kennody's, Newhouse; 6-4 cotton warp velours, Stoney & Starkey's 27, 1850; Daniel's 100, Gaunt's 64, De Land's 4900; below market price. Greeley 4379.

CHIFFON, VELVET.—Satin, old rose, American Beauty, sapphire, copen, $3.85; Cheney's navy seal, $4.75. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

CHIFFON CLOTH, imported, all silk, 40 inches, flesh, 85, 90, 100 count goods, 26c. yard. C. C. Striker, care of Rusch Co., 387 4th Av.

CHIFFON VELVET CHENEY, all silk, in taupe and brown. Madison Square 6590.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—All colors, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 8313.

COATEES of all descriptions, from $10 up. Bromson Bros., 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Special post Thanksgiving closing out of 2,000 silk plush coats, trimmed with fur collar, cuffs, originally priced $20, at $16.50; cotton plush coats, $6.50 up; special 2,000 silk coats to close, beaver trimmed, best seller, at $12.50. Ullin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Large quantity of assorted styles and materials on rack at sacrifice prices; good value in black coats; our special for this week is all-wool velour coats, half-lined and fur-trimmed, at $11.50. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—High grade; immediate delivery; silvertip bolivias, pom pom, silvertones, Normandies, velours, pile fabrics, &c.; Spring line for jobbers now ready. Meziritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—700 beautiful styles, must be sold immediately. Silvertones, broadcloths, velours, kerseys, plain and fur trimmed; many with shawl collars, also jobs at very low prices. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th.

COATS.—Jobs fur-trimmed, beautiful raccoon shawls, silk lined, also several hundred coats to sacrifice at $11.50; our coats reduced to $16.50 are wonders. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Girls, 2 to 14 years, plushes, Zibeline cloth, on racks, quantity, assorted styles, real values, Spring line, ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th St. Phone Chelsea 9749.

COATS.—300 children's, 800 ladies' of all wool velours must be sold at once; going out of business; big sacrifice. Ginsberg Coat, 36 7th Av., corner 24th St. Chelsea 6765.

COATS AND COATEES.—Baffin, Hudson, beaver, mole, and kerami plush, with muffs to match, that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATS.—Cotton, silvertone, and wool velour coats, fur trimmed, $8.75 and up, for immediate delivery. J. Zimmerman & Son, 40 West 22d St.

COATS.—Ladies', juniors', children's velour and plush coats, at reduced prices for immediate delivery. Eisen & Son, 122 West 26th.

COATS.—Closing out balance of fine tailored, fur trimmed, all this season's best fabrics and styles. J. P. Slater, 11 West 32d.

COATS. — Infants' intermediate, children's and juniors' coats for immediate delivery. D. Strauss, 141 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors', for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Children's, juniors' and ladies' coats, to close out at reasonable prices. Edelson & Hand, 16 West 22d St.

COATS.—To close out Crystal Cords, silvertones, velours, and broadcloths; $27 to $50. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

COATS and Sport Coats.—In Salts plush, beaver, &c., at rock bottom prices. N. Hurowitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Beaver, Baffin, mole and seal plush short coats, $19 to $50; immediate delivery. Harry Greenberg Co., 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Ladies', to close out; also large quantity of infants', 2-6; very cheap. Fidelity Cloak, 43 West 16th St.

COATS.—To close out, seal and raccoon shawl collars; high grade; $22.75. Michael Senft & Co., 29 West 35th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Infants' and children's, to close out very cheap. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS.—To close out very reasonable, fur trimmed, shawl collars; youthful models. Gordon Outergarment Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS.—Ladies', girls', velours, plushes, cheap; immediate delivery. Schwartz, 31 West 15th.

COATS.—Stout coats at reduced prices, velours, oxfords, plushes. Hirshfield & Co., 164 West 25th.

COATS.—000 coats, $15 to $25 values, to close out for $12.50. M. Rosenman & Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, 1,000, all-wool, velour plush collars, all lined, to close out. Jos. Schwartz, 127 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out, velour, silvertone, B. C., fur-trimmed. Etkin Bros., 106 West 32d.

COATS.—5,000 children's sizes, 2 to 6, 8 to 14, to close out, cheap. Rosh & Mayer, 17 West 28th.

COATS.—300 ladies' silvertone coats; unusually cheap. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Closing out, $8.75 up; also regular. Schoen & Weisman, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—200 high grade girls' coats. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Broadcloths, velours, fur trimmed; big sacrifice. Feidman, 54 East 13th.

COATS.—Closing out nutria raccoon and plain coats. Cohen Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

COATS, SUITS.—Our best styles, to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—1,000 wool velours, assorted, 4-14; $2.25, $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 to close out. S. S. Garment Mfg. Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, junior's, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, full line, sacrifice prices. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Broadcloth, velours; shawl collars; close out. Rubin, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—To close out, at attractive prices. Kiar Bros., 55 West 20th St.

COATS.—300 children's and junior to close out at sacrifice. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS.—Plush, fur-trimmed, plain, $8.50 to $40. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Velours, silvertones, broadcloth; very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—500 to close out at job prices. Ullus, 37 West 32d.

COATS.—Closing out plush velours, $12.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th St.

COATS to close out from $6.50 up. J. Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush juniors, fur collars, $12. Frank & Frank, 141 West 25th St.

COATS.—300, fur-trimmed, to close out. I. Zelikow, 19 West 24th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Voiles, organdies, fingeries, lawns, to close out below market. Clifton Mill, 11 East 17th St.

COTTON GOODS, voiles, organdies, nainsooks, and lawns; to close out. Phone Spring 9568.

COTTON GOODS.—Very fine batiste; reasonable price; 3 cases only. Stuyvesant 277.

CRYSTAL CORDS AND SILVERTONES.—Holden-Leonard, P. O. Box 36, Washington Square Station, Worcester, Mass.

DRESSES.—Very newest to stimulate immediate sales, all wool French serge dresses, $5.90, $7.90, $8.90, colors, sizes, also plus to close out. Merit Co., Greeley 1120.

DRESSES, georgette-satin, velveteens and serges; to close out; also party frocks and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Hahn & Benjamin, 37 West 37th.

DRESSES.—3,000 serge, silk, and velveteen dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Pan-American Waist and Dress Co., 12 West 21st St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES.—Several thousand all wool French serge; to close out, special price, $6.75. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—The very newest Spring creations, serges, taffetas, georgettes, ready for jobbers. Marietta Dresses, 20 West 32d.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge dresses to close out at a wonderful assortment of styles. Lorraine Dress Co., 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, large variety of serge and silk dresses, from $6.75 up. Jacob Holtzman, 134 W. 29th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge of the better kind to close out; afternoon dresses in high shades for delivery. Princess, 10 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Better grade jerseys, serges, silks, and evening dresses. Glockner Dress Co., Inc., 40-42 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 serge and satin, finer grade goods, all colors and sizes, to close out, from a house of reputation. Greeley 824.

DRESSES.—Before stock taking will sacrifice all our serge, wool, jersey, and silk dresses. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—300 velvet combinations, serge, silks, stouts; inducements if purchased in bulk. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Children's and juniors', silks and velveteens, to close out. Gross Co., 97 Greene St. Spring 7039. Madison Square 2056.

DRESSES.—Jobs, close out, silks, $5; wool French serges, $6.75; jerseys, $9.75. Loeb-Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 French serge and silk, to close out at a sacrifice. Jacobs Bros., 153 West 15th. Chelsea 8086.

DRESSES.—Serges, velveteens, satins, closing out, sacrifice. Vendome Costume Co., 142 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses; good assortment to close out. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES to sacrifice; high-grade satins, serges. Chic Dress, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES.—200 serge to close out cheap. Shor, 36 West 32d, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Big job on silk and serge dresses. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Pearson's mercerized, also Egyptian seal; all shades; cheap. Gramercy 806.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, serges, jerseys, to close; $6.50. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—100 French serge dresses to close out; $6. Call 38 West 26th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satins, taffetas, to close out. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Spring line for jobbers. Fitwell Dress, 12 W. 17th. Farragut 3029.

DRESSES.—150 striped taffeta dresses; $5.50 to close. 12 West 32d, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk, serge, to close out cheap. Paris, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks, velvets, to close out, reasonable. Seid, 32 East 31st.

DRESSES of better kind, serge and jersey, at sacrifice. 43 West 21st, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge, silk, close out. S. Roth & Co., 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, 1,000, to close out at $5. Lauretta Skirt, 450 4th Av.

FELTS for tams, caps, slippers, pennants, &c., cotton or wool, all colors; 95 cents up. Room 609, Marbridge Building. Greeley 3606.

FLAGS.—American and Italian, all sizes, lowest cash prices; act quick. S. Asch, 227 Canal St., N. Y.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached, suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FRINGE.—Silk, several styles, widths, mostly black. Farragut 228.

FURS.—Ball & Hub muffs in black, brown, and kit coney; also sealine Ball. Buchsbaum & Newitz, 113 West 27th St.

FURS.—Kit coney collars, beaver and nutria coney shawls. 9 West 24th St., 9th floor.

FUR MUFFS, SCARFS.—Below cost. Rosenberg, 153 West 23d. Chelsea 4985.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; must sell; at a price. Sebago Silk Corp., 95 Madison Av.

KERSEYS, Velours, Juilliards 2002, Metcalf 9190, American 11052, in quantities, colors, very reasonable. Gramercy 5037.

KHAKI DRILL.—17,000 yards, below market price. Farragut 4770.

MACKINAWS. — 200 pieces McKenney's mackinaws, on terms. S. Hyman Co., Spring 8676.

MOHAIRS for skirting and also mohairs for men's suiting. American Lining Co. Telephone Spring 5508.

OVERALLS.—High back, 8-ounce, brown duck, any quantity, immediate delivery. Brooklyn Overall Co., 219 Snediker Av., Bushwick, East New York 1914.

PAJAMAS FLANNEL for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg, 43 West 16th. Chelsea 7065.

PANAMA.—Whitman's 1305, 36-inch navy. Farr. 3990.

PLUSHES.—Cotton plush, seal plush, and corduroys, broadcloths, kerseys, and velours coatings. 9 West 24th St., 9th floor.

PLUSHES.—18 pieces of plush to close out at reasonable price. Stuyvesant 8070.

POM POM.—12075, two pieces taupe; best offer accepted, or will exchange for velour and pay difference. Farragut 5173.

POM POM.—Lausen & Son, all colors, $2.75; also American 12075, at $2.50. S 262 Times.

POPLIN.—8158, 00077, 0609, 00070. Spring 606.

RAINCAPES.—Girls' blue satin for immediate delivery. Atlantic Raincoat Co., 2,618 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East N. Y. 1321.

SEICO SILK.—Very fine quality; 60 pieces flesh; will sell cheap. 1,270 Broadway, Room 607. Mad. Sq. 2494.

SERGES.—5120, $1.65; 11433, $2; Plaid Tartan, $2.50; Lorraine 3055, $1.75; no brokers. Ask for Joe. Greeley 2439.

SERGE.—7012, 104, 1464, 11433, $2; 7120, $1.75; 0609, $1.95; 00070, $2.42½; poplins, velours all colors. $2. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES.—Will sell 25 pieces, navy, 54289, original tickets; $1.70; cash. Madison Square 377.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 navy, 83d navy, Dunmore 0610 navy and black, American 0686 navy, 587 navy, Priestley 47-15 black, Botany 1500 navy; quantities for immediate delivery; terms four months. Elias Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Spring 9697.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—838, 54289, 104, 1464, 809, 7120, 7008, W. F. X., 99, M. F. L., Whitman's 774, 525, American 00010, 06077. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES, navy, U. S. 838, Whitman's 9; reasonable. Astoria, 220 5th Av.

SERGES, navy, 54221 and 54289 U. F. X. Lorraines, 50 and 54 inch. Chelsea 10384.

SERGES.—104 Whitman, 20 pieces, all navy, original, $2.10 net, cash. Spring 8063.

SERGES.—American 0609, at $2; 09070, $2.45. S 263 Times.

SERGES.—1404, Andrew's, at $1.90 net. Orchard 745.

SERGES.—104 black, $2; 0609, $2; 11433, $2; 8850, $2. Gramercy 845.

SERGE.—American 0936, 100 pieces navy, $2.30. Call Farragut 4870.

SERGES.—American 0936; Whitman 104 navy. Farragut 9838.

SERGES.—White, 54 inches, $1.60 and up. Madison Square 6863.

SERGES.—54289, 7120, 3 pieces each, $1.75. Phone Gramercy 1871.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—54-inch, all constructions; no samples to brokers. B 135 Times.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery, Georgettes, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, failles, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK.—Manufacturer offers special lots georgette, crepe de chine, georgeene, taffeta, wash satin. Madison Square 1689.

SILK SKIRTS.—Several thousand, to close out at a low price; Spring line ready. Lauretta Skirt, 450 4th Av.

SILVERTONES. — Reindeer, pekin, copen, navy, taupe, oxford, brown, plum. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $2.25; silk stripes, plaids, taffeta, and satin, $2.50 up; wonderful Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool serges, poplins, to close; $3.25. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross for immediate delivery; well-known brand; best made; all sizes; below market price. Mitchell Export Co., 243 W. 39th St. Phone Bryant 4375.

SUITS.—Velour and broadcloth, in high-grade misses' suits, fur trimmed; very low prices for January sales; prompt delivery. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS, 1,000; Coats, 500; on the racks to close out. Simon Ginsberg & Bro., 16-18 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Close out; better grade. J. Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

TAFFETAS.—Striped; will sell very reasonable. 12 West 32d St., 8th floor.

TAFFETAS.—All colors, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES. — 300 yards, four good shades; price $3.50. Madison Square 7549.

TRIMMINGS, bindings, braids, embroidery to sacrifice. H. Marcus Skirt Co., 153 West 27th. Farragut 8975.

UNGAVA and Hudson Seal Velours and Burella, very cheap. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th.

VELOURS.—Botany, all colors; Holden Leonard duotone, all colors; Blumenthal seal art, colors, black, taupe and beaver. Phone Knickerbocker 1166.

VELOURS.—A. W. Co. 0360, 032 J. P. Stevens, 4231; burgundy, taupe, plum, brown, green, black; prices reasonable; 60 days. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS.—Light weight and heavy weight; also brown shade at reasonable prices. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—K544, 13046, 11050, Wyandotte Brightwood, 4861 in taupe, plum, and burgundy. Milford Woolen Mills, 251 4th Av.

VELOURS.—0360 and interlining to close out dissolving partnership. Wallach & Blum, 136 West 21st St.

VELOURS.—0360, 0359, 4281; taupe, burgundy, rose, brown, green, black; reasonable prices. Greeley 6942.

VELOURS.—All shades, including reindeer, at close-out prices. Franken, 130 East 125th.

VELOUR, KERSEYS.—Heavyweight, American Wyandotte, sacrifice prices. Farr. 2357.

VELOURS, Broadcloth and Serges.—0360 K 544, all colors, 6234-90-0936-1464. Mad. Sq. 2491.

VELOURS.—Saxonia 954, American 15009-544, below market price. Madison Square 914.

VELOUR.—0360, 032, in all shades; also heavyweight cheap. Farragut 9835.

VELOURS.—F. & H. & Garfields, all shades, price right. Madison Square 2056.

VELVETEENS, twill back, worrall dye, all colors, at a sacrifice. Greeley 6755.

VENETIANS.—36 inches, all colors, 57½c; high-grade 32-inch de Luxe, 67½c; 36 and 40 inch black sateen-cotton serges. Telephone Gramercy 3977.

VENETIANS AND SATEENS.—36-inch Duraluxe, Monarch, Sateen, Motor, Al, all colors, below market price. Greeley 4379.

VENETIANS.—Sixty pieces Marquis imported 32-inch black, 48 cents, net cash. Chelsea 2213.

VENETIANS.—Imported, 32-inch black; Marquise permanent. Phone Madison Square 924.

VENETIANS.—32-inch imported blacks; exceptional value. Gramercy 3004.

VOILES—40-inch printed plaids to close out. Gramercy 3004.

WAISTS.—Before moving will sell Georgette crepe de chine, plaid and stripe taffetas, and tub silk at $18-$27 dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WAISTS.—Will sacrifice stock of georgettes. Sugarman, 473 Broadway. Canal 9440.

WOOLENS.—Men's wear, American Woolen Co., style "A 823" piece dyes, quantity for immediate delivery; terms four months. Elias Surut & Sons, 670 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Spring 9697.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—On party dresses, bring samples. Flower Dress Co., 19 West 24th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on junior dresses with samples. 130 West 29th, first floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on dresses; bring your own samples; ready to place large orders. 34th floor, 6-8 West 32d St.

Allied Industries.

BOXES.—25,000 or any part, fibre shipping boxes, new or seconds; immediate delivery. Denmead, 17 West 42d. Murray Hill 5831.

CAMERON CUTTING MACHINES for sale cheap. Farr. 4770.

NEEDLES. — Japanese, hand sewing, assorted sizes; Sharps; attractive price. Phone Rector 6534.

SHIPPING CASES.—25,000 or any part; fibre shipping cases, new or seconds; immediate delivery. Denmead, 17 West 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 5831.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES complete, with transmitters and tables, for sale; also cutting tables. Tel. Farr. 4770

WRIST WATCHES.—Elgin and Waltham offered for immediate delivery. Telephone Lenox 2449.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by one of the most prominent coat and suit manufacturers for Pennsylvania, Virginia, W. Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma; commission only those commanding big business will be considered. O., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by prominent cloak and suit house making smart popular-priced suits and coats for Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma; must be capable of selling upward of $10,000 and be well recommended; drawing against commission. Write R., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN by prominent leather goods manufacturer, (pocketbooks;) acquainted with department store buyers, New York, New England, Pennsylvania States, also Pacific Coast; commission basis. O 473 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted.

LADIES' NECKWEAR EXPERT, manufacturer, manager, jobbing business following, seeks connection. S 326 Times.

SALESMEN, two, New York office, will consider first-class line representation. K 88 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Overalls Much in Demand.

Shortly after the war stopped some of the retailers in different sections of the country, and especially in the vicinity of munition plants and shipyards, were afraid of overloading their stocks of overalls and commenced to cancel orders. The effect this had upon manufacturers was not even noticeable, as little trouble was had in disposing of the goods. Then, after cancellations had been made, a number of the retailers wrote in asking that the goods be shipped as originally ordered. The outlook for the trade just now is regarded as especially good.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Fashion; J. Epstein, jobs coats, dresses; 37 West 26th.
ATLANTA

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MORRIS MARKS, Grocer at 29 Suffolk Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by these creditors: Abraham Seligman, $325; Jacob Landis, $387, and Goldberg & Cohen, $178. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $500. He also made an assignment to Julius J. Klein.

GREENBERG & POSEN.—Pauline Greenberg and Maurice Posner, composing the firm of Greenberg & Posner, formerly dealers in men's furnishing goods in Yonkers, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,001 and assets of $320 realized from sale by the assignee.

LOUIS E. BACKER, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 310 Sixth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $15,370 and assets of $1,000 in stock.

HOTCHKISS & STEIN, manufacturer of women's hats at 641 Broadway, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,042 and assets of $3,119 in accounts. Among the creditors are the Broadway Hat Works, $1,228; Sanes Hat Company, $1,317, and Touraine Hat Company, $1,115.

JENNIE LEVIN, trading as The Marquise, dealer in waists at 20 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,255 and assets of $322.

O'JEFFE & PINKUS, LTD., a corporation importer of linens at 440 Fourth Avenue, has made an assignment to William Q. S. Manning. The corporation was incorporated in 1914, and Frederick S. Pinkus is President.

HENRY GOLDBERG, a merchant tailor at 500 Fifth Avenue, has made an assignment to Moses D. Moss.

WELLER'S BOOTERIE, INC., Shoe Dealers at 1,576 Broadway.—Judge Knox has appointed Frederick R. A. Stiefel receiver. Liabilities are between $60,000 and $70,000, and the stock on hand is estimated at $20,000. The receiver was appointed in the expectation of a large Christmass holiday trade.

H. A. SANDERS MOTOR CORPORATION at 1,876 Broadway.—Judge Philbin of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman A. Sanders receiver on application of two of the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Liabilities are $138,020 and assets $55,340.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Alexander McConnell, florist, 611 Fifth Avenue, who had the wealthiest trade in the city, whose liabilities were $82,419; Robert Winter, Jr., accountant, of 94 Brandt Place, liabilities, $100,000; Ray L. Lenowitz, manufacturer of auto coats, 20 West Twenty-second Street; Maurice Asinoff, 75 Fort Washington Avenue, formerly manufacturer of dresses; Dr. Orwat, D. Stockhouse, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street; Max Cohen, foreman, 780 East 181st Street; Emma Achenbach, 816 Courtlandt Street; Morris Harris, Samuel Rutter, and Isidore Hirschhorn, as the O. & W. Restaurant Company, 161 West Forty-sixth Street; Benjamin F. Stevens, grocer, Middletown; Harry M. H. De Mayer, bartender, Liberty; Vernon Hull, furniture, Kingston, and Nicholas J. Schatzel, liquors, Ossining.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal District Court here today against David Knopky of Springfield, dealer in men's furnishings. Liabilities are given at $49,206 and assets at $41,000.

A petition in bankruptcy also was filed against the Horace K. Turner Company of this city, motion picture proprietors. The liabilities are said to total $441,917 and assets $44,510.

Jack Levin, dealer in women's clothing, with a store at 501 Washington Street, this city and another at 1,181 Broadway, New York, filed schedules in bankruptcy in the Federal District Court here today with liabilities of $424,083 and assets unknown. At the same time he filed an offer to his creditors of 10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. in notes.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Booth, L. Washington — Interborough Rapid Transit Co.; costs.....$110.96
Burnett, Agnes L.—D. MacLean.....389.00
Branch, Edward—W. N. Wagner.....295.17
Cadillac Hotel Co.—A. Quattrochi.....685.61
Caronia, Antonio—Consumers Brewing Co. of N. Y.....109.19
Dillon, John, and Mary J. Regina Dillon—23d Ward Bank of City of N. Y.....2,167.80
Fradus, Jacob—O'Brien Bros., Inc.....589.65
Feeney, James J.—R. Lawrence Smith, Inc.; costs.....163.45
Galoif, Abraham and Irving, (A. & I. Galoif)—B. L. Becker.....524.65
Horwitz, Ernest B.—Great Northern Corp.....624.90
Hagen, August—H. Blossom.....107.00
Heim, Harold A.—B. C. Heim; costs..150.90
Huebshman, Henry K.—S. G. Siegel et al.....3,849.62
J. M. B. Co., inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co.282.43
Levine, William—J. Severino.....2,331.78
Lazerowitz, Lissie —B. Leschensky; costs.....108.95
Manhattan Co.—Guarantee Trust Co. of N. Y.....220.53
Michel, David—R. Stearns.....226.47
Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—J. A. McAllenan.....9,321.10
Miller, John R.—Shubert Theatrical Co.....118.42
McKenzie, Victoria A.—R. H. Lane; costs.....108.96
Neustadt, Marcus—S. Klein.....349.70
Nicheson, Hiram C.—H. D. Miner.....133.75
Nos, Adam—Ivan Frank Co.....421.06
Pike, Clara, and W. A. Wright—People, &c.....500.00
Pocahantas Consolidated Collieries Co. —P. Laskofsky, costs.....117.55
Perlman, Samuel — A. Frankenberg, costs.....101.70
Richardson, Press—A. Albright, Jr., costs.....150.45
Rhine, Edw. F. (Rhine & Co.)—D. W. Martin.....270.27
Rosen, Harry B.—P. J. Poliojas.....167.16
Rosedale Holding Corp.—B. Hamburg..185.41
Smith, Percy J.—S. J. Bailey.....7,807.42
Sanger, Mack W.—S. B. Chapin & Co.5,358.37
Sidelsky, Daniel, and Louis Bayer—J. Sternberg 227.72
Smith, Charles R.—Geo. D. Brown, Inc.170.78
Schildhaus, Jacob—H. Walker.....202.40
Taig, Jacob—J. E. O'Donnell.....203.53
245 West 69th St. Corp.—Bronx Artificial Stone Works.....312.72
Ullman, Herman—J. John.....501.51
United Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc.—Partola Mfg. Co.....2,315.55
Weismann, Edw. J., or Weisman, and Edith Weismann or Weisman—G. H. Stuber 122.32
Well, Sidney M.—H. Werns.....270.45
Williams Eng. & Const. Co. and James J. Frawley—State Bank.....811.15

In Bronx County.

Aghajan, Azznio—J. Amadio.....$69.72
Derrick, Joseph—E. J. Deery et al.....100.85
J. Maurice Co., Inc.—J. F. Mason.....62.84
Jackman, Lillian—I. G. Johnson & Co.294.87
McNulty, William J.—R. B. Moran.....895.42
Meyer, Jacob, and Max J. Siegel—City Cornice & Skylight Co.....257.80
Sherman, William T., as trustee—A. W. Shiverts 120.70
Steinman, Abraham—L. Hutter.....784.78
Tyras, William—D. Deutschman.....112.22
Turetsky, Abraham—Paramount Garage Co. 82.17

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Goldberg, Abraham and Herman—S. Boord, June 26, 1917.....$528.59
King Textile Co., Inc.—I. Lichtenthal, Nov. 19, 1918.....592.05
Harrison, Lewis B., Phillip H., and Harry L.—Crane Co., Sept. 27, 1899..873.71
Maher, Bridget—D. Kann, Mar. 8, 1918.354.67
Walmsley, Hardie B.—J. Hang, Sept. 4, 1918 .....3,511.67
Betansky, Peter—G. Lieberman, June 1, 1917 .....132.92
Waterbury, Grenville F.—S. A. Ellis, Oct. 21, 1912.....127.28
See, Alonzo B.—G. Tisdale, Nov. 27, 1917 .....875.00
Kirschner, Harry—C. H. Young et al., Nov. 15, 1918.....182.07
Products Mfg. Co.—E. Bockmann, Nov. 19, 1917 .....10,814.07
Waterbury, Grenville F.—H. Harrison, Sept. 28, 1914.....114.51
Lefferts, Sol.—A. Grubsmith, Nov. 16, 1918 .....364.20
Dunford, Wm. T.—W. P. Martin, April 26, 1910 .....108.68
Carety, David—K. Herehon, Oct. 29, 1918 .....8,488.57
McEvoy, James—R. A. Steumm, Sept. 17, 1918 .....1,412.68
Bruckheimer, Oscar—Phoenix Auto and Raincoat Co., Feb. 18, 1917.....693.85
Goldfarb, Philip—Central R. R. of N. J., Sept. 13, 1916.....184.85
39 Sidney Pl. Corp.—R. & L. Operating Corp., Nov. 4, 1918.....318.80

In Bronx County.

Frank Falk Co. and National Surety Co.—E. A. Green, May 11, 1917.....$700.00
Nicholson, Edward, Allan Frederick Bierhoff, and Harry Bierhoff, as exrs., &c.—H. E. Krammer, July 23, 1918...116.28

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 49 and 51, two actions; U. S. Trust Co. of New York, trustee, against Crown Holding Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; W. M. Pavell.

6TH ST, 532 East; American Savings Bank against Jennie Wolf et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. V. Irwin.

111TH ST, 241 East; City Real Estate Co. against Maria M. Gregorio et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

MARIAN ST, w s, 58 ft s of Demilt Av, 50x100; Norman L. Sammis against Canebrake Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Sammis.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

WASHINGTON ST, 812; Emil Frank to Wm. Toebelman, 816 Washington St; attorney, William Carl, 2,260 University Av, Bronx $5,700
63D ST, 41-43 West; Jeannette Mehrbach to Dora Steinweg, 420 West 146th St; attorneys, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $60,000

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, s e s, 209.4 ft n e of 181st St, 22.5x—; United States Trust Co., trustee, to Charles W. Berg, Crestwood, N. J.; attorney, E. Ralph, 535 East 177th St...$3,000
DAVIDSON AV, n w s, 180 ft s w of 180th St, 60x90; Phebe Peters and another, extrx., to Phebe Peters, 109 West 86th St; attorney, Thomas L. Feltner, 67 Wall St.....$1
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, at n w c of Kingsbridge Terrace, 169.3x—; United States Title Guarantee Co. to Ruth B. Moran, East Hampton, L. I.; attorney, U. S. Guarantee Co., 176 Montague St.....$12,000
MAYFLOWER AV, e s, 25 ft s of Wilkinson Av, 25x100; same to same; attorney, same.$1
MORRIS AV, 2,258; Elizabeth F. Faller, Philadelphia, to Louis Faller, 385 Columbus Av; attorney G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$800
TREMONT AV, n s, 97.4 ft e of Harrison Av, 50x100; Albert H. Marckwald Company, other, trustees, to Dorothy Marckwald; 136 Amity av, Brooklyn; attorney, C. F. Halsted, 44 Pine St.....$1
UNIVERSITY AV, n w c of 174th St, 100x100x134x105.10; also University Av, w s, 100.5 ft n e of 174th St, 82.6x100; B. F. Construction Co. to Lee's Tract Corp., 149 Church St; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway; two assignments.....$22,000
WILLOW LANE, 3,115; Selena Morton to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 179 East 80th St; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.....$2,000
3D AV, s e, 101.2 ft n of 176th St, 75x200; John J. Tully Co. to Builders Brick and Supply Co., 1,520 West Farms Road; attorney, Builders Brick and Supply Co., 1,520 West Farms Road.....$1
241ST ST, n s, 260 ft e of Katonah Av, 25x100; Harriet West to Harry Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av, Brooklyn; attorney, D. Zirinsky, 392 Bushwick Av.....$1

Auctions.

Peremptory Auction Sale of the Entire Stock of Merchant Tailoring

WOOLENS AND TRIMMINGS

Formerly of KRIEGER-FRANKEL CO., Inc., Inventoried at over $125,000.00

Consisting of Very High Grade Plain and Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Serges, Cheviots, Overcoatings, etc., made by the following prominent manufacturers:

J. P. Stevens & Co., Waterhouse Worsted Co., Coronet Woolen Co., H. & H. W. Lewis, J. W. Birch & Sons, La Porte Woolen Co., Lippitt Woolen Mills, French River Textile Co., Hall Bros., Montrose Worsted Co., William Whitman & Co., mostly in original pieces—of the latest designs and strictly All Wool Fabrics.

Also all the TAILORING TRIMMINGS, consisting of very large lines of High Cost—Silk and Satin Linings—Black and Colored Mohairs, Overcoat Serges, Fancy Satin de Chine, Venetian de Luxe—Skinner Satin—Venetians—Sleeve linings—Pocketings—Haircloths—Paris Duck—French All-Linen Canvas—Shoulder Pads—Buttons—Buckles—Thread, etc.

D. HARTMAN, Auctioneer, Will Sell FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1918, Commencing 10:30 A.M., on Premises, 62-64 West 14th St., near 6th Av., N. Y. C., the above offering.

NOTICE—An opportunity of this kind very rarely presents itself to buyers of this Class of Merchandise, as every piece is carefully selected in the most desirable Patterns—every inch perfect—all Sponged and London Shrunk, all the trimmings of the Higher Quality and deserves the attention of the most critical Buyers.

Clothing Manufacturers—Dealers of High Class Woolens and Trimmings—should not miss this chance.

Each and every lot will be sold Strictly Without Reserve. For further information, you may Telephone Auctioneer's office, 16-17 Mercer St., Tel. Canal 3764, or on Premises, 62-64 West 14th St., Tel. Chelsea 8503.

On exhibition Thursday, December 5th, from 10:30 A. M. until 5 P. M.

☞ ADVANCE NOTICE ☜

I. SINGER, Auctr., Sells Thursday, DEC. 5TH, AT 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 382 Broadway, 2 and 21 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, balance stock of the John Swigart Co., Bankrupts, of Toledo, Ohio, consisting of

Gold and Platinum Mounted

DIAMOND JEWELRY

35 Karat Loose Diamonds,
18 & 14 Kt. Gold Jewelry,
WATCHES, MOVEMENTS,
14 & 10 Kt. Gold-filled Jewelry,
1000 dwt. Old Gold and Bullion,
Watchmaker Materials, Files, Buffs, Drills, Vise Flyers, Hacksaw Blades, Diamond Scales, Valises, Trunks, Trays. For particulars Auctrs. Phone 5371 Stagg.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y. Ideal country sports; country and private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
FIREPROOF
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
300 delightful rooms with private bath, each equipped with HOT and COLD SEA WATER.
THE TONIC UNEXCELLED
Phone: Atlantic City 1455.

Hotel Dennis,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Situated, planned and managed to give comfort and health.
WALTER J. BUZBY

CHARLES HOTEL
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Eleven stories of real comfort, with an environment of distinct refinement without extravagance.
AMERICAN PLAN. ALWAYS OPEN
LITERATURE and TERMS MAILED.
Wm. A. Leech Mgr.

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REAL ESTATE FIELD

The insurance district which has been the scene of considerable speculative activity during the last couple of months furnished another interesting transaction yesterday, through which Sigsbee Graham, financed his holdings to about 11,000 square feet.

The deal involved the five-story loft building 93 and 95 Maiden Lane, which was sold by Jefferson M. Levy, through the Charles F. Noyes Company. With this purchase Mr. Graham now controls a frontage of thirty feet on Maiden Lane; forty-two feet on Gold Street and forty-seven feet on Pearl Street, a plot of 11,000 square feet of ground valued at $275,000. The Pearl Street property is within thirty-seven feet of Maiden Lane.

It is understood that 91 Maiden Lane adjoining the property just purchased by Mr. Graham, has been acquired in an all cash deal from the Preferred City Real Estate Company by prominent interests.

In connection with Mr. Graham's purchases it is interesting to note that all deals made were on a strictly cash basis and in the case of 205 Pearl Street and 207 Pearl Street and 4 and 6 Gold Street, Mr. Graham took title to the property without mortgage encumbrance.

It is believed that these purchases foreshadow the erection of a new building as there is a constantly growing demand for more space in the district.

The twenty-four-story building at 80 Maiden Lane has been a huge success and Maiden Lane at this point is very wide and a higher building can be erected than is ordinarily the case.

In addition to this last purchase, Mr. Graham owns in the same general neighborhood nearly the entire block front on Platt Street, southwest corner of Gold; the new Thurston & Braidich building at 27 Cliff Street through to Ryders Alley; the new Lindo building at 70 Cliff Street; 239 Pearl Street and 12 and 14 Cliff Street.

Buyers for Three Harlem Dwellings.

Marshall Pask sold to James Cruikshank, operator, the two three-story private dwellings 22 and 26 East 119th Street, each on a lot 15.7 by 100.11. They are assessed by the city at $6,500 each. George R. Read & Co. negotiated the sale.

I. V. Cohen resold to an investor 219 West 136th Street, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 16 by 99.11, located between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The seller acquired the property recently from the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Tenement Deals.

Samuel Carner purchased for investment, from the Charles Galewski Company, 12 and 14 East 110th Street, two five-story tenements, on a plot 52 by 100. The sellers acquired the property a couple of weeks ago.

$85,000 for Harlem Presbyterian Church.

The Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 128th Street, covering a plot 99.11 by 100, was transferred yesterday to David Emanuel, of 7 West 124th Street, for a stated consideration of $85,000. The buyer gave back a mortgage of $60,000, held by the New York Presbyterian Church, at Morris Park, and 122d Street. The report of the sale of the church by the Extension Board of the New York Presbytery was announced several days ago.

Queens Borough Sales.

C. Gardner sold to J. B. Vandever a plot 60 by 100, at the northwest corner of Austin Street and Onslow Place, Kew Gardens.

J. V. Kline sold to J. Wamsley a plot 100 by 272 at the southwest corner of Charles Street and the Long Island Railroad, Flushing.

E. C. Bochme sold to Clinton T. Roe a plot 60 by 156 on the south side of Twenty-second Street, east of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

G. M. Brown sold to J. Cohn a plot 96 by 170 on the west side of Woodhaven Avenue, south of Hopkins Street, Jamaica.

Two Leases in Times Square Section.

J. Arthur Fischer leased to David Milch, picture frame manufacturer, the six-story loft building 131 West Forty-first Street, for Margaret A. Shayne and the C. C. Shayne Company, for a long term of years; also to Louis Baum and others the two-story building at 341 West Forty-fourth Street.

Recent Buyers.

I. V. Cohen is the buyer of the five-story flat 2,246 Seventh Avenue, near 132d Street, sold last week by the American Bible Society.

Jesse Livermore is reported to be the buyer of the five-story private dwelling 8 West Seventy-sixth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 724, s s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25.1x100, five-story tenement and stores; Citizens' Savings Bank against Marks Levy et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $15,088.66; taxes, &c., $517.40; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Deane Place, e s, 157 ft s of Pierce Av, 32.5x100x33.4x100; William Hejduk against Lina Fassert et al.; Kadel, Van K. & K., attorneys; due, $1,141.66; taxes, &c., $1,500; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

Ludlow St, 110, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87.6, six-story tenement and stores; Isaac Shiman against Rose Weiss et al.; Strasbourger & S., attorneys; due, $26,545.06; taxes, &c., $2,465.38; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, DEC. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALL REAL and personal property wheresoever situate of which Frederic W. Rhinelander died seized; Frederic W. Rhinelander et al., trustees, for Francis L. Morgan-Jones to F. L. Morgan-Jones, daughter of F. W. Rhinelander, 1-8 part, July 20, 1906; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Frances L. Morgan-Jones to Frederic W., Thomas N. and Philip M. Rhinelander, sons of F. W. Rhinelander, in trust for life of party, first part and then to her husband, William M. Morgan-Jones et al., July 20, 1906; attorney, same $1
AV A, s e corner of 20th St, 23x95.6; Fyneur erick Lehmann to the Tropical Pharmacal Co., 324 Av A, mtg $5,000 and P. M. mtg $5,000, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, 37, n e corner of 158th St, runs — 73.7 x s 45.1 to n s of 158th St x e 58.1 to beginning, gore; Emma V. Haslup to Simon J. Silverman, Feb. 3, 1903; attorney, Louis Silverman, 140 Nassau St.....$1
BROADWAY, 400, n e corner of Walker St, 20 x 99 x irregular; Augustus Heminway et al., trustees, to Mid-City Realty Corp., 36 Wall St; attorneys, Middlebrook & R., 46 Cedar St.....$100,000
BROADWAY, 580-586, e s, 177 ft n of Prince St, 101.10x199.4 to w s of Crosby St, x87.8x 199.4; Therese Weil and Sophia Maxor to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, Dec. 2; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$50
FORSYTH ST, 45, w s, 176.10 ft s of Hester St, 23x100; Hyman Sonn et al., trustees, to Philip Freeman, 1,871 7th Av, b. and s. c. a. g., all liens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$16,500
FRONT ST, 99, n e corner of Gouverneur Lane, 23.11x76.11; Forrest Raynor and another, executors, &c, to Charles L. Meehan, 360 Riverside Drive, 28-60ths, right, title, and interest, subject to prior mtge of $25,000, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$19,600
SAME PROPERTY; Howard C. Smith to same, 12-60ths part, b and s, c a g, Nov. 29; attorney, same.....$8,400
SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Caswell to same, c a g, Nov. 29; attorney, same.$15,600
GOERCK ST, 122, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 21x100; William M. Reed to N. E. Vail & Co., 22 West 1st St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 20, mtg $6,500.....$1
HENRY ST, 103, n s, 170.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 25x87.6; Grigna Realties Inc. to Congregation Beth Aaron C. Rasidem, Da' Kordanoff, 148 Madison St, mtg $10,000; attorney, Norton Stein, 63 Wall St.....$100
MADISON AV, 1,538-40, w s, 50.9 ft n of 104th St, 33.4x70; Rosalie J. Jaffa (Greenbaum) to Royal Wet Wash Laundry, 1,538 Madison Av, mtg $13,500, all liens, Nov. 29 .....$100
WADSWORTH AV, 74-8, w s, 24.11 ft n of 176th St, 75x100; Sterling Building and Operating Co. to George A. Boyd, 5,495 Broadway, mtg $50,000, Dec. 2; also same to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
2D AV, 2,014, e s, 50.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x 75; Sarah Marowitz to Sanford Block, 409 East 102d St, all liens, June 3; attorney, L. A. Walkill, 116 Nassau St.....$100
7TH AV, n e corner of 128th St, 99.11x100; Harlem-New York Presbyterian Church, to D. Emanuel, 7 West 124th St, b. and s. and c. a. g., Dec. 2.....$85,000
27TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edwin Outwater to Anch. J. Brower, 311 Ruby Road, Brooklyn, attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100
29TH ST, s w s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 98.9; Frida Barenbroick to Mary E. Hamill, 1,768 Guerlain St, Bronx, quitclaim, Nov. 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Hamill to Jennie Stern, 244-6 West 38th St, 25.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.7x98.9; Frederick Johnson and Central Union Trust Co. of New York, trustees, et al., to Alcalde Realty Corp., 115 Broadway, mtg $89,750; attorney, T. J. Meehan, 115 Broadway.....$1
52D ST, 54 East, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 17x100.5; Franes G. Twining to Margaret Hawkesworth, 45 East 50th St, all liens, Dec. 2; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway $1
107TH ST, 173 West, n s, 105 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; also all right, title, and interest to any other lot in New York City; Ann Stephenson to Bertha Stephenson, 412 Luddlow Av, Spring Lake, N. J., b. and s., all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Gerald W. Perkins, 110 South 10th St, Mt. Vernon, N. Y $1
136TH ST, 219 East, n s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 16x99.11; Cecilia Gaudio to Vasilion Dostoglis, 2,736 8th Av, mtg $5,000, all liens, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
136TH ST, 266 West, n s, 116.8 ft s of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Leonard Weill to Laura E. Walker, 1538 West 179th St; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Leonard Weill, 155 West 93d St, all liens, Nov. 29; attorneys, same.....$1
162D ST, a s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 19x 99.11; Charles Newgarden to Joseph Janoff, 689 Prospect Av, Bronx, mtg $6,000, all liens, Dec. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 34 ft s of 187th St, 30x100; John Del Gaudio to Rebecca Del Gaudio, 1,812 Gleason Av, mtg. $23,000, Jan. 9; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St.....$100
HONEYWELL AV, w s, 136.7 ft n of 178th St, 23.7x100; Charles Goodhue to Julius J. Meyerson and another, 780 East 183d St, Nov. 30; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100
LOTS 517 and 518, same map; same to same, mtg. $480, Jan. 9; same attorney.$100
OLMSTEAD AV, w s, 78.6 ft n of Houghton Av, 25x100; Ehrich Peterson to A. O. Malmberg, 2,477 Devoe Terrace, June 24; attorney, A. O. Malmberg, 2,477 Devoe Terrace.$1
TIFFANY ST, w s, at s e s of Beck St, runs s 187.5x n w 114.5x n e 148.6; Kermit Realty Co., Inc., to Jacob Bluestein, 771 Beck St, mtg $87,500, Nov. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
UNIVERSITY AV, 1,601, w s, at n w s 174th St, 100x100x134.8x105.10; Chamax Realty Corp. to Norman Real Estate Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg. $137,500, Nov. 29; attorney, A. S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 72 ft n of 163d St, 37.6x90.8; also Washington Av, w s, 34.6 ft n of 163d St, 37.6x99.11; Rice-Fitzgerald Bldg. Co. to North County Development Co., 68 William St, mtg $62,000, Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
138TH ST, 624 East, s s, 25x100; Bernard Treptow to Ernest Back, 572 East 138th St, mtg $9,000, Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1
166TH ST, 568 East, s s, 37.6x irregular; also 166th St, 572 East, s s, 37.6x irregular; H. W. G. Corporation to James E. Dougherty, 2,564 Marion Av, and another, mtg $45,650, Nov. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
167TH ST, 818 East, s s, 40x100; also 167th St, 822 East, s s, 40x100; Markstone Realty Co. to Henry Carden, 220 East 138th St, mtg $65,700,

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Unfurnished.

MODERN
SIX OR SEVEN
ROOM APARTMENT.

Unfurnished apartment on the east or west side, between 72d and 96th Sts. Address B 231 Times.

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61ST. 27 EAST.—Large, light rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen only. Plaza 2326.

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IRVING PLACE, 56.—Beautifully furnished rooms, superior private house; references essential.

MADISON AV., 253, (38TH ST.)—Furnished, unfurnished, large room, bath, steam heat, electricity; reference.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

The Management of THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates $6.50 to $18 per week; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For discriminating people; single, double rooms; private bath; studio; non-housekeeping; restaurant.

51ST. 341 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room with quiet family, $6; references. Bryant.

56TH. 61 WEST.—Large room with private bath; suitable for two; phone.

59TH. 68 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome rooms; electricity, switchboard; parquet floor; refined residence.

70TH. 134 WEST, and Broadway.—Large front parlor and back parlor, with private bath; business people preferred.

70TH. 200 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; breakfast; reference; Apartment 5.

70TH. 222 WEST.—Front room; private family; gentleman; references. Columbus 8791.

71ST. 303 WEST.—Japanese gentleman; superior accommodations, in private house; electricity; breakfast; references.

71ST. 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room; electricity, telephone, skylight.

73D. 106 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor, with bedroom, electricity, telephone; $12; single, $4.50.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Attractive well heated single room, near bath, electric light, subway express convenient; references.

74TH ST., 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; private bath; excellent service.

76TH. 42 WEST.—Unusually attractive double room, private bath; also single room adjoining bath; newly renovated private residence.

76TH. 181 WEST.—Suite, handsomely furnished; $12; running water, southern exposure, electricity. Ross.

76TH. 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean large rooms, private bath; small room; references; phone.

76TH. 148 WEST.—Large and medium desirable sunny room; electric light; telephone.

76TH. 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, adjoining bath.

76TH. 104 WEST.—Large, warm room; private bathroom, electricity; reasonable.

77TH. 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with connecting bath on second floor for high class business people; every modern improvement. $8 to $15.

77TH. 314 WEST.—Three large and medium rooms; exclusive house, near subway; reference.

78TH. 214 WEST.—Rear parlor, private bath; also front room, twin beds; gentlemen.

78TH ST., 363 WEST.—Attractive large room, private house, kitchenette if desired; reference.

78TH. 142 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms, $5 to $10; telephone.

79TH. 155 Riverside Drive.)—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; $40; gentlemen; references.

80TH. 126 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room, bath adjoining; suitable one or two.

81ST. 27 WEST.—Large or small room; window a southern exposure, porch overlooking parks; private baths, steam heat, electricity, service; exceptional private home. Schuyler 1826.

82D. 117 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; private bath; also others; heated.

83D ST., 302 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; running water; balcony; view; exclusive private home; references exchanged; gentleman.

84TH. 3 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful room, lavatory, bath adjacent; roomy closets, electricity, phone; southern exposure; suitable for two.

86TH. 174 WEST.—Large medium room newly decorated; electricity, phone, subway; reference.

86TH. 113 WEST.—Large luxurious front room with alcove bedroom; electricity, running water; single person. Schuyler 9287.

87TH. 23 WEST.—Small room, heat, electricity, $12 monthly; services; surroundings high class.

87TH. 270 WEST.—Small room, bath adjoining.

88TH. 206 WEST.— Beautifully furnished room; business people. Sixth floor east.

87TH. 108 WEST.—Newly decorated parlor floor; private bath, electricity, kitchenette; phone.

88TH. 307 WEST.—Richly furnished suite; other rooms; modern private residence; select section.

88TH ST., 323 WEST.—Gentlemen or high-class business women; furnished or unfurnished; exclusive private house.

88TH. 344 WEST.—Comfortable small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH. 70 WEST.—Opening select house; second-floor front suite; steam, electric.

92D. 75 WEST.—Attractive, small, sunny room; one flight; business people. McCabe.

110TH. Broadway.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

112TH. 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Large, sunny, well furnished room; gentleman. Cathedral 3724.

118TH. 508 WEST.—Large, newly furnished; immaculate; elevator, electricity, shower. 1 West.

122D. (Near Broadway.)—Pleasant room, upper apartment; lady. Telephone Morningside 6487.

122D. 607 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny front suite. Cooke.

122D. 520 WEST.—Attractive double, single, outside rooms; elevator. Apt. 6 F. W.

172D. 720 WEST.—Young couple have southern guest room for refined persons. Van K.

BROADWAY, 2,647, (103d.)—Single room, near bath; elevator; gentleman; price $4.50. Ryan's apartments.

BROADWAY, 2,469, (91st Subway.)—Room facing Broadway; elevator; private family; after 10 A. M.; references. Apt. 37.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Corner 107th St.)—Large outside room, steam heat, hot and cold running water; beautifully furnished. Burnham.

If you are looking for rooms ask Miss Tripp, the Homefinder, 416 West 118. Hours 10-2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 115th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive room, with bath, overlooking Hudson, private family; to refined guest; $80. Telephone between 4-6, Morningside 4559.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800, (157th.) — River outlook; 2 rooms, bath, singly; exceptional; references; breakfast optional; private phone. Audubon 4854.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th) (Apt. 45.)—Elevator apartment; desirable room; private family.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE. (84th St.)—One or two sunny rooms and bath. Schuyler 5690.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (82d)—Large front room; also small room; private residence.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 889.—Comfortably furnished large room suitable one or two; running water; board optional. Apartment 41.

TWO large, clean, well-furnished rooms, near bath; near Columbia; business couple. Phone, after 6 o'clock, Morningside 1172.

WEST 53D AV., 203.—1 suite of 3 large rooms and bath; also 2 large double rooms with private baths; references required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Beautiful large room with bath, parquet floor, electricity; bachelor or business people; very exclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Gentleman desires room, space for piano, private family. Write G. W., 3,525 Broadway.

Nicely furnished warm room, with board, and sunny exposure; reference; private family; west side. B 241 Times.

Naval officer desires warm room; congenial people; state number family. K 90 Times.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

By young gentleman, (American,) comfortable room, breakfast and dinner, quiet section of Manhattan, in family; no other boarders; congenial home surroundings necessary; comfort, not luxury, required; $15 to $18 per week; give particulars. K 96 Times.

Furnished room with connecting private bath wanted, on or near Broadway, between 65th and 137th Sts.; state street and number and price. Y 390 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN desires medium-sized room in an exclusive, refined private family; meals. Write Mr. A. M. Reed, 320 West End Av., city.

YOUNG MAN desires room or room, breakfast; private family; state price, particulars. K 62 Times.

Young man wishes comfortable room with private family, north of 80th St., or in suburbs; state particulars. K 98 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

181ST, 805 EAST.—Two refined gentlemen to board in high class apartment; reasonable rent. Inquire janitress.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

57TH. 351 WEST. (Near Circle.)—Large room, private bath; French table; electricity.

73D. 142 WEST.—Refined family offers comfortable room; southern exposure; electricity; reference.

79TH. 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors, tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH. 141 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bathroom; good table; electricity; couple or gentlemen.

80TH. 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private bath; board; electricity; homelike; references.

82D. 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH. 5 WEST.—En suite, singly, electricity, steam; good home cooking; table guests.

85TH. 120 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all improvements, good home cooking, table guests.

105TH. 164 WEST.—Few refined table guests accommodated; excellent meals; references required.

104TH. 320 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—Refined house, small and large rooms; reasonable.

108TH. 329 WEST.—One room, medium size, for one or two; cuisine and service the best; reasonable.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $15-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large double room; private bath; meals; one flight; singles, facing park; electricity; all conveniences

WEST END AV., 237, (71st St.)—Suite with private bath; other rooms; American home.

BOARD WANTED.

Business woman of wide experience, recognized as a trained woman, coming to New York for at least the month of December on specialized work, wishes to be a guest in the home of a French or Latin-American family; prefers suburbs, but would consider first class apartment; rather be where there are young people or children; in exchange will coach in English, American business customs and methods or ordinary business studies, or supervise correspondence; references exchanged; only the best social and business references will be considered. Address B 216 Times.

Two young married business couples desire permanent rooms and board with private family; no other boarders; private bath desirable; between 72d-110th, West. R 238 Times.

Wanted, two rooms and private bath, by two Japanese business gentlemen; location between 72d and 125th Sts., on west side; about $80, with breakfast extra. B 733 Times Downtown.

Board and room wanted by Jewish young man, about 18 years of age; private family; liberal pay. K 47 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUPLE taking house with garage in suburbs desire gentleman as paying guest, unusual opportunity for man; large, attractive, refined home. Phone Audubon 8109 N.-sh.

New York State.

WHITTIER INN, Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, 45 minutes out; room, board, $18 up; solarium, open fireplace. Tel. Coney Island 900.

Long Island.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006W.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; booklet. Phone 1165 White Plains.

HOTEL ROCKLEDGE MANOR; MODERATE PRICES. 124 BRUCE AV. TELEPHONE 5621 YONKERS.

New Jersey.

ALTITUDE 300 FEET.
Ideal home for nervous and convalescent people who desire rest and quiet.
1 PALISADE AV., PALISADE, N. J.
Phone Cliffside 222. Take Fort Lee Ferry.

Educated lady owning her own country home in attractive locality, one hour from New York, would take charge of boy or girl of good family; superior environment; highest references. Y 289 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, knowledge stenography, typewriting; 5 years' experience; $22. K 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—(23,) experience, take full charge of complete set of books, manage office; salary $25. Call Lenox 755. C 820 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, familiar modern systems, trial balances, collections, recommended by C. P. A. Telephone 4912 Madison Square. Lipman.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, high school graduate, experienced controlling accounts, desires position small office reliable firm; reference; $16 start. R 232 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent trial balance, controlling accounts; entire charge; references; $25. K 488 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Efficient; 3 years' experience; salary $18; reference. K 501 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 10 years' experience double entry, controlling accounts; accurate; competent. S 321 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent; unusual ability; experience in managing office. K 499 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, trial balance, controlling accounts; $25. Kent, 177 West 79th.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, thoroughly competent, managing, full charge office; references. H 946 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, controlling accounts, balances, manufacturing experience. B. S., 1,418 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Four years' experience; capable taking entire charge; $18. F 758 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, several years' experience in jewelry line, desires position. C 823 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, credit lady, controlling accounts, trial balance; five wire; loyal; Brooklyn preferred, but not essential; $22.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; entire charge; 15 years' experience; $16-$18. K 526 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, experienced, full charge, modern methods, good penman; $23. B 748 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced stenographer, high school graduate; $15. Write E. M., 3,525 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Executive ability; four years' experience; A1 references. K 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced, unusual ability. S 340 Times.

CHAPERON.—Englishwoman would read aloud, act as companion or chaperon hour or two daily. Gentlewoman, S 309 Times.

CLERK, knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, all office details; $15. S 310 Times.

CLERK, bookkeeper, typist, correspondent; 3 years' experience; $20. S 322 Times.

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT.— Refined young lady, position as companion or attendant to elderly lady or young girl. M. H., 3,523 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Young French lady, refined and educated, will be companion to old lady. R. P., 2,337 Broadway.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert, desires position; four years' experience; $20. M. N., 324 3d Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced, highly educated, progressive, insight, organizing power; four languages; references; state salary. Z 208 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER, artistic, by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Anderson, 155 West 108th Academy 3079.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class; out day; moderate; references. Hall, Riverside 4751.

EDITOR—writer—assist editor; manage house organ—research for writer. E 210 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

EDUCATED BUSINESS WOMAN wishes position; good penmanship, accurate at figures, able to supervise, accustomed to answer correspondence; capable, conscientious. B 240 Times.

GIRL, (19,) desires position downtown, general office worker, typing, &c. K 521 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS - TEACHER, French college graduate, desires additional morning engagements; perfect French, English, music; all school branches. Y 389 Times Annex.

HALF time place, light colored girl. Rice, 247 West 63d. Apt. 15.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young English widow with five-year-old child wishes position; one lady or two in family; simple cooking; excellent reference. Mrs. Rose, care Mrs. Knapp, 2,089 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, refined, young widow take charge of home for business people or elderly couple. S 329 Times.

INFANT'S NURSE wishes position city; American Protestant; $50; reference. R 225 Times.

INTERPRETER. — Enterprising, refined, young British lady, speaking fluent French, (certificates London Chamber Commerce, Royal Society Arts, &c.,) desires position; would travel; educated Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France; has done varied war work, (4 years,) in England and here; free middle January. W 229 Times.

LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE, 15 years' teaching experience, desires position where such training and executive ability count. B 218 Times.

LADY attendant, refined Protestant woman, would like position California. S 344 Times.

MANAGER.—Office; experienced, highly educated, progressive, insight, organizing power; four languages; references; state salary. Z 207 Times Annex.

MASSEUSE, licensed, gives patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 472 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, hospital experience, best references, wishes position doctor's office or care of invalid; day to day only. K 58 Times.

NURSE.—American registered nurse, English nationality, having passport, seeks position to cross Atlantic. W 93 Times.

NURSE, experienced, going to Florida for Winter, would take invalid. R 241 Times.

NURSE.—Englishwoman would give service for passage to England. S 343 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, two years' experience; good penman; conscientious; Christian; $12. B 744 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; knowledge of typewriting; $14. K 502 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing clerk, experienced, ambitious, desires situation; references; $15. L 454 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist, some knowledge of stenography; salary $12. Schuman, 1,207 Lexington Av.

OPERATOR.—Elliott-Fischer; three years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; $18. L 454 Times Downtown.

POSITION, suitable and responsible, wanted by refined woman; executive and organizing ability; experience as business manager and buyer, hotel and club manager; good housekeeper and companionable. Y 304 Times Annex.

SALES CORRESPONDENT, with splendid record, desires position; capable of managing office; reliable assistant for busy man. K 87 Times.

SECRETARY, young lady, trained in first class secretarial school, desires position with reliable firm; willing to demonstrate ability. M. J., 37 East 38th. Plaza 2063.

STENOGRAPHER, attractive personality; secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; accustomed technical, general dictation; touch operator; age 25; engineering, export, construction, ship brokerage experience; immediately available, good salary; references. K 440 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22,) assistant bookkeeper, 5 years' mechanical experience, excellent mathematician, grammarian, well rounded in details, spells, punctuates, paragraphs intelligently, academic education; $18. C 755 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, detail clerk; five years' practical experience; secretarial training; college graduate; business; especially assuming entire office; above ordinary; highest credentials; Christian; $20. B 692 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires position with opportunity for advancement; 3 years' experience; stenography, telephone operator, and general clerical work; initial salary $18. K 422 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, clean-cut American, 3 years' college graduate, business experience; good speller, quick comprehension, exceptionally neat; $15. B 648 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, experienced, accurate, good grammarian; initiative; thoroughly familiar with office details; $20. C. P., 1,430 Lexington Av., 2d floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat American, rapid, understands office details; 8 years' experience; A1 references; desires permanency; $22, advancement. B 729 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, expert, 10 years' experience, legal, literary, clerical; desires part-time position. G 918 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER desires position with representative export house; six years' experience; salary $25; reliable. L 428 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, Christian, high school business education; 5 years' experience; best references; salary $22. L 441 Time. Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office worker, competent, reliable, five years' experience, desires position; $21-$23; excellent references. A 16 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT, 12 years' experience; possesses initiative and executive ability; excellent credentials; $25. Miss Hardacre, 100 West 13th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, high school graduate; 7 years' experience; refined, conscientious; best credentials. Bergen 3780, or L 409 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6 months' experience; high school education; graduate of business school; reasonable salary; willing worker. S 314 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—(20;) experienced; high school graduate; ability to do anything that requires intelligence; $18. L 459 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright, conscientious, reliable beginner; business school graduate; desires position. Helen Snizek, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, thoroughly capable; desires position where good work brings advancement. Anna Werne, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, several years' experience; best references; salary desired, $17. A. C., 956 2d Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' legal, commercial experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; $18. B 759 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—High-school education; 3 years' experience. J. 348 East 41st.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly experienced, competent, initiative, executive ability; salary $22. K 83 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, beginner, in large downtown New York office. Midwood 4951.

STENOGRAPHER, 14 months' experience, Christian; $15. Cisco, 830 East 169th St., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, knowledge modern office practice, high school graduate. K 236 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, high school, business education, desires change position. O. G., 150 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY; educated, extensive experience, initiative, rapid; unusual references. Capable, 3,025 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Christian, wants position with reliable downtown firm; $15. K 482 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; reliable; references; Christian; $15. K 481 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, desires position where proficiency brings advancement. B 782 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' varied experience, high school graduate; salary $20. K 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, high school graduate; secretarial work preferred; $25. K 503 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal and commercial expert; executive ability; report references; $25. K 480 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Six years' experience; conscientious, capable; highest credentials; $20. B 723 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; high grade, wide awake, intelligent. K 496 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Five years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping and office routine. S 326 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ years' experience; downtown office desired; $20. B 727 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — Knowledge bookkeeping; experience 1 year; $12. K 86 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; three years' experience; $18; downtown preferred. B 739 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid worker; reference; American; $13. B 748 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Commercial experience; best references; can operate switchboard; $18. B 788 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; 5 years' experience; excellent memory; capable handling busy board; Christian; $12. L 431 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and clerical worker; experienced any board; $16. B 754 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Expert; nine years' technical experience; accurate. K 405 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

TEACHER.—French taught by French teacher, graduate of Normal School. Write to E. R., 1,152 3d Av.

TYPIST.—Thoroughly competent and reliable; 3 years' experience; $15; references. B 728 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Two years' experience; knowledge office work, all standards; $12. L 461 Times Downtown.

TYPING done at home, manuscripts copied; neat, accurate, reasonable. Address R 235 Times.

TYPIST, two years' practical experience, understand office work; $15. L 466 Times Downtown.

TYPIST wishes a few hours' work in the evening. K 77 Times.

WOMAN. — Serious-minded business woman of ability desires executive position, capable in office management, credit investigation, &c.; salary $125 per month to start. W 183 Times.

YOUNG LADY, bright, energetic, Christian, desires permanent position; understands bookkeeping; salary $18. Miss E. Klein, 2,497 8th Av.

YOUNG LADY clerical, typist, file clerk; 6 years' experience; reference. B 746 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY desires position, nights, 7-10:30; experienced, telephone, typewriting. B 730 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housekeepers; excellent cooks; investigated references; seeking places; day workers a specialty. Telephone Columbus 5105. Domestic Service Agency, 320 West 59th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5092. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (80th.) Riverside 9463.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, 12 years' experience, seeks position with progressive organization; thorough knowledge balance sheets, financial and statical reports, credits, collections, &c.; salary, $40 week; American, aged 33, married; can accept immediate engagement. K 490 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER, (29,) four years with certified accountants, several years' large firm; head bookkeeping department; broad experience; passed C. P. A. examinations; $3,000. L 463 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Systematizer, Office Manager.—University graduate with good potential qualifications wishes to associate with progressive industrial organization; experienced; salary $2,500; age 25. Address R. R., R 589 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced senior, desires position with first class firm of public accountants, American, Christian, educated and can meet high class clients. B 720 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—C. P. A., high-grade executive, practical, experienced, seeks position as controller, auditor, or other corporation executive. W 461 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Columbia graduate and M. A., (28,) with legal training; now directing cost analysis end of survey of major industry; salary required $75. W 90 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers $10 monthly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Rector 2360.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (22,) no experience, 5 years' bookkeeping experience, accounting student, desires connection with accounting firm. B 753 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Company, 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANTS, books opened, systematized; financial, tax reports, bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly. Albert-Darst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8446.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trained export, import, banking; understands Spanish; salary $2,500 yearly. W 61 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (20,) experienced, desires connection with firm of accountants. W 168 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER desires position with reputable concern; best references. K 82 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systematized, audited; part time bookkeeping; moderate. Kahn, Farragut 4200.

ACCOUNTANT, (25,) experienced senior graduate C. P. A., desires permanency with C. P. A. K 89 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, seeks position with public accountant; capable conducting audits. S 328 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, books audited, part time bookkeeping; reasonable. Phone Stuyvesant 9190, evenings.

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN seeks connection as European representative; 11 years' experience complete building supply business; excellent references as to ability, personality, integrity. B 290 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, producer, understands business thoroughly, best reference, desires change. W 233 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 31, efficient and aggressive, extensive business experience, varied in modern methods, desires change with broader possibilities. W 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 24, six years' experience; thorough knowledge double entry, controlling accounts, &c.; two years college training in accounting; best references. Weisfeld, 9 East 107th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) twelve years' experience, college graduate, thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; correspondent, auditor; salary $30 week. K 519 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, credit man, (46,) experienced various lines; active, accurate; highest credentials; salary $1,400. G 760 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, controlling accounts, credits, collections; six years' experience small office; university graduate; progressive American Hebrew; $40. R 123 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (50,) married, Christian; 10 years' practical experience, modern methods; capable taking entire charge; highest references. K 486 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERK desires connection with business enterprise; controlling accounts, coats, distribution, etc.; honorable army discharge. K 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist, 18, desires position with reliable concern; experienced; moderate salary. H. G., 45 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, Government, mercantile experience, well educated, American, ready for position at once; good references; $25. K. 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) accounting experience, capable correspondent and office manager; highest credentials; salary $35. L 460 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—College education; two years connected with New England firm; best of references. K 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—General utility man, (45,) competent, experienced; able to take full charge, or assistant to executive. S 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, college man, will be mustered out of service this week, desires position; salary $20-$25. L 453 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT AND RELIABLE; BOND AND REFERENCES; SALARY $20. W 237 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of accountancy, thoroughly experienced, capable, seeks connection. B 715 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (32,) experienced; balances, statements, controlling accounts; $30. Darragh, 2,194 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, desires position, double entry, statements, trial balances, reference. K 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, (26.)—Expert; start moderately. Chelsky, 47 East 3d St., city.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, 23, six years with ladies' neckwear house, one year with accountant. Rosenau, 814 East 163d.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 19, energetic, bookkeeping, bill clerk, best credentials. G 745 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, 20; double entry; accountant student; experienced; $18. S. M., 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, 6 years' experience, desires position; age 24. K 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, experienced, efficient, accurate, painstaking, for responsible position; $30. S 325 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; controlling accounts; 3½ years' experience; reference; accountancy student. Rennert, 14 Av. A.

BOOKKEEPER, age 16, reliable, accurate, desires position; salary no object. K 506 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, four years' experience sales, purchases ledgers, payroll; $25. K 508 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ASSISTANT, 20, experienced; accountancy student; double entry; references. L 451 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (21,) experienced controlling accounts, voucher system, trial balance. K 511 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Auditor; 28; ten years' experience; employed with C. P. A.; $30. S 412 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. Experienced; trial balances, controlling accounts, familiar with any line. K 68 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position, factory, wholesaler, accountant, hotel. Moderate, 114 East 87th St.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) five years' experience; can furnish highest credentials. K 466 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping; university student. R 220 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; can take full charge; salary $30. K 484 Times Downtown.

CAN YOU USE A YOUNG MAN in an executive capacity who has received his discharge from the navy, and who was for five years the purchasing agent of a large automobile concern? Theo. Comparte, 1,514 Madison Av.

CARPENTER, first-class mechanic, in hotel; good references; all around. Victor Niem, 581 50th St., Brooklyn.

CASHIER, &c.—Young Frenchman, speaking a little English, but with thorough knowledge of Spanish and Italian, wishes employment as a cashier or any other responsible and confidential opening with first-class hotel; can furnish from $1,000 to $3,000 security if required. Address M. P. Leon, H 920 Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer is interested in placing present chauffeur in private, permanent position; good, careful, good mechanic, honest, trustworthy and good habits. Telephone Worth 2066.

CASHIER-ACCOUNTANT, COLLEGE GRADUATE,
prior to enlistment, grain export house, desires connection with future; honorable discharge U. S. Navy. R 231 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 35, years of experience; good appearance, courteous, careful driver; own repairs; city experience; personal references; former employer going South. W 232 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic, 35, married, 10 years' experience; reference from U. S. Navy and Packard, wishes position private, country preferred. Albert Faunce, 60 Westchester Sq.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, married; Swedish nationality; good mechanic on high-grade cars; Selis-Knight, Stirling, White, &c.; 10 years' driving experience. Alfred Lorentz, 317 W. 112th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, aged 35, wishes position with private family; 7 years' experience; careful driver. R 212 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married; aged 35; 10 years' driving, seeks private position; Packard, Cadillac experience. Eggers, 705 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, highly recommended, first class Pennsylvania man, anywhere wishes a good private position. Mastert, 712 West End Av. Telephone Riverside 801.

CHAUFFEUR, Austrian, single, experienced, wishes position with private family; references. L. Stock, care Zuber, 125 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 38; married; 18 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Man, 56 West 93d. Riverside 1835.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 37, married, American, would highly appreciate steady position with private family; best city reference. Robert Slama, 331 East 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 30, married, wishes position; careful driver, with best reference. John Morolo, 138 Amsterdam Av., City.

CHAUFFEUR.—Seven years' experience on all cars; sober, reliable, and capable of taking charge of any car. John Greze, 180 East 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner wishes to place his thoroughly experienced chauffeur and mechanic, 60 Beaver St., Room 12. Tel. Han. 8090.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 28, wishes steady position, private, commercial, careful driver, good references. E. Schuhrlemen, 444 East 91st.

CHAUFFEUR.—French, 33 years old, single; 13 years' experience; 4 years last place; best personal references. A. Beillard, care Likendael, 150 West 66th St.

CHAUFFEUR, age 33, married; 16 years' machinist and driving experience; foreign and domestic cars; $30. L 467 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, eight years' experience; three years last employer, Chauffeur, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR.—Owner going South would like to place his chauffeur with private family. Phone Schuyler 8878.

CHAUFFEUR.—Twelve years' experience; careful driver; references; private. Kirwin, 422 East 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, experienced, excellent driver and mechanic; references. Baker. Telephone Columbus 8028.

CHAUFFEUR, exceptional driver, mechanic, 11 years' experience, married, age 35. Taylor, 609 West 135th. 8366 Morningside. Ex. 13.

CHAUFFEUR, five years' experience, private position; reliable; A1 references; $30. K 84 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single, 10 years' experience; private family, girls; any car. G. Nickols, 257 East 10th St., City.

CHAUFFEUR, first class driver and mechanic; excellent references; $30 per week. Nehoyuk, 92 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wishes position with private family; competent, well educated. S 288 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Finnish, age 31, wishes position private family; best city references. V. J., 326 E. 85th. Murray Hill 1402.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, experienced, good driver, wishes position; references. A., 1,921 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

COMPETENT.
HOURS 9 TO 5.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
REPLY, STATING REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED
E. R., 608 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; competent to take dictation rapidly and type neatly; should have sound business experience and be able to act as assistant or secretary; advertising experience desirable, but not essential; state experience, salary expected, and when you can start; good position with chance for advancement. Address Downtown Manufacturer, B 223 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in the office of a large manufacturing concern; young woman; must be a conscientious, rapid and neat worker; one who has had experience in credit department work preferred, but not essential; salary $15 to start; write full particulars; state age and experience. Stenographer, Box 347, City Hall Station.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; fine, steady position with advancement; excellent opportunity for right party; only written application considered; state particulars and salary desired. Langdon Piano Co., 1826 St. and Brown Place.

STENOGRAPHER.—Woman of college education wanted; salary, $1,100; applicants should address the writer in their own handwriting, stating age, education, experience, and religious affiliation; education is more important than long experience. B 243 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, one acquainted with civic work preferred; not under 23 years of age. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary desired. 347 5th Av., Room 900.

STENOGRAPHER, with export experience, possessing initiative, tact; state age, experience, references, nationality, salary desired, telephone number; reply confidential. B 745 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in a large publishing house; state age, married or single, experience, references, and salary expected; permanent position for the right party. B 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, parish English experienced rapid typist; good correspondent. Call or write, stating full particulars regarding education, salary and past experience. Essgee Co., 621 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, capable, experienced, in printing and publishing house; call after 9 A. M.; steady employment. Urner-Barry Co., 173 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—With at least 5 years' experience; absolute accuracy with speed operation required; salary $25 per week. Candler, S 335 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; experience unnecessary; $12-$13; advancement; good hours and working conditions; liberal vacation. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wide-awake young lady; Christian firm; $15. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M., Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER, French; must be competent in French and English; experienced; write full details, references; salary to start, not over $26. A 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced; one who is capable of handling correspondence; state salary expected. B 234 Times.

STENOGRAPHER who can operate dictaphone; $15-$20 weekly; will teach if necessary. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, well educated; beginner considered; salary $10. Room 1220, Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl capable of assisting with books and billing; permanent position. Original Alligretti, 15 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Bartelstone Bros., 4,179 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; young lady; at least 2 years' experience; $18 per week start. B 236 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Courteous girl for switchboard in large Brooklyn office; state age, experience, and salary expected; excellent opportunity. Y 400 Times Annex.

TEACHER, (day,) of Isaac Pitman stenography wanted; thorough training and classroom experience absolute requisites. Telephone for appointment, between 10 and 11, Harlem 3090.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and experienced stenographer, permanent position; hours 2 to 11 P. M., with interval for supper. Apply in writing, or call between 4 and 7 P. M., Urban Motor Co., 118 East 75th, stating references and salary expected.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS. EXPERIENCED FOR COSTUME HOUSE. APPLY, STATING AGE, REFERENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. T. O., 805 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST.

Large mail order house requires young lady as typist; steady position; good opportunity for beginner; 8:30-5:30, half day Saturday. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPISTS; piecework; experienced operators can earn $15 to $20 weekly. Apply 9 A. M., Reed's, 19 Beekman St.

WAITING CHAMBERMAID and waitress; doctor's apartment; must be able to answer telephone. Apply Tuesday, Apt. 1C, West 85th.

WAITRESSES.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.,
REQUIRE
THE SERVICES OF WAITRESSES FOR THEIR RESTAURANT AND DAIRY LUNCH.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

WAITRESS, experienced; references; sleep out; woman's club. 133 East 40th St.

WOMAN to assist in house and help take care of five-months' baby; $50, besides room and board. Call 59 West 183d St. 9th

WOMAN to assist with salads and baking in cafeteria and tearoom. 18 West 43d.

WOMAN for general work in cafeteria and tearoom. 18 West 43d.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, by business couple, to take entire charge 2 girls, 7 and 9 years, and small cottage in nearby suburb; refined and congenial home. C. S., 804 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL.—Law office; operate switchboard, file, &c.; must have knowledge typewriting. McElheny, Bennett & Sicher, 1 William St., City.

YOUNG GIRL wanted in dental office; no experience necessary. Call Tuesday, 5:30 P. M., 38 East 61st St.

YOUNG GIRL, wholesale notion house, care their different departments. R 776 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, refined, in art department. The Dennison Manufacturing Co., 220 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY, 22, active, reliable; sales experience; $15-$18. Mr. Grant, Standard Drug Co., 50 Church St.

YOUNG WOMAN in checking department of a large daily newspaper; good opportunity; six days a week, including Sunday; hours 2:30 P. M.; salary to start, $15; give age, experience and telephone number. C 826 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN to run mail-out division of large publishing house; good opportunity for quick, intelligent person; state age, experience, and salary expected. H. R., 114 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE TO TAKE CHARGE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT; GOOD SALARY RIGHT PARTY. R 227 TIMES.

Instruction.

FILING—INDEXING.
Positions open for our graduates after a month's intensive training.
Day and Evening Classes.
Visitors welcome any time.
Over three thousand graduates.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING.
Singer Building, New York.

ATTENTION—GIRLS—LADIES.
Learn filing course, $10.
Telephone operating. Elevator operating.
Typewriting. Dictaphone. Stenography.
Comptometer.
City and Government positions.
CAPTAIN WORRELL SCHOOL,
112 EAST 23D.

$15.
Wednesday, Dec. 4, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Ince & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EARN $5,000 YEARLY
as a drugless physician. Day and evening sessions, both sexes, class NOW forming. Write for Booklet C. Chiropractic University of New York, 1,416 Broadway, New York. Phone Bryant 6056.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 566 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

PROMOTION or a better position comes to those taking Emerson Institute Home Study Courses in specialized training for business or secretarial positions. Write for Cat. H. 8. The Emerson Inst., 334 5th Av., N. Y.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2725.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do!" free copy on request. Rose L. Fritz School, 354 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-ble Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILE CLERKS WANTED.
Big demand in business houses for file clerks who have had TRAINING. Salaries $12 to $30 per week. We prepare you thoroughly and promptly for these positions and place you. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Apply today. Franklin 2260.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English, Hartford, Conn., $35.
STENO.-SECT., technical, $25.
STENO., ship brokerage, $25.
STENO., law, downtown, uptown, $25-$20.
STENO., Brooklyn position, $22.
STENO., numerous positions, $22-$20-$18-$15.
TELEPHONE OPERATOR and typist, $15.
BOOKKEEPER, assistant, $22.
BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist; woman preferred, $20.
TYPIST, Jersey City, $15.
TYPIST, downtown, insurance, $12.
FILE CLERKS, $12-$10.
STATISTICIAN, $20, Brooklyn.
No Registration Fee.
ELSIE DIEHL,
Agency,
20 Vesey St.

TERMINAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
154 Nassau Street. MISS GRIFFIN.
Dictaphone operators, many desirable openings; non-downtown; stenographers, typists; good salaries.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
90 NASSAU ST. CALL 9-5:30.
Stenographer-secretary, $22-$25; stenographers, clerks, typists, bookkeepers, office girls. Free registration.

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE,
74 BROADWAY.
Law Steno., $25; bkpr., Newark, $35; typists, wide carriage, $25-$18. Register free.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, $25; stenographer, French-English, $25-$30; export firm. The Beers Agency, Flatiron.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; bookkeeper, $18-$25; typists, miscellaneous, clerical. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerical, $10-$25. Rose Webber Agency, 1009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &c. FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

Lang Agency, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, typists, clerical; excellent permanent positions. Call immediately.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

ENGRAVERS.

We require several engravers on gold and silverware. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

JANITORS.

Require several janitors for dusting and cleaning, day work; also men to work on stock in warehouse and stock rooms. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

PACKERS.

Require several men, accustomed to packing and wrapping various classes of merchandise. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

U. S. E. S. PERMIT 291.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Exceptional opening for highly experienced men; ages 25 to 40; must be progressive in methods and looking forward to success; tact, pleasing personality and good appearance are essentials; must have college education or equivalent; ability alone gauges salary; future prospects excellent.

LESLIE, PARKE & COMPANY,

Chartered Accountants,

35 Cedar St.

ACCOUNTANT.

An experienced cost accountant may now connect with a firm of national repute; position is permanent; concern large and still expanding; future is limited only by your own ambition; the line is foodstuffs, and the accountant must know his subject from raw materials to finished product; give full particulars regarding experience, age, education, &c. Address "S.," 322 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF AUDITING AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN WORCESTER, MASS.; GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD PREFERRED; PLEASE STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 391 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANTS, seniors; we have openings on our permanent staff for several men who are qualified by experience to undertake engagements and draft reports with minimum supervision; salaries liberal; apply by letter only and state your qualifications in detail; no references investigated without permission. Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Liberty St., New York.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in manufacturing costs, to take charge of cost department of large manufacturing plant, suburb of New York; good position, salary, and living conditions; state age, experience, and other details fully for interview. B 207 Times.

ACCOUNTANT in auditing department large manufacturing corporation; one with experience in accountant's office preferred; state age, experience, salary expected. Box 150, 1619 St. James Bldg.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Cost and general public accounting experience preferred; important work; good opportunities; N. Y. and vicinity. B 181 Times.

ADDRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR. — Rapid or Wallace; $12-$25, according to experience. R. H., 116 Times.

ADDRESSERS, good penmen, earn from $12 to $15 weekly. Boyd's, 19 Beekman.

A MANUFACTURER EMPLOYING 9,000 MEN REQUIRES A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF TIME-KEEPING DEPARTMENT, LOCATION DETROIT.

APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 30 YEARS OLD, MARRIED, ABLE TO GIVE BONDS, AND MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO DIRECT A LARGE FORCE OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN. THE ADVERTISER WILL BE ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN APPLICANTS WHOSE EXPERIENCE INCLUDES ORIGINAL WORK IN CONNECTION WITH TIMEKEEPING AND PAYROLL PROBLEMS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPLICATION OF MODERN OFFICE APPLIANCES TO SUCH WORK.

LET YOUR FIRST LETTER CONTAIN COMPLETE DETAIL OF YOUR BUSINESS EXPERIENCE. YOUR REFERENCES, AND YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO SALARY. ALL COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. Z 211 TIMES ANNEX.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEADY JOB, GOOD WAGES.

AUTOMOBILE
BODY PAINTERS.

AUTOMOBILE
CHASSIS PAINTERS.

GAS CAR
MOTOR MECHANICS.

APPLY

WARD BAKING CO.,

East 143d St. and Concord Av., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary; men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Apply in person or by mail.

UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.

OR TO

representantives at

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City.
211 Bowery, New York City.
240 West 23d St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE body painter wanted; first-class all-around man to do other small body work and superintend body department; only experienced man with best references need apply; permanent position. Apply in writing or call between 4 and 7 P. M., Urban Motor Co., 118 East 75th, stating references and salary expected.

BOOKKEEPER,
by mercantile house; excellent chance for advancement, depending on your own ability and efforts; salary to start, about $25 week; age 26 to 35 years; write in detail. B. M., 803 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS, experienced, wanted at once for special 60 days' work; good pay. Apply immediately by with particulars, Z 201 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Rapid, accurate, competent; permanent position; good opportunity; state age, experience, salary desired. B 121 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, to take charge of office; excellent opportunity. Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 160 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER for piano concern; exceptional opportunity for right man. B 209 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, entire charge, trial balance, &c.; $30-$35. Gahagen Agency, 256 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good bookkeeper for general market. 678 Madison Av.

BOYS wanted, over 18 years of age; steady position at good wages.
Apply to
Mr. Horton,
Butterick Publishing Company,
Spring and Macdougal Sts.,
Take 7th Av. Subway to Houston St.
U. S. E. S. Permit No. 6.

BOYS.—Large downtown bank requires the services of several boys between the ages of 18 and 19 to act as messengers; lunches and bonuses given; reply, in own handwriting, stating age, education, and salary desired. Address F. B., P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY for office work in large concern; chance to learn the operation of multograph and addressograph machines; telephone switchboard. Call 192 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

BOY to start in bank; good chance for advancement; state age, religion, and salary expected. Address "F. D.," P. O. Box 822, City Hall Station, New York.

BOY in file room of a large daily newspaper; good opportunity for a bright boy; hours 9 to 5:30; salary to start, $8. Apply 220 West 43d St., second floor.

BOY wanted in export department of wholesale house; advancement; state experience if any, nationality, age, and salary expected. L 452 Times Downtown.

BOYS, bright, for general office work; must be public school graduate; good opportunity for advancement. H. Muehlstein, 2,401 3d Av.

BOYS, bright, for general office work; must be high school graduate; good opportunity for advancement. T., R 204 Times Harlem.

BOY.—Wanted, for office work in export house; only one willing to work and learn the business; state age and salary expected. B 741 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BROKER'S OFFICE. APPLY POST BOX 1228, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

BOY in traffic department of large corporation; excellent chance to learn traffic; $9 weekly to start. Apply Room 716, 1,790 Broadway.

BOY wanted in the periodical department of a Christian publishing house to make himself generally useful. Address A. M., P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station.

BOYS.—Wanted, two young men, about 16 to 18, to start at the bottom in a savings bank; excellent opportunity; good chances for advancement. B 228 Times.

BOY wanted to work in woolen department on stock and samples; good chance for promotion. Apply at 354 4th Av., fourth floor.

BOY,
with some experience in general office work and typewriting; liberal salary. P. G., 380 Times.

BOY wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; experience unnecessary; state salary expected. B 751 Times Downtown.

BOY in insurance broker's office. Call, before 12 o'clock, John D. Wyeth & Co., 91 William St.

BOY.—Bright boy in sales department wholesale hardware; good opportunity; give full particulars. B 742 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15, all-around helpers, shipping room, wholesale house. R 774 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 15, errands, also useful around house departments. R 775 Times Downtown.

BOY to be useful painter's studio; sleep on premises. Call 327 West 78th.

BOY in office, about 15 or 16 years old. Call today at 9:30 Room 1018, 27 William.

BRASS FINISHER; accustomed to Fox lathe. New York Brass Foundry Co., 104 Centre St.

BUYER for small wares, including neckwear, veilings, &c. William Morey, 308 5th Av., Room 1808.

CASHIER (WALL ST.) WANTED BY NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM; MUST POSSESS HIGHEST QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE; ONE ANSWERING GIVE ALL DETAILS AS TO AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. O 471 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR and general handy man; married preferred; private place, Summit, N. J.; small garden, garage apartment, five rooms, all modern improvements, including bath, steam heat, electric light, &c. Fred N. Collins, 65 Wall St.

CHAUFFEUR,
white, private family, full knowledge 5th Av. shopping district; tell good appearance, sober; salary $35 weekly. H. A., 273 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, steady, trustworthy, for private party; experienced man only. 425 West 54th.

CLERK.—Bill and ledger, quick and accurate at figures; good handwriting; young man between 16-20 years old. Position with chance of advancement. Apply with handwritten application, George B. Herzig Co., Inc., 41 W. 29th St.

CLERK in insurance broker's office for entry and bookkeeping work; state salary and previous experience. O 474 Times Downtown.

CLERK, billing machine man, understands running machine; state experience. R 778 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR,
INSTALLMENT, WITH FURNITURE OR DEPARTMENT STORE EPERIENCE ONLY; STEADY POSITION; GOOD SALARY; OPPORTUNITY; REFERENCES CONFIDENTIAL. CALL OR WRITE HECHT BROS., 53-57 WEST 14TH.

DEMONSTRATORS.—Three young men wanted at once to demonstrate toys; salary and commission. Apply at once, Steinfeld Bros., 116 West 32d St.

DRIVER.—Young man familiar with city routes; bond required. B 238 Times.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY MAN wanted to take entire charge receiving, shipping, and order departments of growing supply house; excellent opportunity for advancement, with good pay. Electrical, B 232 Times.

ENGINEER for medium-sized factory in city; experienced man who can direct engine room and fireman; state fully experience and age; good position for right man. S 353 Times.

FIREMAN for factory in city, one who understands soft coal firing; steady work for proper man; state age and experience. S 352 Times.

GARDENER.—Experienced truck, take entire management. K 514 Times Downtown.

GAUGE MAKERS
first-class men only, for our Edgewater, New Jersey, plant; five minutes from West 95th St. dock, New York; steamers leave dock half hourly. American Can Co.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.,
require
A PNEUMATIC TUBE MAN'S HELPER.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

ITALIAN, well educated, with best references, knowledge of English, and some business experience, wanted by banking office for general clerical work; good opportunity for right party; state full particulars. L 416 Times Downtown.

LOCKSMITH.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.,
require
AN EXPERIENCED LOCKSMITH.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

MACHINISTS.
First-class, all-around shop and repair men for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; 5 minutes from West 95th St. Dock, N. Y.; steamers leave dock half hourly. American Can Co.

FOREMAN, storage battery, required to handle gang on large installations in Buffalo, N. Y.; must be competent working foreman; state age, experience, references. K 79 Times.

MAN OR WOMAN to take charge of filing department of large wholesale mail order concern; must have had ample experience and be possessed of ability to arrange files and handle help to get highest efficiency; good salary paid to right party; replies treated confidentially. Box 350 Times, 2 Rector St.

MAN WANTED BY LARGE FINANCIAL HOUSE, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE AS SALES CORRESPONDENT; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN FINANCIAL WORK NOT NECESSARY; POSITION PERMANENT AND OFFERS UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. O 451 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MANAGER.—Have opening with opportunity for advancement as manager growing sales business; prefer young man with sales ideas; some mechanical knowledge advantageous. Full particulars letter only, 159 Metropolitan Tower.

MAN, elderly, wanted in high-class publishing office to take care of outgoing mail, interview callers, and be generally useful. B 733 Times Downtown.

MAN.—Good penman, clerical experience, past 30, immediate and permanent position; $12 to start; advancement. Write fully P. O. Box 896 City Hall Station.

MAN.—Bright, hustling man as assistant buyer in cloaks, suits; will give full charge of department later. E. E. Atkinson & Co., 303 5th Av.

MAN, competent, who understands compounding of liquors and clarifying of wines. Apply 214 Franklin St., Greenpoint.

MAN.—Experienced man wanted in grocery store. William Beckman, 280 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURER and designer on silk waists; must be able to handle large proposition and understand all details of business; good opening for right party; give full particulars in answering; out of city concern. C 821 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC for factory in city; must be experienced millwright and machinist, able to direct men; permanent position and good wages to right man; state fully experience, age. S 351 Times.

MECHANIC.—First-class all-around automobile, mechanic accustomed to general overhauling and bearing work; only experienced man with first-class references need apply; permanent position. Apply in writing or call between 4 and 7 P. M., Urban Motor Co., 118 East 75th, stating references and salary expected.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.
SALESMAN
Wanted, experienced men's neckwear salesman to cover the South. Our present representative is retiring, and we will turn over large established trade to proper man. Only those who have represented large men's neckwear house in this territory need apply. Salary and commission.

I. ISAAC & CO.,
880 BROADWAY.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE,
34TH AND 35TH STREETS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE A NUMBER OF ACTIVE MIDDLE-AGED MEN IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THEIR ESTABLISHMENT; PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IS NOT NECESSARY, BUT APPLICANTS MUST BE WILLING AND NEAT IN APPEARANCE. APPLY AT 35TH STREET (EMPLOYEES') ENTRANCE.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.
PERMIT 229.

MIDDLE WEST and Coast representative; one with large following, calling on retail leather goods buyers; only high class men need apply; salary and commission. Lefkowitz & Fisher, 54 West 21st. Chelsea 9754.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR with high grade letter shop experience; 7½-hour day. O 470 Times Downtown.

NIGHT CLERK for club, 5 to 2; salary, $60 and meals; grammar school graduate preferred; previous experience unnecessary; apt at figures and accurate. B 267 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—An old established concern has an opportunity for a progressive man about 30 years old; one who has had experience in managing clerical help, but has sufficient wisdom to realize that he needs to study and seek advice in order to keep pace with modern office practice; state your experience, education, and salary in last position. R 228 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Live boy, at least 16 years old. Second floor, 243 West 17th St.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Man with experience in men's or ladies' apparel line preferred; state age, experience, references, salary, etc.; good opportunity. B 756 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR, experienced on Belknap addressing machine, by uptown publishing house; salary $18 per week; hours 9-5, half day Saturday; state experience. B 229 Times.

PACKERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
BROADWAY AND 33D ST.,
require
PACKERS, FROM 16 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE, TO PACK LIGHT MERCHANDISE.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR.

PACKERS.
Large mail order house requires toy and silverware packers; also young men to pack wearing apparel for parcel post; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

PACKER.—Man understands packing dry goods; state age. R 777 Times Downtown.

PASTRY CHEF, high grade, for leading Florida Winter resort hotel; man must be capable of furnishing and taking charge of crew of eight in bakeshop; must be thoroughly experienced and capable. Apply 306 5th Av., Room 1402.

PAYING TELLER
wanted for our Banking Department; must be thoroughly experienced; an active, wide awake young man; permanent position with liberal salary assured to one who can qualify. Apply Main Office, 6th floor. Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

PENCIL MAKER.
Wanted, foreman for lead pencil factory in prominent city of foreign country; 3 years' contract; must be fully conversant with all details of manufacturing lead pencils and able to advise regarding purchase of materials, machinery, &c.; unusual opportunity for a sober, industrious American. Y 319 Times Annex.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, for all branches; nonunion men preferred; steady employment; best wages and conditions. Write Employment Bureau, 1213 Citizens' Building, Cleveland.

PIANO FLOWERERS; STEADY; GOOD PAY. SOHMER, JAMAICA AV., BOULEVARD, ASTORIA, L. I.

HELP WANTED—Male.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.
MAN WHO IS QUALIFIED BY EXPERIENCE TO TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE OF THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF LOFT BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN; MUST HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF MECHANICS; ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES IN ORDER, AND SALARY DESIRED. B 221 TIMES.

RESEARCHERS. — Assignments along economic and industrial lines; give educational qualifications, experience, reference, and salary expected. R 226 Times.

SALESMAN ON COMMISSION BASIS TO REPRESENT MANUFACTURER OF MEN'S WORK SHIRTS; COMPLETE, WELL MADE AND FULL SIZED LINE; ALL TERRITORIES OPEN FOR RETAIL TRADE; APPLY STATING EXPERIENCE AND TERRITORY YOU COVER. BOX Y 392 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN.—Several men of forceful personality and ability who can appreciate a genuine opportunity in financial line; this offer presents itself to any nationality because it connects itself with a bona fide organization, where present earnings will be at present this offer is worth your while to give up an ordinary position paying you less than $2,500 a year; commission. Apply Fastenau, 50 East 42d.

SALESMEN.—School of languages catering to high class business men, requires two additional representatives accustomed to dealing with Jewish people; no knowledge of languages necessary; but ability to close contracts required; no books or canvassing; live leads; drawing account; genuine opportunity to earn big income and build future. Write for interview, giving age and brief statement of business experience. R 233 Times.

SALESMAN,
MEN'S NECKWEAR.
Wanted, experienced neckwear salesman for large neckwear house for Middle West; only those with established trade and best references; salary or commission; reply in full detail, stating territory and line represented. D., 284 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—If you are a high class stock or bond salesman and can prove that you are capable of earning at least $7,500 yearly on a commission basis, we have a place for you on our sales force; we will give such a man every assistance and furnish high class leads. Phone 7287 Rector for interview.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by prominent cloak and suit house making smart popular-priced suits and coats for Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma; must be capable of selling up ward of $100,000 and be well recommended; drawing against commission. Write K 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by one of the most prominent coat and suit manufacturers for Pennsylvania, Virginia, W. Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma; commission only those commanding big business will be considered. O., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMEN to represent house making popular-priced line of ladies', juniors', and children's coats in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York; commission basis. Write P., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMEN to represent house making popular-priced line of ladies', juniors', and children's coats in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and New York; commission basis. Write P., 614, 1,265 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in high-class trade; preferably familiar with sale of sporting goods and novelties; best references required; address in own handwriting, stating references and salary desired. H 167 Times.

SALESMAN, under 30 years; prominent New York City territory; office specialty involving much detail work; salary and commission; national concern; state age, nationality, salary, references. Address Salesman, 32 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced selling screw machine parts; splendid opportunity for progressive, resourceful man with established trade; liberal salary and commission; state fully previous connections; all replies treated strictly confidential. W 180 Times.

SALESMAN by prominent leather goods manufacturer, (pocketbooks;) acquainted with department store buyers, New York, New England, Pennsylvania States, also Pacific Coast; commission basis. O 473 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—New York City; exceptional opening high grade successful salesman; preferably with advertising experience; display material; commission. Phone Gramercy 6758 Tuesday morning. Mr. Willis.

SALESMAN, high grade, capable of handling line of sizings for textile and allied industries; must be thoroughly familiar with trade; salary and commission. Y 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted to call on cutting-up trade to sell map fasteners; salary and commission. Premier Snap Fastener Co., 440 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell a side line of trimmed and tailored hats; commission basis. Imperial Novelty Co., 15 West 4th St.

SALESMAN for retail clothing store; steady position, good salary for right man. 18 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, near Broadway.

SALESMAN to carry side line of infants' and children's bonnets and hats; 10% commission. C. A., 5 Union Sq.

SALESMAN to carry side lines of silk camisoles; commission basis. Engelberg, 165 Richmond, St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted for out of town; toys and novelties on commission basis. 220 5th Av., Room 1,107.

SALESMAN. — Electric signs; commission. Tahl, 494 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SENIOR ACCOUNTANT
wanted by an established firm of public accountants and production engineers an experienced accountant, with an executive ability, capable of taking entire charge of large cases requiring a through knowledge of manufacturing cost accounting. An accountant holding a C. P. A. certificate of recognized standing preferred.
An exceptional opportunity for the right party desiring a permanent position; will consider membership in firm later on if association proves agreeable.
Applications must be explicit as to experience and references, and will be treated strictly confidential if requested. Y 284 Times Annex.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK to take charge of department; must be thoroughly experienced and able to handle foreign and domestic shipments; excellent opportunity; state experience and salary. R., T 210 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, age 20-30; must have practical experience and furnish A1 references; state age, experience, and salary expected. K., L 207 Times Harlem.

STEAM ENGINEER,
competent to handle large cross compound condensing engine, A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicant should have been associated with large plant in past. Eight-hour shift, good pay; must have New York license.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LINCENSED BY U. S. E. S., PERMIT NO. 113.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young man; prefer one with knowledge of bookkeeping, although not essential. Apply Chaitin & Bobrow, 132 West 25th St.

STEWARD and general manager to take entire charge of Inwood Country Club; man with experience in country clubs preferred; a good position open for right party; state salary and references. B 227 Times.

STOCK CLERK
in wholesale importing house; young man, about 18, having some experience in jewelry novelties; excellent opportunity; advancement; state experience and salary wanted. R. S., 566 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, general construction; must have practical experience on large structures; state qualifications, references, and salary. B 230 Times.

TEACHER (day) of Isaac Pitman stenography wanted; thorough training and classroom experience absolute requisites. Telephone for appointment, between 10 and 11, Harlem 3090.

TECHNICAL MAN,
with general knowledge and training in mechanical or chemical industry, for important research work in connection with the development of manufacturing processes; large manufacturing corporation, within 15 miles of New York City. Reply, stating age, education, and experience in full, to Technical, Box 323 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TEACHER.—LATIN - AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WANTS PROFESSIONAL TEACHER TO INSTRUCT HIM PRIVATELY IN ENGLISH; ANSWER, K 528 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TEACHER.—Experienced in teaching English to foreigners; make afternoons and evenings pay. Write, giving age, education, experience, references. B 147 Times.

TINSEL FABRICS. — Importing house, progressive and up-to-date, offers position with exceptional possibilities to young man, with thorough knowledge of tinsel business; only one already employed in this line and wishes to better himself entertained; state qualifications, present employers, &c.; all communications will be held strictly confidential. R 196 Times.

TOOLMAKERS,
FIRST-CLASS MEN.
APPLY S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
Prince Bay, Staten Island.

WANTED
TRAINMEN
AND
STATIONMEN.
AGES 21 TO 55.
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Apply
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
165 Broadway—Room 1233.
23 East 23d St.
58 Cooper Square.
149th St. and 3d Av.
124th St. and Lenox Av.
86th St. and Lexington Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 63.

WINDOW DRESSER. — Thoroughly experienced; one desirous of adding to earning power and who can arrange for three or four hours in early morning or night once a week to dress one window in own time. H 168 Times.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Large Southern department store needs a first-class window trimmer and card writer; wonderful opportunity for the right man; state experience and salary wanted. Y 401 Times Annex.

WOODWORKERS
on commercial auto bodies; 48-hour week; best working conditions; hot and cold running water, steam heat, shower baths, individual lockers; good wages, steady work. Peter Barrett Mfg. Co., Navy and Joh

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, JJ.; Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 429, Post Office Building.

Rudolph (US Attorney) vs Herman (Chem Prod. Exchange).
Chiarello (C RR, N J. Bar Assn.) vs Lehigh Val Co (Kline, Elliott, Napier, Greenzweig, Re Perpall).
Michigan Cent RR (C Rowan, Walker) vs Workin (US, Re Am Candy Co, (2.)
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—In Room 227, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Sulcer (C RR of NJ, Penn RR, Lehigh Val RR, Central RR of NJ, Erie RR, Del Lack & West RR, Del & Hud Co, Lehigh & Hud River Ry Co, Phila & Reading Ry Co, Lehigh Coal & Nav Co, Jersey Central Lines, Pennsylvania Co, Pennsylvania RR Co, Baltimore & Ohio RR Co, Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR Co, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Co, Pittsburgh Steamship Co, Pittsburgh Coal Co, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Pa, Pittsburgh Coal Co of W Va, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ohio, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ill, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ind, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ky, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Tenn, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Mo, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Iowa, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Kan, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Okla, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Tex, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ark, Pittsburgh Coal Co of La, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Wash, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Mont, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Wyo, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Colo, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Utah, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ala, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ga, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Va, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ore, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Cal, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Alaska, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Mich, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Minn, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Wis, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ind Ter, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Ariz, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Mass, Pittsburgh Coal Co of Miller, Miller, Raines, Raines, Perry, Perry, Feigelman, Weiner, Laguna, Laguna, Zalesk, Lersner, Hanf, Hoe, Kallis, Kallis, Champion Coated Paper Co, Pierce Paper Pig Co, Burke, Baudoine, Ahlers, Ahlers, Simiansky, Stelzer, Tyers, Tyers, Yannelli Rity, Kiernan, Wild, Wild, Martin, Martin, Fredericks, Fredericks, Moore, Acliter, Tag, Zarin, Josephthal, Festetics, Rudin, Schlesinger, Slevin, Slevin, PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Kings Co Lighting Co (Lowell, Leavitt, Chamberlin, Chamberlin, Joyce, Schenectady Ry Co, CNY, Dickinson, F W Moore Co, Aristo Hosiery Co, Blizzard, Thompson, Re Scoipi, Hobe, Toepfer, Jones, Gramercy Chocolate Co, Imp Film Co, Herbst, Pollack, (2.), Chasky, Weingarten, (2.), Hatters' Fur Ex, Inc, Peekskill Hat Mfg Co, (2.), People ex rel Hyman, Cook, Re Abercrombie, (Heyman.), Re US Fid & Guar Co, Cevlon, Hastings, Harriman, Natl Bank, McDonaugh, McDonaugh, Sutro, Tribune Assn, Forstburg, Reiss & Co, Conn Alloyed Metals Co, Earle, Stewart, Calvo, Con Mach & Wreck Co, Harpes Mach Co, Hogan, Anderson, Gruenberg, Levy Dairy Co, Perlman, Waldeck, Re Harlem Sav Bk, Haff, Motor Taxi Meter Cab Co, Aronson, Aronson, James, Miller, Brandt, Herrmann, (2.), Smoller, Smoller.

PART II.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Gilegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
McIntyre, McIntyre. General calendar:
Silver King of Ariz Mining Co, Masson, Miller, Miller, Rainess, Rainess, Perry, Perry, Feigelman, Weiner, Laguna, Laguna, Zalesk, Lersner, Hanf, Hoe, Kallis, Kallis, Champion Coated Paper Co, Pierce Paper Pig Co, Burke, Baudoine, Ahlers, Ahlers, Simiansky, Stelzer, Tyers, Tyers, Yannelli Rity, Kiernan, Wild, Wild, Martin, Martin, Fredericks, Fredericks, Moore, Acliter, Tag, Zarin, Josephthal, Festetics, Rudin, Schlesinger, Slevin, Slevin.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—(October Term Continued.)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Kings Co Lighting Co (Lowell, Leavitt, Chamberlin, Chamberlin, Joyce, Schenectady Ry Co, CNY, Dickinson, F W Moore Co, Aristo Hosiery Co, Blizzard, Thompson, Re Scoipi, Hobe, Toepfer, Jones, Gramercy Chocolate Co, Imp Film Co, Herbst, Pollack, (2.), Chasky, Weingarten, (2.), Hatters' Fur Ex, Inc, Peekskill Hat Mfg Co, (2.), People ex rel Hyman, Cook, Re Abercrombie, (Heyman.), Re US Fid & Guar Co, Cevlon, Hastings, Harriman, Natl Bank, McDonaugh, McDonaugh, Sutro, Tribune Assn, Forstburg, Reiss & Co, Conn Alloyed Metals Co, Earle, Stewart, Calvo, Con Mach & Wreck Co, Harpes Mach Co, Hogan, Anderson, Gruenberg, Levy Dairy Co, Perlman, Waldeck, Re Harlem Sav Bk, Haff, Motor Taxi Meter Cab Co, Aronson, Aronson, James, Miller, Brandt, Herrmann, (2.), Smoller, Smoller.
PART V.—Enright, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Not in session.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART II.—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Edison, Inc (Lincoln & Parker Film, Parker, Prescott Woolen Mills, Inc, Whitcomb, Cox, Griffin, Submarine Film Corp, Dryfoos, Silverstein, Zimmerman, Weinrib, Levinson, Bethlehem Engine Co, London Mills Corp, Sipkin, Weinrib, Price, Notre Dowler Co, Agency Can Car Co.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Krauss (US Realty & Imp Co, Kliesf Co, Goldsmith, Cox, (2.), Niland, Moor, (2.), Newfield, Schleisser (2.), Christensen, Hannan, Rappaport, Third Av RR, Bernstein, Grand Columbia Ice Cream, Simon, Meise, Stansky, (2.), Evans, Pankin, Kramer, Sherman, Flood, Jaick, Mitchell Motor Car Co of NY, C Mandelbaum, Leppok Realty Co, L Mendelbaum, Marasco, Metropolitan Distributors, Inc, Picard, Fifth Av Coach Co, Lipshitz, Ehret, Roseman, Tausky, Lorraine, Westcott Express Co, Colligan, Eichler, Degtrup, Sarsoona, Auerax, Mueller, Ratner, Stein, Holdstein, Shapiro, Int R T (2.), Pestanoff, Baker-Murray-Imbrie, Inc, Knight, J Shewan & Son, Fetner, Schindler, Periman, Blumenfeld, Lillie, Stowe Con Co, Sternlieb, Palmer-Herring Motor Co, Heiden, B H RR, Bryan, Inter-Cont Con Co, (2.), Baker, Raab, Sisman, Daniels Co, Dimino, City & Sub Homes Co, McCollum, Hyander, McGinn, Ward Baking Co, Zuck, Trainer Con Co, Puccio, Schlichter, (2.), Greenfield, Greenfield, Siegel, Smith, Gottlub, Int R T, Hurwatz, Jacobson, Kunta, Rys, (2.), Mezisky, Adler, Adams, Mayer, Jaffe, Loew's Syracuse Theatre Corp, Heinowitz, Steinmetz, Moran, Baron, Davison, Int R T, Inq—Hatch, Frontier & Western RR, Inq—same, Buffalo & Frontier RR, Int Battery Co, Westreich, Silber, Grand Tool, &c, Works, Luria, De Witt, Golden Hill Bldg Co, Gen Acc, &c, Assn, Mullany, Cent Steel Co, Siff, Davis, Beck, Gallert, Oscar Daniels Co, Gordon, Bovins, Brody, Oats, Import & Trad Nat Bk, O'Connor, Titus, Jr, McCrea, (3.), Robinson, Wilson Co, Wachtel, Trow Direct Print, &c, Co, Zobel, Canals, Werner, Marson, Gohan, Nunez, Saphian, Fid & Dep Co of Md, Minoff, Casazo, CNY, US Wood Preserving Co, Baker, Hirschorn, Gilberson, NY Iron, &c, Co, CNY, NY Rys, J Aron & Co, Am Alcohol Co, Rosenfeld, Michnoff, Hyman, Coviello, Dempsey Con Co, Bing & Bing Con Co, Glanz, Weinhaus, Val O'Farrell Detect Agcy, Hirschhorn, Cont'l Legend Rty, Jones, Willis, Goldenveiser, Drubin, Guggenheimer, Reilly, Richmond Assets Collecting, Kean, Abbott Motor Equip Co, The Schlesinger & Redburn Corp.

TRIAL—Judge Guy—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lens (C I & B RR, Int R T, Stewart, PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Grajewski (Post & McCord, PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Davis, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Estates:
Thomas J Dillon,
Miles S Vickery,
George Schaefer,
Oscar Lewisohn,
Nettie T Blaine,
Bertha Jacobs,
Johanna M Schwartz,
Frank De Franco,
Vincenzo Muto,
Marcella Leddy,
Francesco Cerelli,
Sam Weinstein,
Caterina Banelli,
Mary Scott,
Adele C Taylor,
Mary G Pinckney,
George F Gouraud,
Louise Seibel,
Joseph Maguire,
Henry Glass,
George C Edgar,
Ellen Casey,
Sarah J Whitehside,
Henry T P Hopper,
Augustin Daly, (2.),
James Armstrong,
Emily Thorburn,
Minna J L Grosvenor,
Henry H Bowman,
J Warren Curtis,
Catharine Short,
Elias P Y Mailbrun,
Toni Brandenstein, &c,
William A Lombard,
John H Fortune,
William Herbaum,
Ellen Hogan,
Elsie R C Rankin,
Beatrice Shulman,
Rachel Shulman,
Herbert Jickling,
John W Dillingham,
Arthur Lohmann,
Bridget Norton, &c,
Isabella R Garrison,
Margaret I Hubbard,
Hugo Bartholomae,
Mary E Stoddard,
Max Goodman.

Wills for probate:
Minna Cummeron,
Elizabeth O'Connor,
Barbara Bitz,
Mary Doherty,
Fanny Blath,
James B Lawrence,
Charles Dorfman,
Emily H Florence.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Betty Blumenthal.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Bloom (Walker & Co, Eichenbaum (Keller & Son, Barcus (Barcus, Imperato (Reardon, Glukoff & Lesame, Becker (same, Belcher (Gibson, Sabin & Dubliner Co (Gordon Outer G Co, Schafuss (Pure Co, Simon Manges & Son (Gomprocht, Himmelfarb (Silberberg, Perper (Arbus & Sons, Rose (Walton, Lapkin, Solomon & H (Weinstein & K, Bonsole (Bronfon, PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Wallach (N Y Rys, Meyer (Shaw, Rhach (Zimmerman, Moschnlades (Montagnino, Löwe (Manges, Katz (Waneta Realty, (2.), Stevens (Hush, Weckstein (Dessell, (2.), Rosenthal (Foreman & Clark Mfg Co, Greater N Y Feather Co (Steinberg, Weingarten (Goldbin, Anderson (N Y Rys, Price (Ewert, Cohen (Kalbach, Rosengarten (Ratkowsky, Goodstone (Washington Mfg Co, Fine (De Stefano, State Bank (Schiff, Pollack (Kulbach, Weltzen (same, Ringel (Grone, Gudinsky (J Liebner & Co, Randall (C N Y Rys, Cavanaro (same, Mohtolsi (Grosso, Polumbo (NY Rys, Eiseman (Cotler, (2.), Nicosia (Con Gas Co, Scharsmith (Fletcher, Bloom (Barry, Bernstein (Silverman, Schwartzkranz, Stang (Hirsch, Frank (NY Rys, Hack (Monaghan, Wallach (Sperden, Angel (Berkman, Quinn (Finkelstein, Donohue (Belt Line Ry Stein (NY Rys, Gorselin Corp (Clarendon Refining Co, Kleinman (NY Rys, Greenberg (same, Schneider (same, Vero (same, Sheey (same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Du Coff (Hickson, Inc, Barnett (same, Kruger (Goldin, Gladstone (Horowitz & Newmark, Inc, Kraney (Gordon, O'Connell (Chem Co (Rothenberg, Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Barish (Wilkin, Lion (Lahn, Brown (W Kleeman & Co, Le Roy Silk Co (Lepow, Furst (Jacobs, Gelfand (Greenberg, Goldman (Schwartzbart, Kogan (Amdon Mills, Levinson (Siegel, Feinstein (Sidney Blumenthal Co, Van Tassell (Martorelli, Migland Trading Co (May (Berman, Firestone (Essges Co of China, Freeger (Butler, Wolf (Adler, Kallgstein (NY Rys, Wolf (same, Wolf (same, Wolper (same, Katz (same, Cotana (same, Perimeter (same, Schlein (same, Rubin (same, Cator (same, Meyersohn (same, Wollman (same, Tisheiman (same, Monco (same, Pomerantz (Heltz, Cohen (Kaplan, Alperstein (Alperstein, Oklahoma Prod & Ref Co (Cassidy & Co, Inc, Shaw (Kornbluth, Re Fradus, (East 53d St.), Cohen (Cohen, Hatalier (Abbott, Reis (Berger, Rosner (Macher, (2.), Miller (Lebowitz, Seretan (Grinstein, Hawkins (Hawkins, Moller (Moller, Lovejoy (Shapiro, Leonard (El Edar Co, Allaworth (White Hod Elev Co, Field (Seubert Bearing Co, Wilcock (Otis Elev Co, Romito (Fradus, Califano (same

SAYS FIVE PACKERS CONTROL MARKET

Federal Board Accuses Swift, Armour, Morris, Wilson, and Cudahy Concerns.

REPORT BEFORE CONGRESS

Evidence of National and Local Agreements Voluminous and Called Convincing.

CENTRALIZED BUYING PLAN

Joint Contribution of Funds to Influence Public and Government Charged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Federal Trade Commission, in a supplemental report submitted to Congress today, charged the five big meat packing companies of the country with a combination in restraint of trade and with controlling the sale of livestocks and fresh meats. Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company are named.

"The evidence of the present day existence of a meat combination among the five big packers is voluminous and detailed," the report says. "This evidence is convincing, consisting as it does largely of documents written by the packers or their agents and including the memoranda made by one of the participants in the combination of the terms and conditions agreed upon at various meetings of the packers."

The principal conclusions to be drawn from this mass of evidence relating to combinations among the packers, the report says, are:

"1. That Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson Company, Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company are in agreement for the division of livestock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages.

Reinforced by Local Agreements.

"That this national live stock division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets, as at Denver, where Armour and Swift divide their live stock 'fifty-fifty.' That these national and local live stock purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live animals and in the sale of meat and other animal products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices to be paid live stock producers and the prices to be charged consumers of meat and other animal products, and giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantages over actual and potential competitors.

"2. That the five companies exchange confidential information which is not made available to their competitors and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live stock markets.

"3. That the five companies act collusively through their buyers in the purchase of live stock.

"4. That Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and the Wilson Company, Inc., through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America, combined with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries.

"5. That the five companies act collusively in the sale of fresh meat.

"6. That there is a joint contribution to funds expended under their secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action and thus to maintain the power of their combination.

"7. That the agreements, understandings, and pools hereinbefore recited are reinforced by the community of interest among the five companies above named through joint ownership, either corporate or individual, of various enterprises. Two or more of the interests thus have joint ownership or representation in 108 concerns as far as ascertained to July, 1918."

In a summary of its conclusions regarding collusive livestock buying the commission says it finds:

"That the big packers together control the livestock markets.

"That such competition as appears to exist is limited and not real.

"That they together fix livestock prices."

Collusion in buying, the report affirms, is in operation at all principal markets.

"The buyers begin buying at the same time," it says. "If one holds off the market all hold off. So strong is the influuence of the big packers buying that the market is not 'made' until their buyers begin bidding.

"There exists, therefore, for each of the big packers a centralized buying system so simply contrived and organized that it controls the smallest details of livestock purchases at each of the markets, and can be set in motion and directed by a single word. Only a few men in each company need know that there is an agreement or understanding."

Detailed statements of respective live stock purchases at the various markets are appended by the commission in support of its charge that agreements exist.

"It is obvious," the report continues, "that the live stock pool is not only an automatic regulator of the business of each company, but also secures substantial uniformity of prices. With each packer purchasing only a certain percentage on the hoof each is bound to have relatively the same proportion of meat for sale. Thus the competitive chance that any one of the packers will flood the market * * * is eliminated. The live stock pool, therefore, is an effective method of accomplishing almost the same results of the Veeder pool system so far as the sale of dressed meats is concerned."

The commission also declares there is proof that "the big packers take advantage of live stock purchasers and sellers," and adds:

"The shipper who refuses to accept the price offered at the first market has a chance to sell his live stock on its merits to small packers, buyers, and traders, but * * * the chance is slight."

The five concerns, it is charged, not only make agreements with small packers as to the prices to be charged for meats, but they also act together to drive out of business independent concerns by reducing prices.

Price-Fixing of Dairy Products.

Regarding agreements in other lines of business in which the packers are interested, the commission reached the following conclusions.

"That in the sale of lard substitutes there is an agreement to charge fixed prices.

"That in purchase of cheese there is a division of territory and a joint manipulation of prices.

"That in the purchase of butter, cream, poultry, and eggs there is combination in the form either of the division of territory or price agreements.

"That in the purchase of fats from retail butchers, and in the general conduct of the business of rendering, there are divisions of territory, agreements, and various collusive and unfair practices."

Packers Deny Charges.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Denials that the packing companies named in the report of the Federal Trade Commission are guilty of restraining trade or of conspiracy to control the prices of livestock or fresh meats were made today by officers of the accused concerns.

"These charges are as untrue as they are unfair," said J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co. "This would be readily demonstrated by any unbiased and impartial investigation."

"There is absolutely no truth to such charges," was the statement given out from the offices of Swift & Co. "There are only three things which control prices, supply, demand, and the food administration."

"These charges are not so," said H. A. Timmins of Morris & Co. "We are not doing that kind of business, and never have."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Nov. 29, between 58th St. and Lex. and Park Avs., to 52d St. Mirror Shop, and Liggett's drug store, Hoboken Ferry, train to Far Hills, diamond bar pin; finder liberally rewarded. Return to Wyler, Jeweler, 661 5th Av.

LOST.—LARGE SQUARE SAPPHIRE, PLATINUM SETTING, DIAMOND ATTACHED, PLATINUM CHAIN, BETWEEN 50TH ST. AND PARK AV., AND 40TH ST. AND 5TH AV.; REWARD; RETURN TO ROOM 2804, 55 LIBERTY ST.

LOST—Nov. 29, large black patent leather dress-suit case on 1-o'clock train from New York to Baltimore; contents, wearing apparel and some jewelry; reward; no questions asked. C. McWilliam, 19 Nassau St., New York.

LOST—On Saturday, Nov. 30, between 27th and 48th and between Broadway and 3d Av., small cameo pin, four water pearls set in gold filigree. Barzitay, care A. W. Shaw Co., 299 Madison Av.

LOST—From ring, diamond; $300 reward; no questions asked; locality, 8th Av., 42d St., crosstown car to Madison Av., 42d St., yesterday afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Isman, 24 West 59th St.

LOST—$100 reward, no questions asked, for information leading to recovery of jewel lost in vicinity of 43d St. and Madison Av. Thanksgiving Day. Call 6875 Plaza between 6 P. M.

LOST—Last Friday evening at Belasco Theatre or in taxi to Hotel Plaza, bow pin, about two inches long, diamonds set in platinum; $100 reward and no questions asked. Phone Thomson, 3985 Rector.

LOST.—Skunk fur neckpiece in taxi taken from Stratford House, 11 East 32d St., to Plaza Hotel, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 P. M.; return same to Stratford House; liberal reward.

LOST—Gray velvet bag containing my wages, about $38, door and trunk key, in or near Central Park, on 72d St., Sunday afternoon. Write Mary Golembosky, 241 East 25th St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond flower brooch, Stateroom 2, steamer Commonwealth, arriving Fall River Tuesday morning last; reward, no questions asked if returned. Frissell, 113 East 56th.

LOST—Gray overcoat, gray lining, left in Pullman car, Atlantic City train, Penn Station, Sunday night; reward. Industrial Press, 140 Lafayette St., near Canal.

LOST—$25 reward, no questions asked, for the return of diamond barpin, lost on Nov. 30 on Madison Av., between 74th and 78th Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Velvet bag containing knitting and medicines, Hass Pharmacy; taxi from Hotel Wolcott. Reward if returned to 106 East 52d St.

LOST—Overcoat; party who wore wrong coat from Lussier's Restaurant Monday noon please call or bring to Dickar Co., Times Building. Bryant 5204.

LOST—Black address book, inscribed "Compliments of Pacific Metal Works"; reward. Finder please return Room 333, Holland House.

LOST—Cluster diamond ring, main dressing room, Biltmore Hotel, Dec. 1; liberal reward. Return to Grosvenor Co., 27 W. 46th.

LOST—Wallet on Desbrosses St. ferry, Sunday morning. Finder return to Philip Wohlpart, 292 East 153d St., receive reward.

LOST—Lady's gold change purse containing rosary, in Whyte's, Fulton St., on Nov. 27; reward. Room 707, 25 Broad St., City.

LOST—Diamond platinum mounted barpin, Waldorf-Astoria and Grand Central, Dec. 1; liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf.

LOST—On Monday, shopping between 162d St. and Wanamaker's, amethyst brooch set with chips; reward. 434 West 162d St.

LOST—Small gold mesh purse on Sunday in St. Bartholomew Church. Finder return to 11 East 67th St.; reward.

LOST—Part of Elk charm with diamond, Cortlandt, Maiden Lane, and Park Place; reward. Johnson, 14 Church St.

LOST—A black hoop earring. Finder please communicate with Wilson, 973 Park Av.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch on B. R. T. train. Rightful owner write to Walter Simon, 44 East 32d St.

FOUND.—A muff; owner identify and pay for ad. Phone Chelsea 841.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICERS DROPPED

Burleson Dismisses Edward Reynolds, Vice President, and A. B. Richards.

OBSTRUCTION IS ALLEGED

Wire Chiefs Were Charged with Retarding Consolidation with the Western Union.

Edward Reynolds, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, and A. B. Richards, General Superintendent of the company's Pacific Coast division, were discharged from Government service yesterday by Postmaster General Burleson who is now operating the telegraph and cable lines. Though Mr. Burleson in Washington declined to depart from the Post Office Department's rule of not making public explanation as to why employes are dismissed, it was stated in this city that the reasons given by Mr. Burleson in his order were "insubordination and disloyalty" to the Post Office Department in circulating among Postal wire traffic chiefs a letter written by Mr. Richards urging obstructive tactics against the carrying out of the Government plan for amalgamating the Postal and Western Union Companies.

Though Mr. Burleson's action was resented by Postal Telegraph authorities, it was at once obeyed. Officials held that, while in their opinion Mr. Burleson could not exercise corporate control over the Postal, he was in undoubted charge of operation, and any order of his concerning that field must be obeyed. Mr. Reynolds did not act as General Manager yesterday, and it will probably be several days before a successor is named.

Mr. Reynolds will continue to be Vice President of the Postal Company and to exercise all his duties except those directly connected with operation. It was explained that his status will be precisely the same as that of many prominent railroad executives who were dismissed by the Railroad Administration from their Federal jobs. A number of such men have retained their corporate offices. Mr. Reynolds said:

"The letter to me from General Superintendent Richards of San Francisco, to which the Postmaster General refers, contained the following:

'Let's retard and delay as much as possible any consolidation, now that the war is over. In fact, the emergency having passed, if it ever existed, which brought about Governmental control, there can now be no good reason for consolidation.

"I approve that statement. I am opposed to the obliteration of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. I have been connected with the Postal Company for thirty years and have held almost every position from telegraph operator to General Manager and Vice President and I am not willing to take part in destroying the splendid competitive telegraph service which that company has been giving and will continue to give when its lines are turned back. I emphatically deny that Congress in its joint resolution authorized the Postmaster General to consolidate the Postal Telegraph Company with the Western Union, and yet such proposed consolidation is all that Mr. Richards or I object to."

Clarence Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph, was not in the city last night. In recent statements Mr. Mackay has scored the Post Office Department for its avowed purpose of amalgamating the two telegraph companies and has charged that the Government compensation allowed the Postal for the use of its lines and equipment was wholly inadequate. Mr. Mackay has charged, as well, that the Western Union has been greatly favored by the Government, and that the difference between the Postal's actual profits and the amount allowed it by the Government was being used by the Government to pay the Western Union compensation largely in excess of its earnings.

LEAVES OFFICIALS TO SPEAK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In confirming today the announcement that he had dismissed Edward Reynolds, Vice President and General Manager, and A. B. Richards, General Superintendent of the Pacific Coast division of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Postmaster General Burleson said:

"Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Richards know exactly why they were dismissed. It is the unvarying precedent in the Postal Service that men dismissed are themselves given a full statement of the reasons, and nothing is made public. I may say in this matter, however, that their dismissal had nothing to do with or was not caused by any assumed attitude or opinion toward Government ownership held either by them or by myself. They are entirely at liberty to discuss the reasons, if they wish."

E. A. RUMELY INDICTED ON ANOTHER CHARGE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Edward A. Rumely of New York, who bought The New York Evening Mail with money said to have been furnished by the German Government, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury here today for failing to report German ownership of the property to the Alien Property Custodian.

There were two counts in the indictment. The first sets forth that on Oct. 17, 1917, and since, Rumely had control of certain shares of stock of the S. S. McClure Newspaper Corporation for and on behalf of the German Government, and that he had failed to disclose this fact in a report to the Alien Property Custodian. The second count alleges that Rumely failed to report to the custodian that he was indebted to the German Government in the sum of $1,451,700.

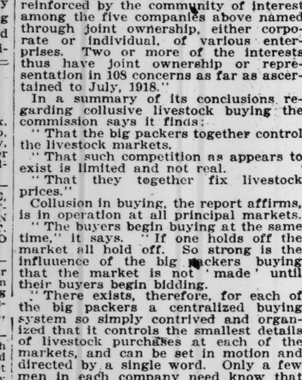
Rumely is under indictment in New York on a charge of perjury in connection with his report of the purchase of The Evening Mail.

900,000 GREEKS KILLED.

Turkish Massacres Accounted for 700,000, Says a Greek Report.

LONDON, Dec. 1, (via Montreal.)—Reuter's has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the Spring of 1914 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece. From the beginning of the war to the end of 1917 the Turks deported 2,140,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 700,000 Greeks have been massacred, while 200,000 mobilized Greeks have been put to death or have died of their sufferings.

A great number of women and children have been forcibly converted to Islamism. Others have been killed or have committed suicide. Greek property taken by the Turks is valued at 3,000,000,000 francs.



WHY put up with a "Bevo" fit in a ready-made suit, when by putting down the same price, $30 to $60, you can command my genuine Body-Gracing Custom Fit, measured to You, not X, the Unknown?

Guess-and-grope clothes, hopped, skipped and jumped through a factory, are second choice, which deceive nobody even for a second. My thoroughbred custom style, my gifted journeyman benchwork and my personal attention from Hand Clasp to Hand Tailoring.

Overcoats to individual measure, $30 to $60

Clemons
Civilian, Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
20 Years On This Corner

Two Broadway Stores
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th

Wallach Bros.

Two Harlem Stores
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

The Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Many Coats of Many Kinds for Many Men of Many Minds

$50

Partly, because more men than ever can now afford the kind of clothes they have always preferred; partly, because the exigencies of war have demonstrated that good all-wool quality is the only road to clothes economy—

the tendency to wear better clothes caused us to make extra preparations in Winter Overcoats at the newly popular $50 price.

We doubt if you will find anywhere else in town so complete, so attractive and so interesting an assortment of Overcoats at anywhere near this price.

Ulsters

Our new-style winters which invariably seem to infringe all old-fashioned copyrights, make the Ulster a mighty handy Coat for both town and country wear. Anyhow, it is a real he-man sort of a garment that is perennially popular with outdoor men.

* * *

Chesterfields

There is something almost lordly in the quiet assurance of a Chesterfield Overcoat. It exacts, without asking, a certain deference, anywhere you find it. Always calm, always correct—it seems just as much at home at the opera as it does in the park or at the office.

* * *

Military Styles

Many of our smartest Coats for young men are appropriately military this season. They have the swank and dash of parade and drill ground. Did we say they are for young men? So they are—and for their "betters," too.

Varsity Six Hundreds

It's like bounding Texas, to describe our Varsity Six Hundred Coats. They cover too much territory to be dismissed with a paragraph. They comprise everything that is good and new in this season's styles for young men. We show a few of them below.

* * *

Motor Coats

We have a fine line of big, husky Great Coats here, whose chief delight is cold-weather automobiling. In fact some car owners think the coats got their name from being great for motoring. Being jolly good fellows the Coats simply laugh up their sleeves at this.

* * *

Boxy Coats

There is something undeniably appealing in the nonchalance of these Boxy models. They hang with a loose Londonish drape that is extremely stylish in a care free, rakish way. You will find them in all the smart, new fabrics that most men like.

Rather military and exceedingly good looking. A smart figure-tracing coat in a 3-button, double-breasted model.

A likeable 2-button, single-breasted Coat; velvet collar; beautiful soft front; just enough waistiness to give it a slenderizing effect.

Surprising comfort is a noticeable feature of this trim, body tracing Coat. A very smart 2-button double breaster.

Rollsleeve-heads, stitched sleeves and collar, beautiful soft roll front distinguish this spruce 4-button single breaster.

A stylish single-breasted Coat, remarkable for its trig figure-tracing lines and the smart drape of its skirt.

CEDARWOOD

All the style of a low, long-pointed collar with the comfort of medium height.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

EFFICIENCY

is a wartime word. It applies to cooks and cooking. It applies to nutritious dishes whose flavors are made delicate, snappy and appetizing by the efficient sauce—

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It "wakes up" tasteless cooking.

BACARDI

Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try it and Be Convinced.

Don't Remodel Your Offices
Don't Move—Don't Build

—until you have considered:

Who can best lay out the space at your command.

Who will act as your architect.

Who will attend to your electrical installations.

Who can place your contracts for you at the lowest figures commensurate with high grade work.

Who will save you time and money in the purchase of building materials and office equipment.

Who will superintend the work to "get the work done right" and done ahead of time.

Who but the Thomas Bruce Boyd organization can perform *all* these functions as a single service and charging but a single fee?

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that is taking place to-day.

Here's a sale at Arnheim's—a readjustment sale for every man.

Suits made to order at

$5 to $15 Below the Regular Prices

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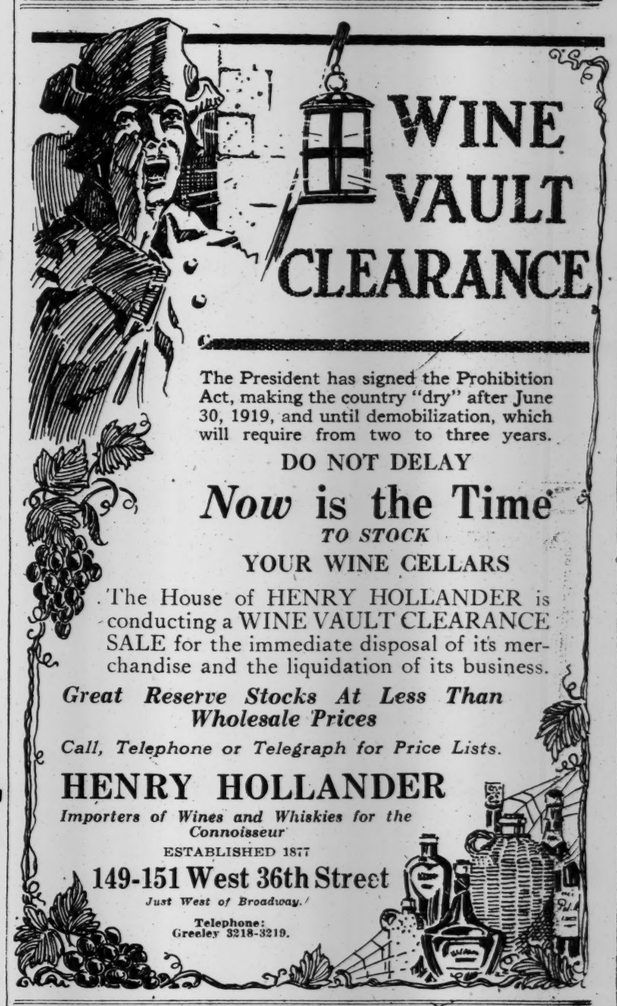
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*To save is as necessary as to earn.* Arnheim Axioms



The President has signed the Prohibition Act, making the country "dry" after June 30, 1919, and until demobilization, which will require from two to three years.

DO NOT DELAY

Now is the Time
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The House of HENRY HOLLANDER is conducting a WINE VAULT CLEARANCE SALE for the immediate disposal of its merchandise and the liquidation of its business.

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Mason's Chocolate Cocoanut PEAKS
A Confection rich in food value made from Cocoanuts dipped in Chocolate. Candy has been officially included in the rations of the A. E. F. Mason's Purity Plus Plenty Confections are rations of exceptional merit.
Mason, Au & Magenheimer, Conf. Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.